

About the Book

The birth of Islam over fourteen centuries ago was a monumental event in human history with an everlasting effect on humanity. For centuries researchers contemplated on the growth and destruction of Muslims throughout the World. The purpose of this research data is to present a reliable estimate of the World Muslim population since the inception of Islam at the start of the seventh century to the start of the twenty-fourth century. In this book, the World is divided into five continents, each is divided into non-overlapping regions, and these in turn are divided into current countries. A centennial data estimate for each region and current country from 600AD to 2300AD (approximately 1H to 1700H) of the total population, and corresponding Muslim population and its percentage is provided. Furthermore, the same data in decennial order from 1790 to 2100 (or 1210H to 1520H) is provided for each region and country. These data are summarized to be a reference for other studies and discussions related to the Muslim population. The presented data show that the percentage of World Muslim population with respect to the total World population has increased steadily from 3% in 700AD or 100H to 7% in 800AD or 200H, to 11% in 900AD or 300H, to 13% in 1000AD to 1200AD (or 400H to 600H). Subsequently, this percentage continued to increase at less than one percentage point per century, reaching 16% in 1700AD or 1100H. But it dropped to 13% in 1800AD or 1200H, to increase to 14% in 1900AD or 1300H. This percentage has been increasing by one percentage point per decade since 1950AD or 1370H, reaching 25% in 2020AD or 1440H. The rate of increase of the World Muslim population is expected to slow down, increasing their percentage to: 28% by 2050AD or 1470H, to 32% by 2100AD or 1520H, to 33% by 2200AD or 1630H, then to 35% by 2300AD or 1730H.

About the Author

Dr. Houssain Kettani was born in 1978 in Khobar, Saudi Arabia. He then moved with his parents in 1981 to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia where he received his K to 6th grade education. He then moved with his parents again to Rabat, Morocco in 1989, where he is originally from and where he received his 7th to 12th grade education. He then moved to Famagusta, North Cyprus in 1995, where he received the Bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, North Cyprus. In 1998, and moved in the same year to the United States to continue his higher education. In 2000 and 2002 respectively, he received his Master's and Doctorate degrees both in Electrical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

He served as Assistant Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, USA in 2002-2003, Assistant Professor of Computer Science at Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi, USA in 2003-2007, Full Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering and Computer Science and Director of the Partnership Development Office at Polytechnic University, San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA in 2007-2012, and Professor and Director of Information Systems Engineering at Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas, USA since 2012.

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Dr. Kettani's research interests include computational science and engineering, high performance computing algorithms, information retrieval, network traffic characterization, number theory, robust control and optimization, and Muslim population studies. He presented his research in over sixty refereed conference and journal publications and his work received over hundred citations by researchers all over the world. He chaired over hundred international conferences throughout the world and successfully secured external funding of more than a million dollars for research and education from US federal agencies such as NSF, DOE, DOD, and NRC.



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THE WORLD MUSLIM POPULATION, HISTORY & PROSPECT

By Houssain Kettani

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In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

*“When the victory of Allah has come and the conquest (1)
And you see the people entering into the religion of Allah in multitudes (2)
Then exalt [Him] with praise of your Lord and ask forgiveness of Him.
Indeed, He is ever accepting of repentance (3)”*

Surat An-Nasr (the Victory, 110)

Acknowledgements

I begin by saying: “Praise to Allah, who has guided us to this; and we would never have been guided if Allah had not guided us. Certainly the messengers of our Lord had come with the truth.” Qur’an V.7:43.

The idea of this work stemmed from a conversation with my brother Dr. Hamza Kettani in March 2009, and motivated by my father’s work and writings on Muslim minorities throughout the World. This led to five publications and a keynote speech at the International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities, Singapore, October 2009, with the titles: “Muslim Population in Asia,” “Muslim Population in Africa,” “Muslim Population in Europe,” “Muslim Population in the Americas,” and “Muslim Population in Oceania.” Then followed by another publication entitled: “2010 World Muslim Population,” at the 8th Hawaii International Conference on Arts and Humanities, Honolulu, Hawaii, January 2010. The work was then expanded into five publications at the International Journal of Environmental Science and Development (IJESD), Vol. 1, No. 2, June 2010, with the titles: “Muslim population in Asia: 1950–2020,” “Muslim population in Africa: 1950–2020,” “Muslim population in Europe: 1950–2020,” “Muslim population in the Americas: 1950–2020,” and “Muslim population in Oceania: 1950–2020.” These papers received over hundred citations by researchers worldwide and multiple inquiries, which beckoned a more comprehensive work culminating in this book.

I am in debt to my father Dr. Ali Kettani (1941–2001) for his upbringing and role model. His love and dedication to Muslims made an everlasting impression on his children and those who knew him. Without that I would not have been able to dedicate the time and effort to this work. I am also grateful to my mother, Nouzha Kettani, for her support to my father since their marriage in 1969, and her upbringing of her children. I am grateful to her continuous support and motivation to me throughout my life and during my preparation of this work. Special thanks to my wife Mouna Kettani for her patience throughout the years I spent on this work and to my children Ola, Ali and Salwa for bringing joy to my life. I pray that they continue carrying this candlelight of serving Muslims and Islam.

This work is dedicated to those who sacrificed to protect and spread the message of Islam throughout the World and the centuries. Indeed, “And those who strive for Us – We will surely guide them to Our ways. And indeed, Allah is with the doers of good.” Qur’an V. 29:69.

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The birth of Islam over fourteen centuries ago was a monumental event in human history with an everlasting effect on humanity. For centuries researchers contemplated on the growth and distribution of Muslims throughout the World [JAN, KET86, PEW, RMM]. A history of the spread of Islam until the fourteenth century was presented by Ismail Ibnu Kathir (704H/1301 to 774H/1373) in his book *Al-Bidaya wa Nihaya* (the Beginning and the End) [IIK], but it lacks a record of the numbers of Muslims. Nevertheless, we use such history to infer the percentage of Muslims in a particular country. However, the first global comprehensive work was done by Hubert Jansen (1854–1917) in 1897. He was followed by many others, including Louis Massignon (1883–1962) in 1923, Ali Kettani (1941–2001) in 1986 and Pew Research Center in 2009. All their work was concerned with the “current” number of Muslims worldwide or their increase within one to three decades. In contrast, the purpose of this manuscript is to present a reliable estimate of the World Muslim population since the inception of Islam at the start of the seventh century to the start of the twenty-fourth century, tracking its spread, changing demographics, and distribution throughout the World.

A Muslim is a person who believes in one god and that prophet Mohammed is His messenger. The God or “Allah” in Arabic is the one who created us, all other creatures and the Universe. The distinction between god and The God, is the fact that someone who worships something, that thing is his god, but Allah is The God worthy of worship as He Is the one who created us and the Universe. In other words, a Muslim is someone who bears witness that “there is no god but Allah, and that Mohammed is His messenger” or in Arabic “la ilaha illa lah, mohammadun rasulu lah.” Muslims believe that Mohammed is the final messenger of God in a chain of human Messengers to humanity that started with Adam and included Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus.

Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings upon him (PBUH) was born in Mecca in Rabi I 53BH (before Hijra) or May 570AD. In Ramadan, 13BH, or September 609AD, at age forty, the Prophet received the first revelation from God through the angel Gabriel while he was praying in Hira Cave at Thawr Mountain near Mecca. This revelation started with the word “read” from Sura 96 (al-Alaq), and by which the religion of Islam has started. Three years later, he was commanded by God to preach Islam and the number of Muslims was in the tens.

As the number of Muslims increased, the pagans of Mecca started persecuting them to abandon Islam. Accordingly, in Rajab 8BH, or May 614AD, sixteen

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Muslims migrated to Abyssinia (currently Ethiopia and Eritrea), where they were protected by its king, an-Najashi, who has also accepted Islam later. They were followed by 101 Muslims later in the same year. By Muharram 7H, or May 628AD, all those Muslims returned to Medina. The persecution of Muslims reached its extreme when Meccan pagans plotted to assassinate the Prophet (PBUH). Thus, in Rabi I 1H, or September 622AD, the Prophet entered the city of Medina, migrating from Mecca, which is referred to as Hijra, or the Migration. This was the start of the first Muslim state, and the Muslim (Hijri) Calendar, which is lunar and therefore about eleven days shorter than the Gregorian calendar which is solar. By now, the number of Muslims was in the hundreds.

In Ramadan 2H, or March 624AD, the Muslims won their first war with Meccan pagans at the Battle of Badr. After this victory, the number of Muslims was in the thousands. In 7H and 8H, or 628AD and 629AD, the Prophet sent messengers to nearby kings calling them to accept Islam. Those accepting Islam were Kings of Bahrain (currently Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and East of Saudi Arabia), Oman (currently Oman and UAE), and Yemen. In Ramadan 8H, or January 630AD, the Muslim troops numbering 10,000, led by Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) conquered Mecca, and he pardoned its residents. By now, the number of Muslims was in the tens of thousands, or 0.01% of the world population, which is estimated at quarter of a billion.

Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) died in Rabi I 11H, or June 632AD, at age 62, at Medina, where he was buried. By then, the Arabian Peninsula was under Muslim control, and the number of Muslims was in the hundreds of thousands, or around 0.1% of the World population. The Prophet was followed by his first Caliph, Abu Bakr bnu Abi Quhafa, AKA Abdullah bnu Othman, who passed away in Jumada II 13H or August 634AD at age of 61, at Medina, where he was buried next to the Prophet (PBUH). During his two-year reign, Muslims expanded to West Iraq and Jordan. He then was followed by the second Caliph, Omar bnul Khattab, who passed away after an assassination attempt in Thul Hijja 23H or November 644AD at age 65, at Medina, where he was buried next to the Prophet (PBUH). During his ten-year reign, Muslims expanded to Syria, Lebanon, East Iraq, Iran, Palestine, Egypt, Libya, East Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Southeast Georgia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and South Turkmenistan. By now, the number of Muslims was in the millions or around 1% of the World population and continued to increase in numbers since then.

In this study, we track the change of the World Muslim population since the inception of Islam till 2300AD or 1730H. The global data show that the percentage of Muslims with respect to the World population has increased from 3.5% in 700AD or 100H to 7.2% in 800AD or 200H, to 10.6% in 900AD or 300H, to 13.2% in 1000AD and 1100AD (or 400H to 500H). Subsequently, this percentage continued to increase at a half of a percentage point per century, reaching 16.0% in 1700AD or 1100H. But it dropped to 13.0% in 1800AD or 1200H, to increase to 13.7% in 1900AD or 1300H. However, a remarkable trend happened after World War II, by which the rate of increase in each decade became over one percentage point. This caused the percentage of Muslims with respect to the World population to reach 23.0% in 2010AD or 1430H. This rate of increase is expected to be reduced to less than 0.5% towards the end of this century. Thus, Muslims increased from one out of eight of the World population in 1850AD or 1270H, to one out of seven in 1950AD or 1370H, to one out of six in 1970AD or 1390H, to one out of five in

1990AD or 1410H, to one out of four in 2020AD or 1440H, to almost one out of three by 2100AD or 1520H. By then, the World population is expected to remain between ten and eleven billion till 2300AD or 1730H, while the World Muslim population is expected to increase at a slow rate of one percentage point per century.

Official censuses inquiring on religious affiliation were considered in this study to be the most reliable; although official censuses are usually challenged by minorities, whether Muslims or not, claiming that their number is underestimated for various reasons. However, these claims tend to be based on emotions and wishful thinking and not on scientific facts. In addition, residents who are not citizens are not counted in many religious and ethnic censuses. While typically non-citizens do not influence the political life in a country, they do help in establishing and maintaining various religious facilities and activities. Thus, it makes sense to include them in an estimate that inquires about adherents of a certain religion in a country. Again, not all censuses inquire on religious adherence, nor are held regularly. Thus, our second source of estimates is Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and similar surveys that include data on religion. When no census or Survey is available, we resort to other estimates from reliable sources applied to the total population obtained in the nearest census. Thus, in individual country data tables, the year and total population is based on census data with exception of countries where census is not taken for decades. In addition, the last column in these tables provides the reference on which the Muslim population estimate is based. Next to the reference, letters “c”, “e”, and “es” is added to indicate that the estimate is based on census where religious adherence is inquired, or ethnic census from which we can deduce religious affiliation, or just an estimate, respectively.

We divide each continent into various regions, and then sort countries that belong to each region in alphabetical order. These regions are sorted in terms of the percentage of Muslims from highest to lowest. Centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) for each region and each current country in this region are presented in a table. History of the beginning of Islam in the corresponding country is discussed in a separate section. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The latter is calculated as $\ln(P_2/P_1)/(t_2 - t_1) * 100$, where P_i is the population in year t_i and \ln is the natural logarithm. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources. Ancient census data were taken only in some major cities in Europe and the Middle East. Reliable censuses for extended geographical areas were only conducted in Europe starting in the eighteenth century. While global population data is only close to reliable after 1950. Nevertheless, most population models, including the ones adopted in this study, assume that global population has been increasing constantly for the last several millenniums, although acknowledging that regionally, populations did grow and decline following a cyclical path. Substantial population growth started after 1800 when World population reached one billion. The increase was due to improved health care, resulting in

decrease in mortality rate and increase in life expectancy. Our estimate of the percentage of Muslims in each country prior to the nineteenth century is based on the history of the spread of Muslims and their ruling of the corresponding region.

Current area and map of each country is also presented in the country's corresponding section to illustrate its location, political boundaries, and neighboring countries. These maps are mostly obtained from the World Factbook [CIA]. A color coded map of each continent illustrating the presence of Muslims in each country is also laid out in the corresponding section. The value of pure white color is 255, while pure black is 0. Given a percentage of Muslims p , the color was chosen as $255 - 2.55p$. Thus, the darker the region is, the higher the percentage of Muslims in the corresponding country. Data for Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania are considered in Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively. Chapter 7 presents a summary of the data for the whole world. Every attempt is sought to present reliable data, however, the statistics presented in this book, in the words of the French demographer Jean-Baptiste Moheau (1745–1794): “They are not to be viewed with much confidence but they are a first step to the truth. The proper way to criticize them is to displace them by more accurate figures.”

Islam has started in Asia which explains why more than two-thirds of the World Muslim population resides in this continent. Islam started in Mecca in 609AD, and then was established in Medina in 622AD which marks the first Hijri year. Both cities are located in Hijaz, west of Saudi Arabia. By the death of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in 632AD, Islam was ruling all of the Arabian Peninsula. By the death of his second Caliph Omar bnul Khattab in 644AD, most of the Near East, parts of the Indian Subcontinent and Central Asia were under Muslim control. Islam continued spreading in Asia but at a much slower rate.

Significant portion of Central Asia and part of China was conquered during the reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan who ruled from 705 to 715. Islam spread to the rest of Central Asia and Russia when the Mongols adopted Islam as their religion in the first half of the fourteenth century. Most of the Indian Subcontinent was under Muslim control by the end of the twelfth century. Islam spread in the rest of Asia with trade and preaching. It spread through much of the Malay Archipelago starting the twelfth century and by the sixteenth century it became the dominant religion. Islam only reached the Korean Peninsula and Japan during the twentieth century.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 7.6 million or 4.3% of the total Asian population in 700AD, to 12.7 million or 7.0% in 800AD, to 17.0 million or 9.2% in 900AD, to 21.1 million or 11.3% in 1000AD, to 24.9 million or 12.0% in 1100AD, to 29.1 million or 12.8% in 1200AD, to 35.0 million or 14.2% in 1300AD, to 40.2 million or 15.1% in 1400AD, to 47.4 million or 16.7% in 1500AD, to 60 million or 15.9% in 1600AD, to 70 million or 17.3% in 1700AD, to 92 million or 13.9% in 1800AD, to 163 million or 17.9% in 1900, to 0.93 billion or 24.9% in 2000, to 1.28 billion or 27.9% in 2020, and is projected to reach 1.68 billion or 35.6% by 2100, then 1.62 billion or 36.7% by 2200, and then 1.80 billion or 38.6% by 2300.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in Asia from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.0a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in Asia from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.0b. This shows that the Muslim population in Asia will continue its sharp increase until 2050, at a rate of around one percentage point per decade with respect to the total Asian population. It will peak slowly at 1.73 billion in 2070, and

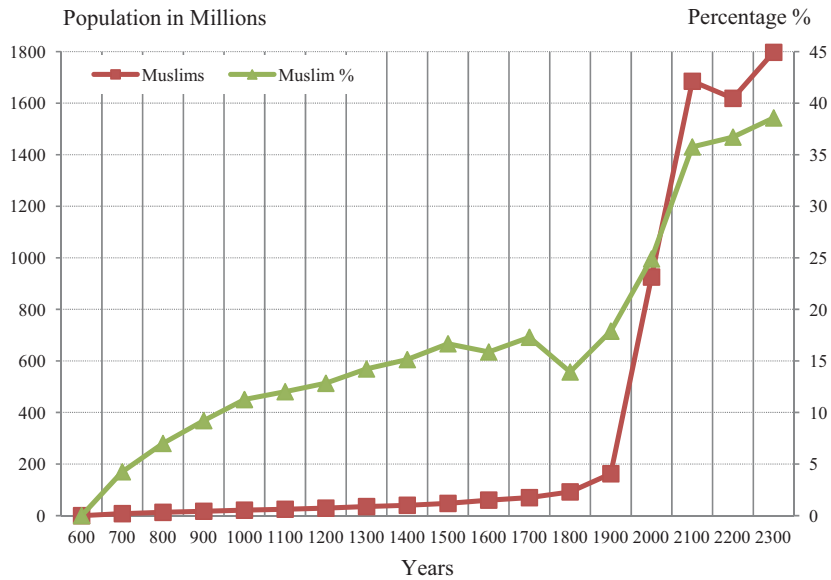


Fig. 2.0a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Asia from 600 to 2300.

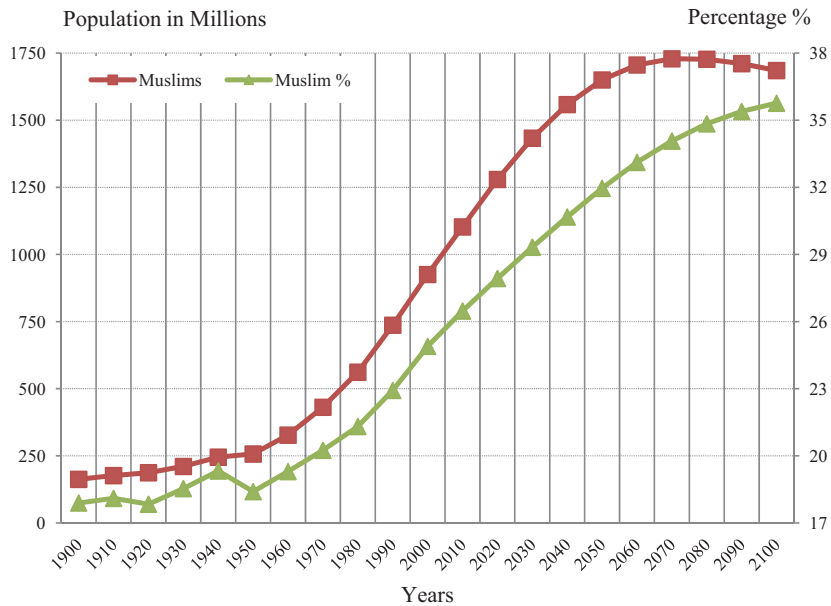


Fig. 2.0b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Asia from 1900 to 2100.

then it is estimated to remain around that number until 2300. The Muslim population would have increased between 1950 and 2050 by nine folds. The percentage of Muslims in this continent will continue its substantial increase throughout this century but it will slow down to one percentage point per century after 2100.

We divided Asia into six regions; the data for each is included in a separate section, and are sorted in terms of the percentage of Muslims in descending order. These regions are the Near East (Section 2.1), Arabian Asia (Section 2.2), Central Asia (Section 2.3), Southeast Asia (Section 2.4), the Indian Subcontinent (Section 2.5), and the Far East (Section 2.6). In Section 2.7, the total population in each of the six Asian regions and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Tables 2.7a and 2.7b from 600 to 2300, and decennially in Tables 2.7c to 2.7f from 1790 to 2100.

The country of Russia was not included in Asia as most of its population lives in the European side of the country, although most of its territory is in Asia. Also the European side of Turkey is included here. A color coded map of Asia illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 2.0c. In addition, Tables 2.0a and 2.0b present centennial data from 600 to 2300, showing the total population in each region of the Americas and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims.

2.1. Muslims in the Near East

This region consists of ten countries: Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, North Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Nagorno Karabakh, South Ossetia, and Turkey. Islam entered this region during the reign of the second Caliph Omar bnul Khattab from 17H to 24H, or 638AD to 644AD, when Muslims captured Iran, parts of the southern Caucasus, and southern and eastern part of Turkey. Muslims conquered the Island of



Fig. 2.0c. Color coded map of Asia illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent as of 2010.

Cyprus in 27H or 647AD under the reign of Caliph Muawiya bnu Abi Sufyan, the first ruler of the Umayyad Empire. They then continued advancing slowly northward, gaining more territory from the Byzantine Empire, until they conquered the European side of Istanbul in 1453, then Trabzon in 1461AD during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Mohammed II el-Fatih ben Murad II who ruled from 1451AD to 1481AD.

The Muslim population increased from 1.3 million or 10.3% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 3.0 million or 24.5% in 800AD, to 4.6 million or 38.3% in 900AD, to 5.8 million or 48.2% in 1000AD, to 6.9 million or 57.8% in 1100AD, to 7.9 million or 66.8% in 1200AD, to 8.4 million or 72.5% in 1300AD, to 9.0 million or 78.1% in 1400AD, to 9.5 million or 83.7% in 1500AD, to 11.9 million or 83.6% in 1600AD, to 12.4 million or 83.3% in 1700AD, to 14.5 million or 82.1% in 1800AD, to 23.2 million or 78.4% in 1900, to 137 million or 93.7% in 2000, to 174 million or 95.0% in 2020, and is projected to reach 189 million or 96.6% by 2100, then 183 million or 96.6% by 2200, and then 193 million or 96.6% by 2300.

The Near East has the highest concentration of Muslims among six regions covering the Asian continent, which are Near East, Central Asia, Arabian Asia, Southeast Asia, Indian Subcontinent and Far East. The fraction of the population living in the Near East out of the total population of Asia has been increasing steadily from 3% since the eighteenth century to 4% in the twentieth century, and is expected to remain at 4% for the next couple of centuries. The fraction of Muslims living in the Near East out of the total Muslim population of Asia decreased from 16% in mid-twentieth century to 14% in 2010, and is expected to reach 11% towards the end of this century and remain there for the following two centuries.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.1a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.1b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region will continue its sharp increase until 2040, and peak slowly at 207 million in 2060, then start decreasing slowly afterwards. However, the percentage of Muslims in this region will continue its tiny increase throughout this century. A spike in the percentage of Muslims occurred between 1920 and 1930, with an increase of about ten percentage points. This is due to the abolishment of the Ottoman Empire, and the subsequent departure of non-Muslims to the newly established non-Muslim states such as Armenia and Greece, and the return of Muslims to Turkey.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 2.1.11, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 2.1a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 2.1b and 2.1c.

2.1.1. Abkhazia

The Republic of Abkhazia gained its de facto independence from Georgia in 1992 and has an area of 8,432Km² with map presented in Figure 2.1.1. However, it is

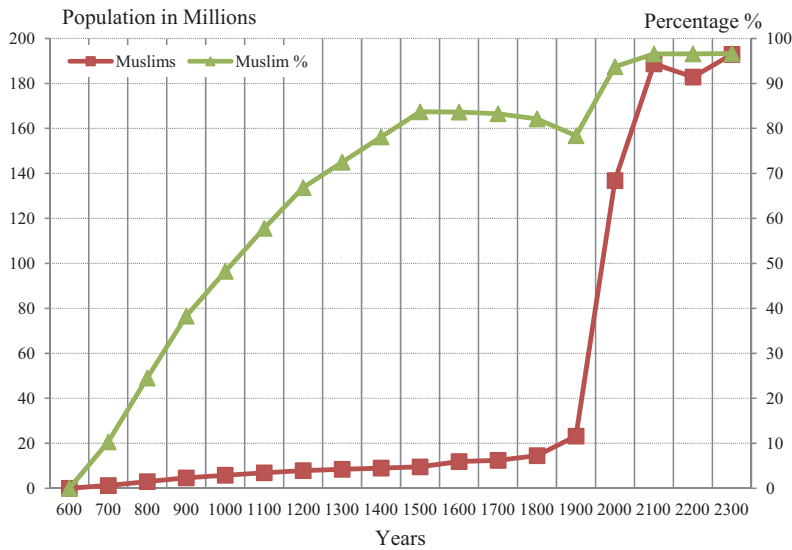


Fig. 2.1a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Near East from 600 to 2300.

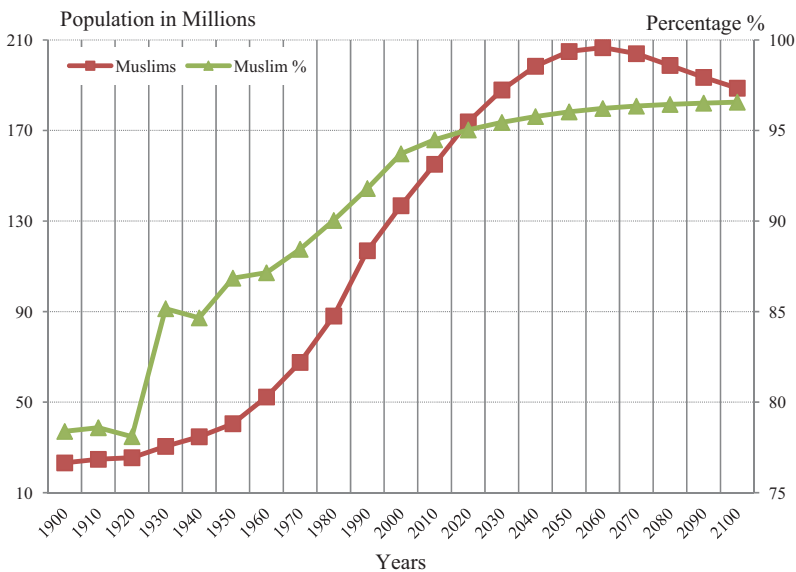


Fig. 2.1b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Near East from 1900 to 2100.

internationally unrecognized and is still claimed, but uncontrolled by Georgia. Abkhazia was raided by Muslims in 736 during the reign of the Umayyad Caliph Marwan II bnu Muhammad bnu Marwan. However, Islam only entered Abkhazia with the Ottoman conquest in 1570 during the reign of Sultan Selim II. The Ottomans lost this territory to the Russians in 1810.

According to surveys held in 1997 and 2003, Muslims' percentage with respect to the total population decreased from 17% to 16%, respectively. Comparing this



Fig. 2.1.1. Map of the Republic of Abkhazia.

Table 2.1.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Abkhazia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1886 | 68,773 | 19,655 | 28.58 | [QQ]e |
| 1897 | 106,179 | 22,740 | 21.42 | [QQ]e |
| 1913 | 181,947 | 44,169 | 24.28 | [QQ]e |
| 1926 | 201,016 | 20,374 | 10.14 | [QQ]e |
| 1939 | 311,885 | 18,733 | 6.01 | [QQ]e |
| 1959 | 404,738 | 20,398 | 5.04 | [QQ]e |
| 1970 | 486,959 | 25,760 | 5.29 | [QQ]e |
| 1979 | 486,082 | 27,700 | 5.70 | [QQ]e |
| 1989 | 525,061 | 31,089 | 5.92 | [QQ]e |
| 1997 | 145,986 | 24,820 | 17.00 | [AB]s |
| 2003 | 214,016 | 34,240 | 16.00 | [AB]s |
| 2011 | 240,705 | 40,725 | 16.92 | [QQ]e |

with the ethnic census of 2003, we can estimate that one third of the ethnic Abkhaz are Muslim. We can then apply this to previous ethnic censuses, with the assumption that Muslims make up one third of ethnic Abkhaz. Thus, based on census data and as presented in Table 2.1.1, the Muslim population changed from 19,655 or 28.3% in 1886, to 22,740 or 21.4% in 1897, to 44,169 or 24.3% in 1913, to 20,374 or 10.1% in 1926, to 18,733 or 6.0% in 1939, to 20,398 or 5.0% in 1959, to 25,760 or 5.3% in 1970, to 27,700 or 5.7% in 1979, to 31,089 or 5.9% in 1989, to 31,532 or 14.7% in 2003, to 40,725 or 16.9% in 2011. According to a survey, the Muslim population changed to 24,820 or 17% in 1997, and 34,240 or 16% in 2003.

2.1.2. Armenia

The Republic of Armenia has an area of 29,743Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.1.2. It was taken by the Russians from the Persians and the Ottomans in



Fig. 2.1.2. Map of the Republic of Armenia.

1813 and 1828, respectively. It gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. It was conquered by Muslims in 19H or 640AD during the time of Caliph Omar peacefully. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet's companion Othman bnul Abil As.

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Erivan Governorate had a Muslim population of 350,099 or 42.2% of the total population of 829,556. This governorate had an area of 26,094Km² covering most of current Armenia, Azerbaijan's Nakhchivan exclave with area 5,363Km² and 10.5% of the population at that time: 86,878; and Turkish Igdir province with area 3,587Km² and about 10.7% of the population at that time: 88,844; but excluded Zangezur County from Elisabetspol Governorate which is called now Syunik Province and is the land between Azerbaijan and its exclave. This county had 16.6% of the population (137,871) and area of 4,506Km².

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. As a result of war with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh region, the only Muslim group left is the Kurds. Azerbaijani population was numerous until the breakup of the Soviet Union, but they were ethnically cleansed by ethnic Armin. There was also large Turkish, Persian and Karakalpak ethnicities that were recorded in the 1926 Census, but their number became negligible since then. The number of members of some historically numerous Muslim ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 2.1.2a.

Based on the ethnic census data, the Muslim population continued to decrease due to wars and ethnic cleansing of Turks and Azerbaijanis. Indeed, the Muslim population decreased in number and percentage from 350,000 or 42.2% in 1897, to 170,000 or 19.3% in 1926, to 152,000 or 11.8% in 1939, to 134,000 or 7.6% in 1959. It then increased to 186,000 or 7.5% in 1970, to 213,000 or 7.0% in 1979, but decreased to

Table 2.1.2a. Evolution of the largest seven ethnic Muslim populations in Armenia.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2001 | 2011 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Kurd | 3,025 | 20,481 | 25,627 | 37,486 | 50,822 | 56,127 | 1,519 | 2,131 |
| Azeri | 76,870 | 130,896 | 107,748 | 148,189 | 160,841 | 84,860 | NA | NA |
| Tatar | 27 | 324 | 577 | 581 | 761 | 367 | NA | NA |
| Kazakh | NA | 55 | 292 | 116 | 199 | 334 | NA | NA |
| Turk | 78,386 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 28 | 13 | NA | NA |
| Karakalpak | 6,311 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 43 | NA | NA |
| Persian | 5,043 | 24 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 14 | NA | NA |
| Total | 169,662 | 151,798 | 134,283 | 186,390 | 212,664 | 141,758 | 1,519 | 2,131 |

Table 2.1.2b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Armenia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1897 | 829,556 | 350,099 | 42.20 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 881,290 | 169,662 | 19.25 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 1,282,338 | 151,798 | 11.84 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 1,763,048 | 134,283 | 7.62 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 2,491,873 | 186,390 | 7.48 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 3,037,259 | 212,664 | 7.00 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 3,304,776 | 141,758 | 4.29 | [SU]e |
| 2001 | 3,213,011 | 1,519 | 0.05 | [UNE]e |
| 2011 | 3,018,854 | 2,131 | 0.07 | [AM]e |
| 2020 | 2,990,599 | 2,692 | 0.09 | es |
| 2050 | 2,781,639 | 4,172 | 0.15 | es |
| 2100 | 2,022,801 | 5,057 | 0.25 | es |

142,000 or 4.3% in 1989 to 1,519 or 0.1% in 2001, then increased to 2,131 or 0.1% in 2011. The reason for this decrease is the war with Azerbaijan over the Nagorno Karabagh region, which forced Azeris to leave Armenia to Azerbaijan. Assuming the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the number of Muslims is expected to increase to 3,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 4,000 or 0.2% by 2050, and 5,000 or 0.3% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.1.2b.

2.1.3. Azerbaijan

The Republic of Azerbaijan has an area of 75,142Km², including Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (5,363Km²), which is a landlocked exclave, but excluding Nagorno Karabagh Republic (11,458Km²), which is out of the Azerbaijani government control, see Section 2.1.7 for details. It was occupied by the Russians in 1813, and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. A map of this country is presented in Figure 2.1.3.

It was conquered by Muslims in 22H or 643AD during the time of Caliph Omar. The Muslim troops led by the Prophet's companion Bakeer bnu Abdellah al-Ashaj, followed by troops from the western side led by the Prophet companion Utba bnu Farqad Assulami, until they conquered Derbent city (Babel-Abwab) in southern Dagestan on the west coast of the Caspian Sea.

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Muslims made up 72.1% of the total population of Baku and Elisabethpol Governorates that covered almost all of current Azerbaijan. Elisabethpol Governorate also included Zangezur County which



Fig. 2.1.3. Map of the Republic of Azerbaijan including NKR.

is called now Syunik Province which belongs to Armenia and is the land between Azerbaijan and its exclave. This county had 15.7% (137,871) of the total population of the governorate and area of 4,506Km². Elisabethpol Governorate also included the breakaway region of Nagorno Karabakh with an area of 11,458Km² and 31.4% (275,953) of the population of the governorate. The data excludes Azerbaijan's Nakhchivan Exclave with area 5,363Km², and about 5.1% (86,878) of the population of both governorates at that time. Data of the 1897 census for the two governorates is summarized in Table 2.1.3a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Azerbaijan including NKR and the current area of the country.

Censuses in 1886 and since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. In the 1886 Census, Azeris were recorded as Tatar. The largest Muslim ethnicities starting with the largest are Azerbaijanis, Lezgin, Talish, Avar, Turk, Tatar, Tat, Tsakhur, Kurd and Gryn (Kryz). The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 2.1.3b. As the name of the country suggests, about 95% of Muslims are Azeris.

Based on the ethnic census data, the Muslim population continued to decrease due to Russian policies of mass deportations and Armenian ethnic cleansing. Based on ethnic census data and as summarized in Table 2.1.3c, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 1.19 million or 72.6% in 1886, to 1.23 million or 72.1% in 1897 to 1.67 million or 72.0% in 1926, to 2.13 million or 66.4% in 1939. The decrease in percentage was due to Russian efforts in changing the demographic of this region and the persecution of Muslims. However, Muslims continued to increase both in number and percentage since 1959

Table 2.1.3a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Azerbaijan & NKR, but excluding NAR.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Baku | 826,716 | 676,243 | 81.80 | 39,096 |
| Elisabethpol | 878,415 | 552,822 | 62.93 | 43,307 |
| Total | 1,705,131 | 1,229,065 | 72.08 | 82,403 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,100,000 | | | 86,600 |

Table 2.1.3b. Evolution of the largest ten Muslim ethnic populations in Azerbaijan & NKR.

| | 1886 | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Azeri | NA | 1,437,977 | 1,870,471 | 2,494,381 | 3,776,778 | 4,708,832 | 5,804,980 | 7,205,464 | 8,172,800 |
| Lezgin | 66,923 | 37,263 | 111,666 | 98,211 | 137,250 | 158,057 | 171,395 | 178,021 | 180,300 |
| Talish | 50,510 | 77,323 | 87,510 | 85 | NA | NA | 21,169 | 76,841 | 112,000 |
| Avar | 40,225 | 19,104 | 15,740 | 17,254 | 30,735 | 35,991 | 44,072 | 50,871 | 49,800 |
| Turk | NA | 95 | 600 | 202 | 8,491 | 7,926 | 17,705 | 43,454 | 38,000 |
| Tatar | 863,130 | 9,948 | 27,591 | 29,370 | 31,353 | 31,204 | 28,019 | 30,011 | 25,900 |
| Tat | 119,489 | 28,443 | 2,289 | 5,887 | 7,769 | 8,848 | 10,239 | 10,922 | 25,200 |
| Tsakhur | NA | 15,552 | 6,464 | 2,876 | 6,208 | 8,546 | 13,318 | 15,877 | 12,300 |
| Kurd | 32,541 | 41,193 | 6,005 | 1,487 | 5,488 | 5,676 | 12,226 | 13,075 | 6,100 |
| Gryz | 12,625 | NA | NA | 183 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 4,400 |
| Total | 1,185,443 | 1,666,898 | 2,128,336 | 2,649,936 | 4,004,072 | 4,965,080 | 6,123,123 | 7,624,536 | 8,626,800 |

Table 2.1.3c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Azerbaijan (including NKR).

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1886 | 1,524,385 | 1,185,443 | 72.55 | [QQ]e |
| 1897 | 1,705,131 | 1,229,065 | 72.08 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 2,314,571 | 1,666,898 | 72.02 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 3,205,150 | 2,128,336 | 66.40 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 3,697,717 | 2,649,936 | 71.66 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 5,117,081 | 4,004,072 | 78.25 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 6,026,515 | 4,965,080 | 82.39 | [AZ]e |
| 1989 | 7,021,178 | 6,123,123 | 87.21 | [AZ]e |
| 1999 | 7,953,400 | 7,624,536 | 95.86 | [AZ]e |
| 2009 | 8,922,400 | 8,626,800 | 96.69 | [AZ]e |
| 2020 | 10,029,808 | 9,728,914 | 97.00 | es |
| 2050 | 10,491,894 | 10,255,826 | 97.75 | es |
| 2100 | 8,432,807 | 8,348,479 | 99.00 | es |

from 2.65 million or 71.7% in 1959, to 4.0 million or 78.3% in 1970, to 4.97 million or 82.4% in 1979, to 6.12 million or 87.2% in 1989, to 7.62 million or 95.9% in 1999, to 8.63 million or 96.7% in 2009. Thus, assuming the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.25 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 9.7 million or 97.0% in 2020, to 10.3 million or 97.8% by 2050, but decrease in number to 8.3 million or 99.0% by 2100.

2.1.4. Cyprus

Muslims conquered the Island of Cyprus in 27H or 647AD under the reign of Caliph Muawiya bnu Abi Sufyan, the first ruler of the Umayyad Empire. Muslims



Fig. 2.1.4. Map of the Island of Cyprus.

then lost control over it in 965 to the Byzantine Empire. It was recaptured by the Burji Dynasty in 1426 under al-Ashraf Sayfuddin Barsbay, but was lost by 1460 under al-Ashraf Sayfuddin Enal. The Island was recaptured by the Ottoman Empire in 1570. In 1878, the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Abdul Hamid was forced to allow British troops in the Island in exchange to their help against the Russians. Eventually, the British Empire annexed the whole island in 1914. The Island then declared its independence from Britain in 1960, with two British enclaves in the south of the Island remaining till today: Akrotiri (123Km²) and Dhekelia (131Km²). From 1963 to 1974, Cypriot Greek Orthodox majority population who sought to combine the island with Greece carried ethnic cleansing against Muslims, which caused the Turkish military intervention in 1974, and the subsequent unilateral declaration of independence of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (North Cyprus) in 1983. A map of the Island of Cyprus is presented in Figure 2.1.4.

The Island of Cyprus has a total area of 9,505Km². Currently, the South controls 5,896Km², while the North controls 3,355Km² and the rest is under British control. Table 2.1.4a shows the change in Muslim population in the whole island before its division in 1974. Accordingly, estimates of the Muslim population changed from 20,000 or 19.1% in 1600, to 30,000 or 16.7% in 1670, to 28,000 or 14.9% in 1691, to 150,000 or 75.0% in 1745, to 47,000 or 56.0% in 1777 (census), to 60,000 or 75.0% in 1790, to 30,000 or 34.0% in 1831 (census), to 33,000 or 30.5% in 1841 (census), to 28,000 or 23.8% in 1847, to 44,000 or 26.7% in 1861, to 55,000 or 31.1% in 1872, to 45,000 or 31.5% in 1878, just before the British occupation.

British censuses show that the percentage of Muslims continued to decrease afterwards. This decrease was intentional by bringing Greek settlers and motivating Turks to migrate outside the Island, mainly to Australia, Britain, and Turkey. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 45,000 or 24.4% in 1881, to 48,000 or 22.9% in 1891, to 51,000 or 21.7% in 1901, to 56,000 or 20.6% in 1911, to 61,000 or 19.7% in 1921, to 64,000 or 18.5% in 1931, to 81,000 or

17.9% in 1946, to 105,000 or 18.3% in 1960, to 120,000 or 19.0% in 1973. The latter figure is obtained by combining the census data and official records of population exchange between the South and the North.

The decrease in Muslim Turkish population was not enough for Orthodox Greeks, which prompted the start of ethnic cleansing against Muslims from 1963 to 1974 that caused the Turkish military intervention in 1974 and the subsequent separation of the northern part of the Island in 1983. The figure of 1973 was obtained by using the following data: 120,200 Turkish Cypriots where in the whole island by mid-1974, and 32,213 migrated from the South to the North before 1979. Thus, the latter was assumed to be the Muslims in the south in 1973 census, while the remainder of the Turkish Cypriots was taken as Muslims in the North.

We can now obtain records of the Muslim population in either part of the Island from the detailed census records as follows: The South includes Larnaka, Lemassol, Paphos, and half of Nicosia districts, while the North includes Kyrenia, Famagusta, and half of Nicosia districts. Tables 2.1.4b and 2.1.5 present a summary of the data for the South and the North, respectively. Thus, before WWII the Muslim population in the southern part decreased by one percentage point per decade. Indeed, the Muslim population changed from 27,000 or 25.3% in 1881, to 28,000 or 23.2% in 1891, to 30,000 or 22.3% in 1901, to 33,000 or 21.2% in 1911, to 36,000 or 20.3% in 1921, to 38,000 or 19.1% in 1931, to 47,000 or 18.4% in 1946. This population then increased to 61,000 or

Table 2.1.4a. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Island of Cyprus.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1600 | 105,000 | 20,000 | 19.05 | [CYH]es |
| 1670 | 180,000 | 30,000 | 16.67 | [CYH]es |
| 1691 | 188,000 | 28,000 | 14.89 | [CYH]es |
| 1745 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 75.00 | [CYH]es |
| 1777 | 84,000 | 47,000 | 55.95 | [CYH]c |
| 1790 | 80,000 | 60,000 | 75.00 | [CYH]es |
| 1831 | 88,166 | 29,966 | 33.99 | [CYH]c |
| 1841 | 108,300 | 33,000 | 30.47 | [CYH]c |
| 1847 | 117,700 | 28,000 | 23.79 | [CYH]es |
| 1861 | 165,000 | 44,000 | 26.67 | [CYH]es |
| 1872 | 176,750 | 55,000 | 31.12 | [CYH]es |
| 1878 | 143,000 | 45,000 | 31.47 | [CYH]es |
| 1881 | 186,173 | 45,458 | 24.42 | [CY]c |
| 1891 | 209,286 | 47,926 | 22.90 | [CY]c |
| 1901 | 237,022 | 51,309 | 21.65 | [CY]c |
| 1911 | 274,108 | 56,428 | 20.59 | [CY]c |
| 1921 | 310,715 | 61,339 | 19.74 | [CY]c |
| 1931 | 347,959 | 64,238 | 18.46 | [CY]c |
| 1946 | 450,114 | 80,548 | 17.90 | [CY]c |
| 1960 | 573,566 | 104,942 | 18.30 | [CY]c |
| 1973 | 631,778 | 120,200 | 19.03 | [CY, CY06]e |
| 1982 | 672,098 | 160,000 | 23.81 | |
| 1992 | 787,025 | 185,000 | 23.51 | |
| 2001 | 919,565 | 230,000 | 25.01 | |
| 2020 | 1,219,174 | 329,177 | 27.00 | |
| 2050 | 1,356,194 | 406,858 | 30.00 | |
| 2100 | 1,115,860 | 404,551 | 35.00 | |

Table 2.1.4b. Evolution of the Muslim population in (South) Cyprus.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1881 | 106,594 | 27,006 | 25.34 | [CY]c |
| 1891 | 122,012 | 28,342 | 23.23 | [CY]c |
| 1901 | 136,062 | 30,281 | 22.26 | [CY]c |
| 1911 | 155,078 | 32,811 | 21.16 | [CY]c |
| 1921 | 178,463 | 36,181 | 20.27 | [CY]c |
| 1931 | 198,823 | 37,948 | 19.09 | [CY]c |
| 1946 | 254,484 | 46,921 | 18.44 | [CY]c |
| 1960 | 326,170 | 61,056 | 18.72 | [CY]c |
| 1973 | 358,985 | 32,213 | 8.97 | [CY, CY06]e |
| 2001 | 689,565 | 4,182 | 0.61 | [UN]c |

18.7% in 1960, but dropped sharply to 32,000 or 9.0% in 1973, and 4,000 or 0.6% in 2001.

Combining data from census in both parts of the Island, with the assumption that all in north are Muslim and all in the south are non-Muslim, we obtain the following estimate for the whole island as summarized in Table 2.1.4a. The Muslim population increased to 0.16 million or 23.8% in 1982, to 0.18 million or 23.5% in 1992, to 0.23 million or 25.0% in 2001. Assuming that the Muslim population continues to increase by one percentage point per decade, the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.33 million or 27% in 2020, to 0.41 million by 2050 and 0.40 million or 35% by 2100.

2.1.5. North Cyprus

As shown in Table 2.1.5, the Muslim population in the northern part of the Island of Cyprus decreased by one percentage point per decade before WWII. Indeed, the Muslim population changed from 18,000 or 23.2% in 1881, to 20,000 or 22.4% in 1891, to 21,000 or 20.8% in 1901, to 24,000 or 19.8% in 1911, to 25,000 or 19.0% in 1921, to 26,000 or 17.6% in 1931, to 34,000 or 17.2% in 1946. This population then increased to 44,000 or 17.7% and then increased sharply to 88,000

Table 2.1.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in North Cyprus.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1881 | 79,579 | 18,452 | 23.19 | [CY]c |
| 1891 | 87,275 | 19,584 | 22.44 | [CY]c |
| 1901 | 100,961 | 21,028 | 20.83 | [CY]c |
| 1911 | 119,031 | 23,617 | 19.84 | [CY]c |
| 1921 | 132,253 | 25,158 | 19.02 | [CY]c |
| 1931 | 149,136 | 26,291 | 17.63 | [CY]c |
| 1946 | 195,631 | 33,627 | 17.19 | [CY]c |
| 1960 | 247,397 | 43,886 | 17.74 | [CY]c |
| 1973 | 272,793 | 87,987 | 32.25 | [CY, CY06]e |
| 1978 | 146,740 | 144,288 | 98.33 | [CY, CY06]e |
| 1996 | 200,587 | 199,834 | 99.62 | [CY, CY06]e |
| 2006 | 265,100 | 264,100 | 99.62 | es |
| 2011 | 294,906 | 293,800 | 99.62 | es |

or 32.3% in 1973 and 144,000 or 98.3% in 1978, due to the exchange of population between the south and the north and migration of Turks to the northern part of the Island. The figures for 1978, and 1996, were obtained by subtracting 2,452 and 753 Greek Cypriots living in the North in 1977, and 1992, respectively, from the corresponding census. After independence censuses indicate that more than 99% of the population is Muslim. This population reached 0.20 million or 99.6% in 1996, and 0.26 million or 99.6% in 2006, to 0.29 million or 99.6% in 2011.

2.1.6. Georgia

It has an area of 57,368Km², excluding the de facto independent nations of Abkhazia (8,432Km²) and South Ossetia (3,900Km²). It was annexed by the Russians in 1801, and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. A map of this country is presented in Figure 2.1.6. Islam entered Georgia in 22H/643AD when Muslim troops during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab and under the leadership of Habib bnu Maslama occupied the capital Tbilisi.

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that there were 0.31 million Muslims or 14.5% of the total population of Kutaisi and Tiflis Governorates. The two governorates covered almost of current Georgia, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, but also small parts of neighboring countries. Data of the 1897 census for the two governorates is summarized in Table 2.1.6a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Georgia including Abkhazia and South Ossetia and the current area of the country.

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The ten largest Muslim ethnicities starting with the largest are Azerbaijanis, Ossetians, Kist, Abkhaz, Kurd, Avar, Chechen, Turk, Persian and Lezgin. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 2.1.6b.



Fig. 2.1.6. Map of the Republic of Georgia with the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Table 2.1.6a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Georgia, Abkhazia and S. Ossetia.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Kutaisi: | 1,058,241 | 117,620 | 11.11 | 36,177 |
| Tiflis: | 1,051,032 | 189,028 | 17.98 | 43,634 |
| Total | 2,109,273 | 306,648 | 14.54 | 79,810 |
| Georgia | 2,317,000 | | | 69,700 |

Table 2.1.6b. Evolution of the largest ten Muslim ethnic populations in Georgia including Abkhazia and South Ossetia except in 2002.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2002 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Azeri | 137,921 | 188,058 | 153,600 | 217,758 | 255,678 | 307,556 | 284,761 |
| Ossetians | 113,298 | 147,677 | 141,178 | 150,185 | 160,497 | 164,055 | 38,028 |
| Kist | | | | | | | 7,110 |
| Abkhaz | 56,847 | 57,805 | 62,878 | 79,449 | 85,285 | 95,853 | 3,527 |
| Kurd | 7,955 | 12,915 | 16,212 | 20,690 | 25,688 | 33,331 | 2,514 |
| Avar | 1 | 114 | 585 | 450 | 3,680 | 4,230 | 1,996 |
| Chechen | 66 | 2,538 | 105 | 232 | 158 | 609 | 1,271 |
| Turk | 142,356 | 4,950 | 1,411 | 853 | 917 | 1,375 | 441 |
| Persian | 2,220 | 1,150 | 73 | 64 | 91 | 123 | 46 |
| Lezgin | 3,420 | 4,481 | 4,050 | 3,650 | 768 | 720 | 44 |
| Total | 464,084 | 419,688 | 380,092 | 473,331 | 532,762 | 607,852 | 339,738 |

Table 2.1.6c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Georgia, Abkhazia, and South Ossetia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1897 | 2,109,273 | 306,648 | 14.54 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 2,677,233 | 464,084 | 17.33 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 3,540,023 | 419,688 | 11.86 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 4,044,045 | 380,092 | 9.40 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 4,686,358 | 473,331 | 10.10 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 4,993,182 | 532,762 | 10.67 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 5,400,841 | 607,852 | 11.25 | [SU]e |
| 2002 | 4,657,507 | 492,839 | 10.58 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 4,201,834 | 483,211 | 11.50 | es |
| 2050 | 3,562,892 | 463,176 | 13.00 | es |
| 2100 | 3,025,635 | 468,973 | 15.50 | es |

Based on the ethnic census data, the evolution of the Muslim population in the area consisting of Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia is presented in Table 2.1.6c. Accordingly, the Muslim population decreased from 0.31 million or 14.5% in 1897, to 0.46 million or 17.3% in 1926, to 0.42 million or 11.9% in 1939, to 0.38 million or 9.4% in 1959, then increased to 0.47 million or 10.1% in 1970, to 0.53 million or 10.7% in 1979, to 0.61 million or 11.3% in 1989, then decreased to 0.49 million or 10.6% in 2002. The last census did inquire on religious affiliation but did not include Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslim population continues to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to decrease in number from 0.48 million or 11.5% in 2020, to 0.46 million or 13% by 2050, and 0.47 million or 15.5% by 2100.

2.1.7. Iran

Muslims started conquering the current territory of Iran in 17H or 638AD from the West, both along the current border with Iraq, and by sea through the Hormuz Strait. The decisive battle for the collapse of the Persian Empire was the Battle of Nahawand, midway between Bagdad and Tehran. The battle occurred in 21H or 642AD and the Muslim troops were under the leadership of the Prophet's companion Ano'mano bnu Moqrin Al-Mozani. They then took the southern coast of the Caspian Sea in 22H. In the same year, and towards the east, the Muslim troops under the leadership of Al-Ahnaf bnu Qais Attamimi, passed current Iran and reached Marw or Mary in southern Turkmenistan, Balakh near Mazar-i-Sharif in northern Afghanistan, and passed the Amu River, that separates Afghanistan from its neighboring countries to the north. By 23H or 644AD, Muslims conquered all current Iran, and the western half of current Pakistan up to the Indus River.

Currently, the Islamic Republic of Iran has an area of 1,648,195Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.1.7. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 4.3 million or 98.3% in 1868, to 7.6 million or 98.8% in 1881, to 8.8 million or 97.8% in 1899, to 9.4 million or 98.4% in 1911. The first census was conducted in 1956 and every decade since then. Accordingly, as shown in Table 2.1.7, the Muslim population increased from 18.7 million or 98.4% in 1956, to 24.8 million or 98.8% in 1966, to 33.4 million or 99.1% in 1976, to 59.8 million or 99.6% in 1996, to 70.1 million or 99.4% in 2006, to 74.7 million or 99.4% in 2011. Assuming this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 84 million in 2020, to 100 million by 2050, but decrease to 91 million by 2100.



Fig. 2.1.7. Map of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Table 2.1.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Iran.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1868 | 4,400,000 | 4,326,000 | 98.32 | [SYB80]es |
| 1881 | 7,653,600 | 7,560,000 | 98.78 | [SYB90]es |
| 1899 | 9,000,000 | 8,800,000 | 97.78 | [SYB00]es |
| 1911 | 9,500,000 | 9,350,000 | 98.42 | [SYB15]es |
| 1956 | 18,954,704 | 18,654,127 | 98.41 | [UN63]c |
| 1966 | 25,078,923 | 24,771,922 | 98.76 | [UN71]c |
| 1976 | 33,708,744 | 33,396,908 | 99.07 | [UN83]c |
| 1996 | 60,055,488 | 59,788,791 | 99.56 | [UN]c |
| 2006 | 70,495,782 | 70,097,741 | 99.44 | [IR]c |
| 2011 | 75,149,669 | 74,682,938 | 99.38 | [IR]c |
| 2020 | 84,148,607 | 83,626,886 | 99.38 | es |
| 2050 | 100,598,397 | 99,974,687 | 99.38 | es |
| 2100 | 94,324,459 | 93,739,647 | 99.38 | es |

Table 2.1.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in South Ossetia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1886 | 81,762 | 19,262 | 23.56 | [QQ]e |
| 1926 | 87,375 | 20,117 | 23.02 | [QQ]e |
| 1939 | 106,118 | 24,089 | 22.70 | [QQ]e |
| 1959 | 96,807 | 21,233 | 21.93 | [QQ]e |
| 1970 | 99,421 | 22,024 | 22.15 | [QQ]e |
| 1979 | 97,988 | 21,692 | 22.14 | [QQ]e |
| 1989 | 98,527 | 21,744 | 22.07 | [QQ]e |
| 2008 | 70,000 | 24,500 | 35.00 | [OS]es |

2.1.8. South Ossetia

The Republic of South Ossetia was occupied by the Russians in 1801 and gained its de facto independence from Georgia in 1992 and has an area of 3,900Km². However, it is internationally unrecognized and is still claimed, but uncontrolled by Georgia. The map of this country is presented in Figure 2.1.6. It was conquered by Muslims in 735 during the reign of the Umayyad Caliph Marwan II bnu Muhammad bnu Marwan who ruled from 744 to 750.

Censuses since 1886 included ethnic information on the population. Using ethnic census with the assumption that Muslim population makes up one third of the ethnic Ossetians, we arrive at the results presented in Table 2.1.8. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 19,000 or 23.6% in 1886, to 20,000 or 23.0% in 1926, to 24,000 or 22.7% in 1939, decreased to 21,000 or 21.9% in 1959, and remained around 22,000 or 22% from 1970 to 1989. By 2008, the Muslim population was estimated at 25,000 or 35% of the total population.

2.1.9. Nagorno Karabakh

The Nagorno Karabakh Republic or the Republic of Artsakh gained its de facto independence from Azerbaijan in 1992 and has an area of 11,458Km². However, it is internationally unrecognized and is still claimed, but uncontrolled by Azerbaijan. A



Fig. 2.1.9. Map of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic.

Table 2.1.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Nagorno Karabakh.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1810 | 12,000 | 9,500 | 79.17 | [NKH]e |
| 1871 | 117,000 | 87,800 | 75.04 | [NKH]e |
| 1886 | 121,216 | 17,038 | 14.06 | [QQ]e |
| 1897 | 275,953 | 164,098 | 59.47 | [NKH]e |
| 1926 | 125,162 | 12,746 | 10.18 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 150,837 | 14,053 | 9.32 | [QQ]e |
| 1959 | 130,406 | 17,995 | 13.80 | [QQ]e |
| 1970 | 150,313 | 27,179 | 18.08 | [QQ]e |
| 1979 | 162,181 | 37,264 | 22.98 | [QQ]e |
| 1989 | 189,085 | 40,600 | 21.47 | [QQ]e |
| 2005 | 137,737 | 6 | 0.00 | [QQ]e |

map of this country is presented in Figure 2.1.9. Islam entered here with the Muslim conquest of Azerbaijan and Armenia in 22H/643AD during the time of Caliph Omar. The Muslim troops led by the Prophet’s companion Utba bnu Farqad Assulami.

Due to Armenian migration to Karabakh, which was also encouraged by Russia, the Muslim population (all ethnic Azerbaijani) decreased from 79% in 1810 to 75% in 1871, to 14% in 1886 and then bounced to 59% in 1897. The decrease continued to 10% in 1926, as a result of Armenian-Azeri wars around WWI. Then to 9% in 1939 due to Russification policy implemented by Russia. However, Muslims picked up momentum, increasing to 14% in 1959, then 18% in 1970, and then 23% in 1979. As the another Armenian-Azeri war started, the Muslim population decreased to 21% in 1989, and to almost none in 2005, as a result of the independence of the territory, and the subsequent ethnic cleansing of Azeri Muslims. The data is summarized in Table 2.1.9.

2.1.10. Turkey

The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923 as the successor state of the Ottoman Empire. It has a total area of 783,562Km², covering the Anatolian Peninsula in Asia, and East Thrace (23,764Km²) in Europe. The map of Turkey is presented in Figure 2.1.10.

The Muslim conquest of current Turkey was very slow as it was under the Byzantine Empire. This conquest was initiated by the capture of the southernmost city of Antakya in Shaban 15H or September 636AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab and the Muslim troops were under the leadership of the Prophet's companion Abu Obayda Aamer bnul Jarrah. Then Muslims conquered Malatya in 638, Diyarbakir in 639 and Van in 640. Then during the Umayyad Dynasty, Muslims captured Erzurum in 700, then Amorium, 200Km southwest of Ankara in 838 by the Abbassid Caliph al-Motassim.

Coming from the east, the Seljuks captured almost all of Anatolia after the battle of Manzikert with the Byzantines in 1071 north of Van Lake. Thus, Ankara fell in 1073, Izmir in 1076, and the Asian part of Istanbul in 1077. They captured Samsun in the north in 1200.

During the reign of Sultan Orhan I, the Ottomans conquered Bursa in 1326 and became their capital for a while. Edirne in East Thrace was captured by the Ottoman Sultan Murad I in 1365. Then the European side of Istanbul in 1453 during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Mohammed II el-Fatih ben Murad II (ruled from 1451 to 1481). He gained his eternal nickname "el-Fatih" or the conqueror, due to this conquest. The conquest of current Turkey was culminated with the capture Trabzon in the north in 1461.

Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.1.10, the Muslim population increased from 11.0 million or 79.1% in 1897, to 12.0 million or 79.0% in 1906, to 13.3 million or 80.1% in 1914. The 1897 to 1914 estimates for current borders of Turkey were taken from [TR97], excluding the lands that were under Russian/Armenian occupation between 1878 and 1917. These were Kars, Artvin



Fig. 2.1.10. Map of the Republic of Turkey.

Table 2.1.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Turkey.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|----------|
| 1897 | 13,912,181 | 11,009,818 | 79.14 | [TR97]c |
| 1906 | 15,233,603 | 12,036,499 | 79.01 | [TR97]c |
| 1914 | 16,645,063 | 13,338,827 | 80.14 | [TR97]c |
| 1927 | 13,648,270 | 13,269,606 | 97.23 | [SYB31]c |
| 1935 | 16,158,018 | 15,838,673 | 98.02 | [SYB50]c |
| 1945 | 18,790,174 | 18,497,801 | 98.44 | [UN56]c |
| 1955 | 24,064,763 | 23,804,048 | 98.92 | [UN63]c |
| 1965 | 31,391,207 | 31,129,973 | 99.17 | [UN71]c |
| 2020 | 80,309,442 | 79,642,874 | 99.17 | es |
| 2050 | 94,606,213 | 93,820,981 | 99.17 | es |
| 2100 | 86,464,991 | 85,747,332 | 99.17 | es |

and Suramli and their data was taken from the 1897 Russian census, which gives the Muslims versus total population as 145,852 vs. 290,654 for Kars, 41,580 vs. 56,140 for Artvin, and 60,516 vs. 89,055 for Surmali. Religious data for Kars was taken from [SU], while that for Artvin and Surmali was inferred from ethnic data in [QQ]. Estimate of both populations for these areas was estimated to increase by 25% from 1897 to 1906, and 50% from 1897 to 1914. The Muslim and total population in 1906 for Edirne Vilayet (excluding parts outside current Turkey) was taken as the average of the data from 1897 and 1906.

The Muslim population decreased in number but increased in percentage from to 13.3 million or 97.1% in 1927 due WWI massacres and exchange of populations with neighboring countries. The Muslim population continued to increase since then to 18.5 or 98.4% in 1945, to 23.8 or 98.9% in 1955, to 31.1 or 99.2% in 1965. Assuming this percentage remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 80 million in 2020, to 94 million by 2050, but decrease to 86 million by 2100.

2.1.11. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered the Near East within a decade of the death of Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings upon him. Islam spread widely and the vast majority of this region remains Muslim. Accordingly, the Near East has the largest concentration of Muslims among the six regions spanning Asia, and any other region in the World. This is expected to remain so for the next three centuries.

The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.1a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.1b and 2.1c for current countries in the Near East. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

Table 2.1a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Near East from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| P | 54 | 57 | 60 | 63 | 66 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 164 | 197 | 230 | 300 | 847 | 3,076 | 2,023 | 2,024 | 2,167 |
| M% | - | 1.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 32.50 | 35.00 | 37.50 | 40.00 | 42.50 | 45.00 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 1.00 |
| M | - | 1 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 24 | 33 | 42 | 53 | 66 | 84 | 104 | 127 | 357 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 22 |
| P | 139 | 145 | 151 | 157 | 163 | 210 | 260 | 310 | 360 | 408 | 498 | 571 | 760 | 2,100 | 8,118 | 8,433 | 8,248 | 8,608 |
| M% | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 85.00 | 80.00 | 77.77 | 72.08 | 95.86 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| M | - | 15 | 30 | 47 | 65 | 105 | 156 | 217 | 288 | 367 | 423 | 457 | 591 | 1,514 | 7,782 | 8,348 | 8,166 | 8,522 |
| P | 130 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 130 | 110 | 95 | 80 | 65 | 98 | 98 | 85 | 237 | 943 | 1,156 | 1,141 | 1,207 |
| M% | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 19.00 | 75.00 | 60.00 | 21.65 | 25.01 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 45.00 |
| M | - | 1 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 74 | 51 | 51 | 236 | 405 | 456 | 543 |
| P | 152 | 159 | 166 | 173 | 180 | 220 | 270 | 330 | 390 | 450 | 540 | 630 | 830 | 2,317 | 4,744 | 3,026 | 3,080 | 3,248 |
| M% | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 10.58 | 15.50 | 20.00 | 23.00 |
| M | - | 2 | 8 | 17 | 27 | 44 | 54 | 66 | 78 | 90 | 108 | 126 | 121 | 337 | 502 | 469 | 616 | 747 |
| P | 4,300 | 4,350 | 4,400 | 4,450 | 4,500 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,200 | 4,100 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,100 | 10,140 | 65,911 | 94,324 | 91,133 | 96,718 |
| M% | - | 20.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 98.78 | 97.78 | 99.56 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 |
| M | - | 870 | 2,200 | 3,115 | 3,600 | 3,960 | 4,257 | 4,158 | 4,059 | 3,960 | 4,950 | 4,950 | 6,026 | 9,915 | 65,621 | 93,740 | 90,568 | 96,118 |
| P | 7,400 | 7,300 | 7,200 | 7,100 | 7,000 | 6,900 | 6,750 | 6,600 | 6,450 | 6,300 | 7,900 | 8,400 | 9,600 | 13,948 | 63,174 | 86,465 | 83,717 | 87,671 |
| M% | - | 5.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 79.14 | 79.01 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 |
| M | - | 365 | 720 | 1,420 | 2,100 | 2,760 | 3,375 | 3,960 | 4,515 | 5,040 | 6,320 | 6,720 | 7,597 | 11,020 | 62,650 | 85,747 | 83,022 | 86,944 |
| P | 12,175 | 12,146 | 12,117 | 12,088 | 12,059 | 11,940 | 11,790 | 11,655 | 11,520 | 11,387 | 14,233 | 14,929 | 17,675 | 29,589 | 145,966 | 195,427 | 189,343 | 199,619 |
| M% | - | 10.32 | 24.52 | 38.27 | 48.23 | 57.78 | 66.84 | 72.48 | 78.09 | 83.69 | 83.63 | 83.26 | 82.11 | 78.39 | 93.71 | 96.57 | 96.56 | 96.63 |
| M | - | 1,253 | 2,972 | 4,627 | 5,816 | 6,900 | 7,880 | 8,448 | 8,997 | 9,529 | 11,904 | 12,430 | 14,512 | 23,195 | 136,792 | 188,714 | 182,838 | 192,896 |
| G% | - | -0.002 | -0.002 | -0.002 | -0.002 | -0.010 | -0.013 | -0.012 | -0.012 | -0.012 | 0.223 | 0.048 | 0.169 | 0.515 | 1.596 | 0.292 | -0.032 | 0.053 |

Table 2.1b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Near East from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Armenia | P | 290 | 300 | 310 | 319 | 370 | 420 | 490 | 550 | 603 | 674 | 753 | 847 | 952 | 1,052 | 1,170 | 1,282 |
| | M% | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 42.20 | 19.25 | 19.25 | 11.84 |
| | M | 122 | 127 | 131 | 135 | 156 | 177 | 207 | 232 | 254 | 284 | 318 | 357 | 402 | 203 | 225 | 152 |
| Azerbaijan & NKR | P | 745 | 760 | 775 | 792 | 940 | 1,080 | 1,220 | 1,360 | 1,496 | 1,671 | 1,867 | 2,100 | 2,372 | 2,608 | 2,902 | 3,210 |
| | M% | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 77.77 | 72.08 | 72.08 | 72.08 | 72.02 | 72.02 | 66.40 |
| | M | 579 | 591 | 603 | 616 | 731 | 840 | 949 | 1,058 | 1,163 | 1,300 | 1,452 | 1,514 | 1,710 | 1,878 | 2,090 | 2,131 |
| Cyprus Island | P | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 110 | 130 | 150 | 170 | 186 | 209 | 237 | 274 | 311 | 348 | 461 |
| | M% | 75.00 | 60.00 | 50.00 | 40.00 | 33.99 | 30.47 | 23.79 | 26.67 | 31.12 | 24.42 | 22.90 | 21.65 | 20.59 | 19.74 | 18.46 | 17.90 |
| | M | 60 | 51 | 45 | 38 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 40 | 53 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 56 | 61 | 64 | 83 |
| Georgia, Ab. & S.O. | P | 810 | 830 | 850 | 874 | 1,040 | 1,200 | 1,360 | 1,520 | 1,650 | 1,844 | 2,060 | 2,317 | 2,601 | 2,877 | 3,201 | 3,542 |
| | M% | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 14.54 | 17.33 | 17.33 | 11.86 |
| | M | 118 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 151 | 174 | 198 | 221 | 240 | 268 | 300 | 337 | 378 | 499 | 555 | 420 |
| Iran | P | 5,900 | 6,100 | 6,300 | 6,560 | 6,900 | 7,250 | 7,600 | 8,000 | 8,415 | 8,955 | 9,529 | 10,140 | 10,580 | 11,927 | 13,245 | 14,708 |
| | M% | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 98.78 | 97.78 | 98.42 | 98.42 | 98.41 | 98.41 |
| | M | 5,828 | 6,026 | 6,223 | 6,480 | 6,816 | 7,162 | 7,507 | 7,902 | 8,312 | 8,846 | 9,413 | 9,915 | 10,413 | 11,739 | 13,034 | 14,474 |
| Turkey | P | 9,400 | 9,600 | 9,800 | 10,074 | 10,200 | 10,350 | 10,500 | 10,650 | 11,793 | 12,472 | 13,189 | 13,948 | 14,750 | 13,877 | 14,928 | 17,821 |
| | M% | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.14 | 79.01 | 80.14 | 80.14 | 97.23 | 98.02 |
| | M | 7,439 | 7,597 | 7,756 | 7,973 | 8,072 | 8,191 | 8,310 | 8,428 | 9,333 | 9,870 | 10,438 | 11,020 | 11,821 | 11,121 | 14,514 | 17,468 |
| Total | P | 17,225 | 17,675 | 18,125 | 18,714 | 19,550 | 20,410 | 21,300 | 22,230 | 24,127 | 25,802 | 27,607 | 29,589 | 31,530 | 32,652 | 35,794 | 41,023 |
| | M% | 82.13 | 82.11 | 82.10 | 82.12 | 81.64 | 81.22 | 80.76 | 80.44 | 80.23 | 79.89 | 79.57 | 78.39 | 78.59 | 78.10 | 85.16 | 84.65 |
| | M | 14,147 | 14,512 | 14,881 | 15,368 | 15,960 | 16,578 | 17,201 | 17,882 | 19,356 | 20,614 | 21,968 | 23,195 | 24,780 | 25,500 | 30,483 | 34,728 |
| G% | | 0.258 | 0.252 | 0.320 | 0.438 | 0.431 | 0.428 | 0.428 | 0.822 | 0.674 | 0.679 | 0.696 | 0.637 | 0.350 | 0.923 | 1.373 | |

Table 2.1c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Near East from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Arabia | P | 1,354 | 1,867 | 2,518 | 3,096 | 3,545 | 3,076 | 2,963 | 2,991 | 2,970 | 2,901 | 2,622 | 2,450 | 2,274 | 2,127 | 2,023 |
| | M% | 11.84 | 7.62 | 7.48 | 7.00 | 4.29 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.25 |
| Armenia | M | 160 | 142 | 188 | 217 | 152 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Azerbaijan | P | 2,896 | 3,898 | 5,178 | 6,164 | 7,217 | 8,118 | 9,095 | 10,030 | 10,474 | 10,614 | 10,143 | 9,702 | 9,216 | 8,795 | 8,433 |
| | M% | 71.66 | 71.66 | 78.25 | 82.39 | 87.21 | 95.86 | 96.69 | 97.00 | 97.25 | 97.50 | 98.00 | 98.25 | 98.50 | 98.75 | 99.00 |
| Georgia & NK R | M | 2,075 | 2,793 | 4,052 | 5,079 | 6,294 | 7,782 | 8,794 | 9,729 | 10,186 | 10,348 | 9,941 | 9,532 | 9,077 | 8,685 | 8,348 |
| Azerbaijan | P | 494 | 573 | 614 | 685 | 767 | 943 | 1,104 | 1,219 | 1,306 | 1,351 | 1,336 | 1,294 | 1,242 | 1,196 | 1,156 |
| | M% | 17.90 | 18.30 | 19.03 | 23.81 | 23.51 | 25.01 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 |
| Cyprus | M | 88 | 105 | 117 | 163 | 180 | 236 | 287 | 329 | 366 | 392 | 414 | 414 | 410 | 407 | 405 |
| Georgia, Ab. & S.O. | P | 3,527 | 4,160 | 4,707 | 5,073 | 5,460 | 4,744 | 4,389 | 4,202 | 3,953 | 3,738 | 3,417 | 3,293 | 3,183 | 3,098 | 3,026 |
| | M% | 11.86 | 9.40 | 10.10 | 10.67 | 11.25 | 10.58 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 15.50 |
| Iran | M | 418 | 391 | 475 | 541 | 614 | 502 | 483 | 483 | 474 | 467 | 461 | 461 | 462 | 465 | 469 |
| | P | 17,119 | 21,958 | 28,607 | 38,890 | 56,362 | 65,911 | 74,462 | 84,149 | 91,336 | 96,772 | 101,872 | 100,658 | 98,075 | 95,877 | 94,324 |
| | M% | 98.41 | 98.41 | 98.76 | 99.07 | 99.56 | 99.56 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 | 99.38 |
| Turkey | M | 16,847 | 21,609 | 28,252 | 38,528 | 56,114 | 65,621 | 74,001 | 83,627 | 90,770 | 96,172 | 101,240 | 100,034 | 97,467 | 95,283 | 93,740 |
| | P | 21,238 | 27,553 | 34,772 | 43,906 | 53,995 | 63,174 | 72,138 | 80,309 | 86,825 | 91,778 | 94,606 | 94,289 | 92,089 | 89,374 | 86,465 |
| | M% | 98.44 | 98.92 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 | 99.17 |
| | M | 20,907 | 27,256 | 34,483 | 43,541 | 53,546 | 62,650 | 71,539 | 79,643 | 86,105 | 91,016 | 93,821 | 93,506 | 91,325 | 88,633 | 85,747 |
| | P | 46,628 | 60,010 | 76,396 | 97,814 | 127,345 | 145,966 | 164,150 | 182,899 | 196,865 | 207,153 | 213,397 | 211,686 | 206,079 | 200,468 | 195,427 |
| | M% | 86.85 | 87.15 | 88.44 | 90.04 | 91.80 | 93.71 | 94.49 | 95.03 | 95.45 | 95.77 | 96.03 | 96.35 | 96.44 | 96.51 | 96.57 |
| Total | M | 40,496 | 52,296 | 67,568 | 88,069 | 116,900 | 136,792 | 155,105 | 173,814 | 187,904 | 198,399 | 204,926 | 206,600 | 193,952 | 188,714 | 183,714 |
| | G% | 1.281 | 2.523 | 2.414 | 2.471 | 2.638 | 1.365 | 1.174 | 1.082 | 0.736 | 0.509 | 0.297 | -0.142 | -0.268 | -0.276 | -0.255 |

2.2. Muslims in Central Asia

This region consists of seven countries: Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Muslims entered this region coming from Persia in 22H or 643AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab. The Muslim troops under the leadership of Al-Ahnaf bnu Qais Attamimi, passed current Iran and reached Marw or Mary in southern Turkmenistan, Balakh near Mazar-i-Sharif in northern Afghanistan, and passed the Amu River, that separates Afghanistan from its neighboring countries to the north: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

The Muslim conquest resumed during the reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan (ruled from 705AD to 715AD). The Muslim army was under the leadership of Qutaiba bnu Muslim al-Bahili (lived from 48H or 668AD to 96H or 715AD). Accordingly, he captured Bukhara of Uzbekistan in 90H/709AD, Samarkand of Uzbekistan in 93H/712AD, Fergana of Uzbekistan, Khudjand of Tajikistan, and Kabul; capital of Afghanistan in 94H/ 713AD, and Kashgar of the Chinese Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in 96H/714AD.

Thus, by early eighth century Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and southern Kyrgyzstan were under Muslim control. Islam spread to the rest of the region when the Mongols adopted Islam as their religion in the first half of the fourteenth century. Islam did not spread further in current Mongolia as its rulers did not accept Islam, unlike the rest of this region and the Turkic parts of Russia and China.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 0.28 million or 9.6% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 1.0 million or 33.4% in 800AD, to 1.6 million or 48.7% in 900AD, to 2.1 million or 59.9% in 1000AD, to 2.4 million or 62.2% in 1100AD, to 2.6 million or 63.2% in 1200AD, to 2.9 million or 64.2% in 1300AD, to 3.4 million or 69.4% in 1400AD, to 4.3 million or 80.9% in 1500AD, to 5.1 million or 83.4% in 1600AD, to 5.8 million or 85.2% in 1700AD, to 7.8 million or 85.8% in 1800AD, to 15 million or 90.6% in 1900, to 68 million or 87.4% in 2000, to 99 million or 91.0% in 2020, and is projected to reach 142 million or 95.2% by 2100, then 123 million or 96.4% by 2200, and then 134 million or 96.4% by 2300.

Central Asia has the second highest concentration of Muslims among the six regions covering the Asian continent. The fraction of the population living in Central Asia out of the total population of Asia increased from 1% throughout the first half of the nineteenth century to around 2% afterwards, and is expected to reach 3% after the middle of this century and remain there for a couple of centuries. The fraction of Muslims living in Central Asia out of the total Muslim population of Asia increased from 9% throughout the nineteenth century to 10% in 1910, but decreased to 7% throughout the second half of the twentieth century, but is expected to remain at 8% for the next two centuries.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.2a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.2b. This shows that the Muslim popula-

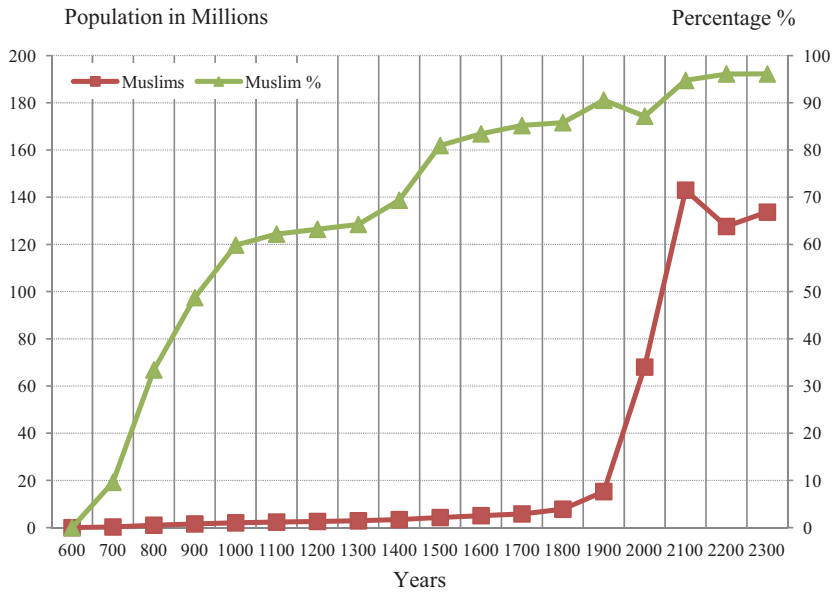


Fig. 2.2a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Asia from 600 to 2300.

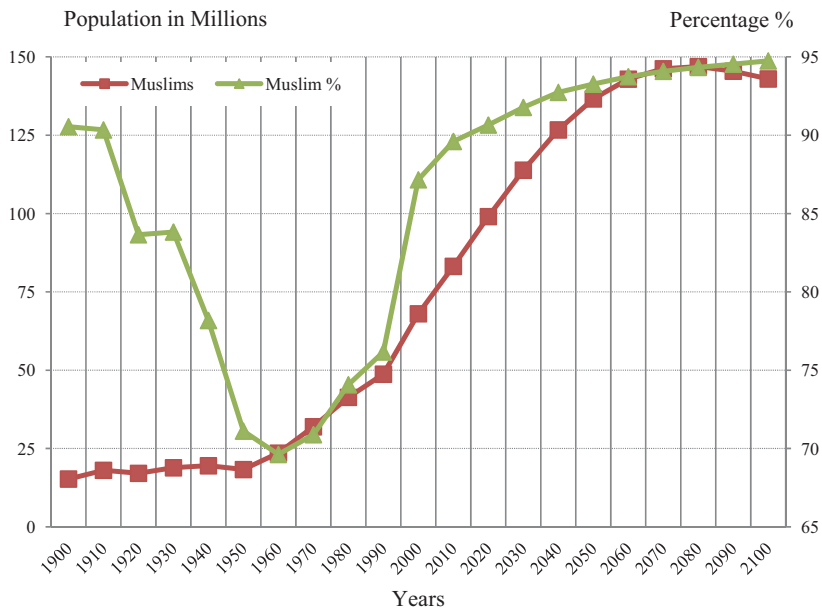


Fig. 2.2b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Asia from 1900 to 2100.

tion in this region was increasing slowly until 1960, and is increasing substantially afterwards towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims in this region on the other hand, dipped from 91% in 1900 to 84% in 1920, then 70% in 1960 due to Stalin's disastrous policies against Muslims in this region. This percentage

bounced equally sharply afterwards reaching back to 90% in 2010 and is expected to continue to increase throughout this century. The Muslim percentage increased by more than ten percentage points in the decade following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 2.2.8, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 2.2a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 2.2b and 2.2c from 1790 to 2100.

2.2.1. *Afghanistan*

The Muslim conquest of Afghanistan started by Al-Ahnaf bnu Qais Attamimi in 22H/643AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab. He conquered the areas near the Iranian and Turkmenistan border, from Herat to Mazar-i-Sharif. The conquest was completed by Qutaiba bnu Muslim al-Bahili in 94H/713AD during the reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan, when he captured Kabul. Currently, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has an area of 652,230Km² and a map of the country is presented in Figure 2.2.1. It was occupied by the British in 1879 and gained its independence from the UK in 1919.

As shown in Table 2.2.1, estimates of the Muslims population increased from 5.8 million or 95% in 1908 to 6.4 million or 100% in 1922. According to the 1979 census, the Muslim population was 13.0 million or 99.8% of the total population. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is



Fig. 2.2.1. Map of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Table 2.2.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Afghanistan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1880 | 6,145,000 | 5,385,000 | 87.63 | [JAN]es |
| 1908 | 6,150,000 | 5,842,000 | 94.99 | [AFH]es |
| 1922 | 6,380,500 | 6,377,500 | 99.95 | [RMM]es |
| 1979 | 13,051,358 | 13,020,810 | 99.77 | [UN83]c |
| 2020 | 35,666,904 | 35,584,870 | 99.77 | es |
| 2050 | 56,551,242 | 56,421,174 | 99.77 | es |
| 2100 | 59,248,866 | 59,112,594 | 99.77 | es |

expected to increase to 36 million in 2020, to 56 million by 2050, and 59 million by 2100.

2.2.2. Kazakhstan

Islam started spreading into current Kazakhstan from its south in the eighth century. It was part of the Golden Horde Mongol Empire from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. The whole country came under Muslim control when Sultan Mohammed Öz-Beg accepted Islam before taking the throne of the Golden Horde and ruled it from 1313 to 1341. He adopted Islam as the state's religion and continued the spread of Islam among the Turkic people. The leaders of the Golden Horde remained Muslims afterwards. By then the Empire controlled significant parts of current Russia (the region west of a line extending from the short Russian-Chinese border between Kazakhstan and Mongolia to the Arctic Ocean), Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Moldova, eastern Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has an area of 2,724,900Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.2.2. It was conquered by Russia in the eighteenth century and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. The

**Fig. 2.2.2.** Map of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

current territory of Kazakhstan was carved out by the Soviets from historic Turkistan in three stages. First, in 1920 the Kirghiz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) was created as part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (SFSR). Then in 1925, it was renamed Kazakh ASSR, and it included until 1930 the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast (AO); a 160,000Km² area referred to now as Karakalpakstan and is the northwestern part of current Uzbekistan. Finally, in 1936 Kazakh ASSR was separated from Russian SFSR and elevated to Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR), which in 1991 became the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Muslims made up 86.5% of the total population of five Oblasts that cover almost all of current Kazakhstan: Akmola, Semirechye (covers also eastern half of Kyrgyzstan), Semipalatinsk, Syr Darya (contains northern Uzbekistan), Turgay and Urals. Data of the 1897 census for these Oblasts is summarized in Table 2.2.2a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Kazakhstan and the current area of the country.

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population, about fifty of whom are Muslim. The top fifteen Muslim ethnicities in Kazakhstan from largest in number are Kazakh, Uzbek, Uygur, Tatar, Turk, Azeri, Dungan, Kurd, Tajik, Chechen, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Ingush, Lezghin and Romani (Gypsy). The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 2.2.2b. As the name of the country suggests, almost 90% of Muslims are Kazakh.

Based on the ethnic census data, the Muslim population continued to decrease due to Russian policies of mass deportations of ethnic Muslims and government planned migration of non-Muslim ethnicities. Indeed, the Muslim population decreased in number and percentage from 4.9 million or 86.5% in 1897, to 3.9 million or 62.5% in 1926 (excluding Karakalpakstan region, which is included in Uzbekistan), to 2.6 million or 43.0% in 1939, it then reached 3.5 million or 37.1% in 1959. The Muslim population continued to increase since then both in number and percentage to 5.0 million or 38.7% in 1970, to 6.3 million or 42.8% in 1979, to 7.7 million or 47.1% in 1989, to 9.2 million or 61.4% in 1999, to 11.2 million or 70.2% in 2009. Thus, the percentage of Muslims almost doubled in half a century; since 1959. A summary of the data is provided in Table 2.2.2c.

The surge in the Muslim percentage following the independence of Kazakhstan in 1991 was caused by the return of many ethnic Kazakhs from neighboring countries, and the departure of non-Muslim ethnicities such as Germans, Russians, and Ukrainians. The religion adherence question was included for the first time in the

Table 2.2.2a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Kazakhstan.

| Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Akmola | 682,608 | 438,983 | 64.31 | 594,685 |
| Semirechye | 987,863 | 890,270 | 90.12 | 394,403 |
| Semipalatinsk | 684,590 | 614,773 | 89.80 | 478,192 |
| Syr Darya | 1,478,398 | 1,425,313 | 96.41 | 504,667 |
| Turgay | 453,416 | 415,806 | 91.71 | 456,405 |
| Urals | 645,121 | 478,765 | 74.21 | 360,443 |
| Total | 4,931,996 | 4,263,910 | 86.45 | 2,788,796 |
| Kazakhstan | 3,944,000 | | | 2,724,900 |

Table 2.2.2b. Evolution of the top fifteen Muslim ethnic populations in Kazakhstan.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Kazakh | 3,627,612 | 2,327,625 | 2,794,966 | 4,161,164 | 5,289,349 | 6,534,616 | 8,011,452 | 10,096,763 |
| Uzbek | 129,407 | 120,655 | 136,570 | 207,514 | 263,295 | 332,017 | 370,765 | 456,997 |
| Uyghur | 11,631 | 35,409 | 59,840 | 120,784 | 147,943 | 185,301 | 210,377 | 224,713 |
| Tatar | 79,758 | 108,127 | 191,802 | 281,849 | 312,626 | 327,982 | 249,052 | 204,229 |
| Turk | 46 | 523 | 9,916 | 18,397 | 25,820 | 49,567 | 75,950 | 97,015 |
| Azeri | 20 | 12,996 | 38,362 | 56,166 | 73,345 | 90,083 | 78,325 | 85,292 |
| Dungan | 8,455 | 7,415 | 9,980 | 17,283 | 22,491 | 30,165 | 36,945 | 51,944 |
| Kurd | 0 | 2,387 | 6,109 | 12,299 | 17,692 | 25,425 | 32,764 | 38,325 |
| Tajik | 7,599 | 11,229 | 8,075 | 7,166 | 19,293 | 25,514 | 25,673 | 36,277 |
| Chechen | 3 | 2,639 | 130,232 | 34,492 | 38,256 | 49,507 | 31,802 | 31,431 |
| Kyrgyz | 10,200 | 5,033 | 6,810 | 9,474 | 9,352 | 14,112 | 10,925 | 23,274 |
| Bashkir | 470 | 3,450 | 8,742 | 21,134 | 32,499 | 41,847 | 23,225 | NA |
| Ingush | 3 | 322 | 47,867 | 18,356 | 18,337 | 19,914 | 16,900 | NA |
| Lezghin | 51 | 808 | 872 | 2,566 | 6,126 | 13,905 | 4,616 | NA |
| Romani (Gypsy) | 750 | 4,257 | 7,265 | 7,766 | 8,626 | 7,165 | 5,130 | NA |
| Total | 3,876,005 | 2,642,875 | 3,457,408 | 4,976,410 | 6,285,050 | 7,747,120 | 9,183,901 | 11,347,260 |

Table 2.2.2c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Kazakhstan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1897 | 4,931,996 | 4,263,910 | 86.45 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 6,198,465 | 3,876,005 | 62.53 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 6,151,102 | 2,642,875 | 42.97 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 9,309,847 | 3,457,408 | 37.14 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 12,848,573 | 4,976,410 | 38.73 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 14,684,283 | 6,285,050 | 42.80 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 16,464,464 | 7,747,120 | 47.05 | [SU]e |
| 1999 | 14,953,126 | 9,183,901 | 61.42 | [KZ]e |
| 2009 | 16,009,600 | 11,237,900 | 70.19 | [KZ]c |
| 2020 | 17,519,471 | 12,614,019 | 72.00 | es |
| 2050 | 20,185,653 | 15,744,809 | 78.00 | es |
| 2100 | 20,938,366 | 18,425,762 | 88.00 | es |

2009 census. Using ethnic data for the same year give slightly higher number with about 110,000 extra persons. Assuming the percentage of Muslims will increase by two percentage points per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 13 million or 72% in 2020, then 16 million or 78% by 2050, and 18 million or 88% by 2100.

2.2.3. Kyrgyzstan

The Muslim conquest of Kyrgyzstan started by Qutaiba bnu Muslim al-Bahili during the reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan. In 94H/713AD he captured the southern part of current Kyrgyzstan. Islam spread to the rest of the country when the Mongols adopted Islam as their religion in the first half of the fourteenth century. The Kyrgyz Republic has an area of 199,951Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.2.3. It was conquered by Russia in the 1876 and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in

**Fig. 2.2.3.** Map of the Kyrgyz Republic.**Table 2.2.3a.** 1897 Census data for territory covering current Kyrgyzstan.

| Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Ferghana | 1,572,214 | 1,557,057 | 99.04 | 92,343 |
| Semirechye | 987,863 | 890,270 | 90.12 | 394,403 |
| Total | 2,560,077 | 2,447,327 | 95.60 | 486,747 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 980,000 | | | 199,951 |

1991. The current territory of Kyrgyzstan was carved out by the Soviets from historic Turkistan in three stages. First, in 1924 the Kara-Kyrgyz Autonomous Oblast (AO) was created as part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (SFSR). It was renamed in 1925 as Kyrgyz AO. Then in 1926, it was upgraded to Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR), yet still part of the Russian SFSR. Finally in 1936, it was separated from Russian SFSR and renamed Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR), which in 1991 became the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Muslims made up 95.6% of the total population of two Oblasts that cover almost all of current Kyrgyzstan: Ferghana and Semirechye. Ferghana Oblast contained western half of Kyrgyzstan, eastern half of Tajikistan and eastern portion of Uzbekistan. Semirechye Oblast contained eastern half of Kyrgyzstan, while most of it in current Kazakhstan. Data of the 1897 census for these Oblasts is summarized in Table 2.2.3a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Kyrgyzstan and the current area of the country.

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population, about fifty of whom are Muslim. The top seventeen Muslim ethnicities in Kyrgyzstan from largest in number are Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Dungan, Uighur (Uyghur), Tatar, Kazakh, Tajik, Turk, Azerbaijani, Kurd, Balkar, Lezgin, Dargin, Chechen, Karachai, Turkmen and Bashkir. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1897 is provided in Table 2.2.3b. As the name of the country suggests, more than 80% of Muslims are Kyrgyz.

Table 2.2.3b. Evolution of the top seventeen Muslim ethnic populations in Kyrgyzstan.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kyrgyz | 661,171 | 754,323 | 836,831 | 1,284,773 | 1,687,382 | 2,229,663 | 3,128,147 | 3,804,800 |
| Uzbek | 109,776 | 151,551 | 218,640 | 332,638 | 426,194 | 550,096 | 664,950 | 419,600 |
| Dungan | 6,004 | 5,921 | 11,088 | 19,837 | 26,661 | 36,928 | 51,766 | 58,100 |
| Uighur | 73 | 9,412 | 13,757 | 24,872 | 29,817 | 36,779 | 46,944 | 48,500 |
| Tatar | 4,902 | 20,017 | 56,266 | 68,827 | 71,744 | 70,068 | 45,438 | 31,400 |
| Kazakh | NA | 23,925 | 20,067 | 21,998 | 27,442 | 37,318 | 42,657 | 33,200 |
| Tajik | 2,667 | 10,670 | 15,221 | 21,927 | 23,209 | 33,518 | 42,636 | 46,100 |
| Turk | 3,631 | 33 | 542 | 3,076 | 5,160 | 21,294 | 33,327 | 39,400 |
| Azeri | NA | 7,724 | 10,428 | 12,536 | 17,207 | 15,775 | 14,014 | 17,300 |
| Kurd | NA | 1,490 | 4,783 | 7,974 | 9,544 | 14,262 | 11,620 | 13,200 |
| Balkar | NA | 12 | 2,234 | 1,973 | 1,688 | 2,131 | 1,512 | 1,300 |
| Lezgin | 24 | 888 | 1,165 | 1,599 | 1,896 | 2,493 | 2,657 | 2,600 |
| Dargin | NA | 638 | NA | 1,419 | 1,890 | 2,479 | 2,704 | 2,400 |
| Chechen | 1 | 7 | 25,208 | 3,391 | 2,654 | 2,873 | 2,612 | 1,900 |
| Karachai | NA | 9 | 4,575 | 2,631 | 2,458 | 2,509 | 2,200 | 1,700 |
| Turkmen | 3 | 178 | 235 | 352 | 607 | 899 | 430 | 1,400 |
| Bashkir | 36 | 870 | 2,595 | 3,250 | 3,741 | 4,026 | 2,044 | 1,100 |
| Total | 788,288 | 987,668 | 1,223,635 | 1,813,073 | 2,339,294 | 3,063,111 | 4,095,658 | 4,524,000 |

Table 2.2.3c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Kyrgyzstan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1897 | 2,560,077 | 2,447,327 | 95.60 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 993,004 | 788,288 | 79.38 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 1,458,213 | 987,668 | 67.73 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 2,065,837 | 1,223,635 | 59.23 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 2,932,805 | 1,813,073 | 61.82 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 3,522,832 | 2,339,294 | 66.40 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 4,257,755 | 3,063,111 | 71.94 | [SU]e |
| 1999 | 4,822,900 | 4,095,658 | 84.92 | [KG]e |
| 2009 | 5,362,800 | 4,524,000 | 84.36 | [KG]e |
| 2020 | 6,162,363 | 5,238,009 | 85.00 | es |
| 2050 | 7,975,861 | 6,899,120 | 86.50 | es |
| 2100 | 8,924,058 | 7,942,412 | 89.00 | es |

Based on ethnic census data, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.79 million or 79.4% in 1926, to 0.99 million or 67.7% in 1939, to 1.22 million or 59.2% in 1959, to 1.81 million or 61.8% in 1970. The Muslim population continued increasing since then in both number and percentage, to 2.34 million or 66.4% in 1979, to 3.06 million or 71.9% in 1989, to 4.10 million or 84.9% in 1999, to 4.52 million or 84.4% in 2009. A summary of the data is provided in Table 2.2.3c. Assuming that the Muslim population will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 5.2 million or 85% in 2020, then 6.9 million or 86.5% by 2050, and 7.9 million or 89% by 2100.

2.2.4. Mongolia

Islam entered this country when the Mongols adopted Islam as their religion in the first half of the fourteenth century. Unlike its neighbors to the east, Islam did not

**Fig. 2.2.4.** Map of Mongolia.**Table 2.2.4.** Evolution of the Muslim population in Mongolia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1920 | 645,000 | 20,000 | 3.10 | [RMM]es |
| 1956 | 845,481 | 36,729 | 4.34 | [MN00]e |
| 1963 | 1,017,162 | 47,735 | 4.69 | [MN00]e |
| 1969 | 1,188,271 | 62,812 | 5.29 | [MN00]e |
| 1979 | 1,538,980 | 84,305 | 5.48 | [MN00]e |
| 1989 | 1,987,274 | 120,506 | 6.06 | [MN00]e |
| 2000 | 2,365,269 | 102,983 | 4.35 | [MN00]e |
| 2010 | 1,905,969 | 57,702 | 3.03 | [MN10]c |
| 2020 | 3,114,271 | 94,362 | 3.03 | es |
| 2050 | 3,753,148 | 113,720 | 3.03 | es |
| 2100 | 3,936,741 | 119,283 | 3.03 | es |

spread here as much since its rulers did not accept Islam. Currently, Mongolia has an area of 1,564,116Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.2.4. It was conquered by China in late seventeenth century and gained its independence in 1921.

The Muslim population was estimated in 1920 at 20,000 or 3.1% of the total population. Census data since 1956 included ethnic information from which we can infer religion with the assumption that all and only ethnic Kazakhs are Muslim. Thus, as summarized in Table 2.2.4, the Muslim population increased from 37,000 or 4.3% in 1956, to 48,000 or 4.7% in 1963, to 63,000 or 5.3% in 1969, to 84,000 or 5.5% in 1979, to 121,000 or 6.1% in 1989, then decreased to 103,000 or 4.4% in 2000, to 58,000 or 3.0% in 2010. The decrease is due to the migration of ethnic Kazakhs back to Kazakhstan after its independence in 1991. The 2010 census was the first census to collect information on religious adherence, which was collected from population aged 15 and over only. This population was 1,905,969, while the total population was 2,754,685. In this last census, the Kazakh population numbered 101,526 or 3.86% of the total population (all ages). Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant at 3.0%; then the Muslim population is

expected to reach 0.09 million in 2020, then 0.11 million by 2050, and 0.12 million by 2100.

2.2.5 Tajikistan

The Muslim conquest of Tajikistan started by Qutaiba bnu Muslim al-Bahili during the reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan. In 96H/714AD he captured Khudjand; north of Tajikistan and capital of Sughd Province. Currently, the Republic of Tajikistan has an area of 143,100Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.2.5. It was conquered by Russia between 1860s and 1870s and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. The current territory of Tajikistan was carved out by the Soviets from historic Turkistan in two stages. First, in 1924 the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) was created as part of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR). Then in 1929, Tajik ASSR was upgraded to Tajik SSR with the addition of the Sughd Province from Uzbek SSR, which has an area of 25,400Km² and is the northwest part of current Tajikistan.

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Muslims made up 99% of the total population of Ferghana Oblast, which contained eastern half of Tajikistan, western half of Kyrgyzstan, and eastern portion of Uzbekistan. The rest of Tajikistan belonged to the Bukhara Emirate, which was a Russian dependent state, and census was not carried, but the total population was estimated at 2.5 million and all Muslim [SYB00]. Data of the 1897 census and estimate for these two regions is summarized in Table 2.2.5a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Tajikistan and the current area of the country. Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The number of members of each Muslim ethnicity since 1897 that was ever larger than one hundred is provided in Table 2.2.5b. As the name of the country suggests, the number of Tajiks with respect to the total



Fig. 2.2.5. Map of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Table 2.2.5a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Tajikistan.

| Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Bukhara | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 100 | 238,279 |
| Ferghana | 1,572,214 | 1,557,057 | 99.04 | 92,343 |
| Total | 4,072,214 | 4,057,057 | 99.63 | 330,622 |
| Tajikistan | 978,000 | | | 143,100 |

Table 2.2.5b. Evolution of the top ten Muslim ethnic populations in Tajikistan.

| | 1926 | 1937 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2000 | 2010 |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tajik | 618,954 | 840,600 | 883,966 | 1,051,164 | 1,629,920 | 2,237,048 | 3,172,420 | 4,898,382 | 6,373,834 |
| Uzbek | 175,627 | 332,300 | 353,478 | 454,433 | 665,662 | 873,199 | 1,197,841 | 936,703 | 926,344 |
| Lakay | | | | | | | | 51,001 | 65,555 |
| Kongrats | | | | | | | | 15,102 | 38,078 |
| Durmeny | | | | | | | | 3,502 | 7,608 |
| Katagany | | | | | | | | 4,888 | 7,601 |
| Barlosy | | | | | | | | 3,743 | 5,271 |
| Yuzy | | | | | | | | 1,053 | 3,798 |
| Mingi | | | | | | | | 243 | 268 |
| Kesamiry | | | | | | | | 13 | 156 |
| Semizy | | | | | | | | 1 | 47 |
| Kyrgyz | 11,410 | 26,400 | 27,968 | 25,635 | 35,485 | 48,376 | 63,832 | 65,515 | 60,715 |
| Turkmen | 4,148 | 3,200 | 4,040 | 7,115 | 11,043 | 13,991 | 20,487 | 20,270 | 15,171 |
| Tatar | 950 | 16,600 | 18,296 | 56,893 | 70,803 | 79,529 | 79,442 | 19,077 | 6,530 |
| Arab | 3,260 | 2,300 | 2,290 | 1,297 | 248 | 176 | 276 | 14,450 | 4,184 |
| Afghan | 666 | 1,000 | 550 | 532 | 1,337 | 1,510 | 2,088 | 4,702 | 3,675 |
| Gypsy | 186 | | 1,193 | 1,556 | 1,171 | 1,139 | 1,791 | 4,249 | 2,334 |
| Turk | | | 76 | 53 | 39 | 53 | 768 | 672 | 1,360 |
| Kazakh | 1,636 | 12,400 | 12,712 | 12,551 | 8,306 | 9,606 | 11,376 | 900 | 595 |
| Persian | | | | | 436 | 419 | 388 | 306 | 473 |
| Azeri | | | 6,064 | 1,182 | 1,553 | 2,153 | 3,556 | 798 | 371 |
| Uighur | | | 316 | 402 | 462 | 514 | 566 | 379 | 276 |
| Bashkir | 170 | | 1,409 | 3,872 | 4,842 | 6,083 | 6,821 | 872 | 143 |
| Chechen | | | 12 | 67 | 54 | 80 | 128 | 47 | 20 |
| Avar | | | 5 | 39 | 68 | 120 | 191 | 19 | 13 |
| Lezghin | | | | | 258 | 245 | 307 | 51 | 13 |
| Kabardian | | | 78 | 133 | 124 | 135 | 244 | 11 | 8 |
| Darghin | | | 2 | | 53 | 122 | 340 | 39 | 6 |
| Kumyk | | | | | 61 | 95 | 125 | 26 | 5 |
| Circassian | | | | | 95 | 87 | 86 | 14 | 5 |
| Karakalpak | | | 9 | 39 | 61 | 72 | 163 | 34 | 4 |
| Lak | | | 50 | 484 | 861 | 1,194 | 1,398 | 147 | 2 |
| Total | 817,007 | 1,234,800 | 1,312,514 | 1,617,447 | 2,432,942 | 3,275,946 | 4,564,634 | 6,047,209 | 7,524,463 |

population increased from 62% in 1989, to 80% in 2000 to 84% in 2010. Up to 1989, the Uzbek nationality included Lakai, Kongrat Durmen, Katagan, Barlos, Yuzy, Mingi, Kesamiry and Semizy.

According to census data and as summarized in Table 2.2.5c., the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.64 million or 99.0% in 1897, to 0.82 million or 98.8% in 1926, to 1.23 million or 89.3% in 1937, to 1.31 million or 88.4% in 1939, to 1.62 million or 81.7% in 1959. However, it continued increasing since then in both number and percentage to 2.43 million or 83.9% in 1970, to 3.28 million or 86.1% in 1979, to 4.56 million or

Table 2.2.5c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Tajikistan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1897 | 4,072,214 | 4,057,057 | 99.63 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 827,167 | 817,007 | 98.77 | [TJ00]e |
| 1937 | 1,383,500 | 1,234,800 | 89.25 | [TJ00]e |
| 1939 | 1,484,440 | 1,312,514 | 88.42 | [TJ00]e |
| 1959 | 1,979,897 | 1,617,447 | 81.69 | [TJ00]e |
| 1970 | 2,899,602 | 2,432,942 | 83.91 | [TJ00]e |
| 1979 | 3,806,220 | 3,275,946 | 86.07 | [TJ00]e |
| 1989 | 5,092,603 | 4,564,634 | 89.63 | [TJ10]e |
| 2000 | 6,127,493 | 6,047,209 | 98.69 | [TJ10]e |
| 2010 | 7,564,502 | 7,524,463 | 99.47 | [TJ10]e |
| 2020 | 9,601,912 | 9,551,022 | 99.47 | es |
| 2050 | 15,092,688 | 15,012,697 | 99.47 | es |
| 2100 | 21,312,750 | 21,199,792 | 99.47 | es |

89.6% in 1989, to 6.05 million or 98.7% in 2000, to 7.52 million or 99.5% in 2010. Thus, assuming the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 10 million in 2020, then 15 million by 2050, and 21 million by 2100.

2.2.6. Turkmenistan

The Muslim conquest of Turkmenistan started by Al-Ahnaf bnu Qais Attamimi in 22H/643AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab. Passing from current Iran, he conquered Marw or Merv, and currently Mary; pronounced Mur-ree. Current Turkmenistan has an area of 488,100Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.6. It was conquered by Russia between 1865 and 1885 and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. The current territory of Tajikistan was carved out by the Soviets from historic Turkistan in 1924 as Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR).

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Muslims made up 88.1% of the total population of Trans-Caspian Oblast, which covered most of current Turkmenistan, and its northern part laid in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The rest of Turkmenistan belonged to the Khiva Emirate, which was a Russian dependent state, and census was not carried, but the total population was estimated at 0.7 million and all Muslim [SYB00]. The northern part of Khiva laid in current Uzbekistan. Data of the 1897 census and estimate for these two regions is summarized in Table 2.2.6a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Turkmenistan and the current area of the country.

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population, about fifty of whom are Muslim. The top sixteen Muslim ethnicities in Turkmenistan from largest in number are Turkmen, Uzbek, Kazakh, Tatar, Azeri, Balochi, Lezgin, Persian, Bashkir, Kurd, Tajik, Karakalpak, Lak, Dargin, Uighur and Afghan. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 2.2.6b. As the name of the country suggests, almost 80% of Muslims are Turkmen.



Fig. 2.2.6. Map of Turkmenistan.

Table 2.2.6a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Turkmenistan.

| Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Khiva | 700,000 | 700,000 | 100 | 57,809 |
| Trans-Caspian | 382,487 | 336,826 | 88.06 | 554,871 |
| Total | 1,082,487 | 1,036,826 | 95.78 | 612,680 |
| Turkmenistan | 835,000 | | | 1,167,551 |

Table 2.2.6b. Evolution of the top sixteen Muslim ethnic populations in Turkmenistan.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 1995 |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Turkmen | 719,792 | 741,488 | 923,724 | 1,416,700 | 1,891,695 | 2,536,606 | 3,403,639 |
| Uzbek | 104,971 | 107,451 | 125,231 | 179,498 | 233,730 | 317,333 | 408,259 |
| Kazakh | 9,471 | 61,397 | 69,522 | 68,519 | 79,539 | 87,802 | 88,752 |
| Tatar | 4,769 | 19,517 | 29,946 | 36,457 | 40,432 | 39,277 | 35,501 |
| Azeri | 4,229 | 7,442 | 12,868 | 16,775 | 23,548 | 33,365 | 35,501 |
| Balochi | 9,974 | 5,396 | 7,626 | 12,374 | 18,584 | 28,280 | 35,501 |
| Lezgin | 206 | 539 | 1,831 | 4,243 | 7,562 | 10,425 | NA |
| Persian | 7,153 | 8,254 | 4,132 | 5,068 | 4,827 | 7,637 | NA |
| Bashkir | 426 | 957 | 1,894 | 2,607 | 3,914 | 4,678 | NA |
| Kurd | 2,308 | 1,954 | 2,263 | 2,933 | 3,521 | 4,387 | NA |
| Tajik | 566 | 1,082 | 870 | 1,271 | 1,255 | 3,149 | NA |
| Karakalpak | 1,537 | 3,555 | 2,548 | 2,542 | 2,690 | 3,062 | NA |
| Lak | NA | NA | 1,120 | 1,590 | 1,939 | 2,441 | NA |
| Dargin | NA | 8 | NA | 1,599 | 1,091 | 1,626 | NA |
| Uighur | NA | 822 | 836 | 1,111 | 1,205 | 1,308 | NA |
| Afghan | 3,947 | 493 | 578 | 879 | 984 | 1,256 | NA |
| Total | 869,349 | 960,355 | 1,184,989 | 1,754,166 | 2,316,516 | 3,082,632 | 4,007,153 |

Table 2.2.6c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Turkmenistan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1897 | 1,082,487 | 1,036,826 | 95.78 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 1,000,914 | 869,349 | 86.86 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 1,251,883 | 960,355 | 76.71 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 1,516,375 | 1,184,989 | 78.15 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 2,158,880 | 1,754,166 | 81.25 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 2,764,748 | 2,316,516 | 83.78 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 3,522,717 | 3,082,632 | 87.51 | [SU]e |
| 1995 | 4,483,251 | 4,007,153 | 90.30 | [TM95]e |
| 2000 | 4,892,000 | 4,553,963 | 93.09 | [TM00]s |
| 2020 | 5,685,339 | 5,401,072 | 95.00 | es |
| 2050 | 6,569,608 | 6,438,216 | 98.00 | es |
| 2100 | 5,766,408 | 5,708,744 | 99.00 | es |

According to the 1897 census, which inquired on religious adherence of the population, Based on ethnic census data and as shown in Table 2.2.6c, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.87 million or 86.9% in 1926, to 0.96 million or 76.7% in 1939. The decrease in percentage is due to the Russification policy of the Soviet Union. The Muslim population then continued to increase in both percentage and number to 1.18 million or 78.2% in 1959, to 1.75 million or 81.3% in 1970, to 2.32 million or 83.8% in 1979, to 3.08 million or 87.5% in 1989, to 4.01 million or 90.3% in 1995. According to a 2000 DHS, Muslims increased to 4.6 million or 93.1% in 2000. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population continues to increase by one percentage point per decade and maxing at 99%; the Muslim population is expected to reach 5.4 million or 95% in 2020, then 6.4 million or 98% by 2050, but will decrease to 5.7 million or 99% by 2100.

2.2.7. Uzbekistan

The Muslim conquest of Uzbekistan started by Qutaiba bnu Muslim al-Bahili in 90H/709AD during the reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan. During this year he captured Bukhara in 90H/709AD, Samarkand in 93H/712AD and in 94H/713AD Fergana and Tashkent (formerly Chach or as-Shash until the tenth century). Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan has an area of 447,400Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.2.7. It was conquered by Russia in the late nineteenth century and gained its independence upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. The current territory of Tajikistan was carved out by the Soviets from historic Turkistan in two stages. First, in 1924 the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) was created, which included current Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, but excluded Karakalpakstan; which is a 160,000Km² area northwestern part of current Uzbekistan. Then in 1929, Tajik ASSR was upgraded to Tajik SSR with the addition of the Sughd Province from Uzbek SSR, which has an area of 25,400Km² and is the northwest part of current Tajikistan. Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast (AO) was created in 1925 and was part of the Kazakh ASSR until 1930, then part of the Russian SFSR until 1932, after which it was elevated to Karakalpak ASSR, and then joined Uzbek SSR in 1936.

**Fig. 2.2.7.** Map of Republic of Uzbekistan.**Table 2.2.7a.** 1897 Census data for territory covering current Uzbekistan.

| Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Bukhara | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 100 | 238,279 |
| Ferghana | 1,572,214 | 1,557,057 | 99.04 | 92,343 |
| Samarkand | 860,021 | 838,861 | 97.54 | 68,964 |
| Total | 4,932,235 | 4,895,918 | 99.26 | 161,307 |
| Uzbekistan | 4,202,000 | | | 447,400 |

The 1897 Russian Empire census indicated that Muslims made up 97.5% of the total population of Samarkand Oblast, whose area belonged to current Uzbekistan. The census also showed that Muslims made up 99% of the total population of Ferghana Oblast, which contained eastern portion of Uzbekistan, eastern half of Tajikistan, and western half of Kyrgyzstan. The rest of Uzbekistan belonged to the Bukhara Emirate, which was a Russian dependent state, and census was not carried, but the total population was estimated at 2.5 million and all Muslim [SYB00]. The Northern half of Bukhara Emirate belonged to Uzbekistan, while the southern half belonged to Tajikistan. Data of the 1897 census and estimate for these three regions is summarized in Table 2.2.7a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Turkmenistan and the current area of the country.

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population, about fifty of whom are Muslim. The top seventeen Muslim ethnicities in Uzbekistan from largest in number are Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh, Tatar, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Turk, Azeri, Uighur, Bashkir, Persian, Gypsy (Roma), Lezgin, Lak, Arab and Dargin. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 2.2.7b. As the name of the country suggests, almost 80% of Muslims are Uzbek.

Based on ethnic census data as shown in Table 2.2.7b, the Muslim population changed from 4.93 million or 99.3% in 1897, to 4.39 million or 92.4% in 1926

Table 2.2.7b. Evolution of the top seventeen Muslim ethnic populations in Uzbekistan.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Uzbek | 3,467,226 | 4,804,096 | 5,038,273 | 7,733,541 | 10,569,007 | 14,142,475 |
| Tajik | 350,670 | 317,560 | 311,375 | 457,356 | 594,627 | 933,560 |
| Kazakh | 191,126 | 305,416 | 335,267 | 549,312 | 620,136 | 808,227 |
| Tatar | 28,335 | 147,157 | 444,810 | 577,757 | 648,764 | 656,601 |
| Karakalpak | 142,688 | 181,420 | 168,274 | 230,273 | 297,788 | 411,878 |
| Kyrgyz | 79,610 | 89,044 | 92,725 | 110,864 | 142,182 | 174,907 |
| Turkmen | 31,492 | 46,543 | 54,804 | 71,066 | 92,285 | 121,578 |
| Turk | 371 | 474 | 21,269 | 46,398 | 48,726 | 106,302 |
| Azeris | 20,764 | 3,645 | 40,511 | 40,431 | 59,779 | 44,410 |
| Uighur | 36,349 | 50,638 | 19,377 | 24,039 | 29,104 | 35,762 |
| Bashkir | 624 | 7,516 | 13,500 | 21,069 | 25,879 | 34,771 |
| Persian | 9,185 | 18,181 | 8,883 | 16,316 | 20,026 | 24,779 |
| Gypsy | 3,710 | 5,487 | 7,860 | 11,371 | 12,581 | 16,397 |
| Lezgin | 329 | 746 | 716 | 1,598 | 2,049 | 3,071 |
| Lak | NA | NA | 1,072 | 1,771 | 2,248 | 2,807 |
| Arab | 27,977 | 18,939 | 5,407 | 3,425 | 2,039 | 2,805 |
| Dargin | NA | 28 | NA | 1,346 | 1,385 | 2,030 |
| Total | 4,390,456 | 5,996,890 | 6,564,123 | 9,897,933 | 13,168,605 | 17,522,360 |

Table 2.2.7c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Uzbekistan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1897 | 4,932,235 | 4,895,918 | 99.26 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 4,750,175 | 4,390,456 | 92.43 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 6,271,269 | 5,996,890 | 95.62 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 8,105,704 | 6,564,123 | 80.98 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 11,959,582 | 9,897,933 | 82.76 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 15,389,307 | 13,168,605 | 85.57 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 19,810,077 | 17,522,360 | 88.45 | [SU]e |
| 1996 | 23,130,000 | 21,862,476 | 94.52 | [UZ96]s |
| 2002 | 25,272,000 | 24,336,936 | 96.30 | [UZ]s |
| 2020 | 31,495,200 | 30,550,344 | 97.00 | es |
| 2050 | 36,330,022 | 35,966,722 | 99.00 | es |
| 2100 | 30,791,220 | 30,483,308 | 99.00 | es |

(including Karakalpak AO), to 6.0 million or 95.6% in 1939, to 6.56 million or 81.0% in 1959. The Muslim population then continued increasing in both number and percentage to 9.90 million or 82.8% in 1970, to 13.17 million or 85.6% in 1979, to 17.52 million or 88.5% in 1989. According to DHS, this increase continued to 21.9 million or 94.5% in 1996, to 24.3 million or 96.3% in 2002, nearing the percentage over a century earlier. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population continues to increase by one percentage point per decade and maxing at 99%; the Muslim population is expected to reach 31 million or 97% in 2020, then 36 million or 99% by 2050, but will decrease to 30 million or 99% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.2.7c.

2.2.8. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered Central Asia after a decade from the death of Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings upon him. Islam spread fast the following century and by the

start of the second millennium the majority of this region was Muslim. Huge efforts were exerted by the Russians in the last two centuries to exterminate Islam from this region, which reduced the Muslim population by twenty percentage points. However, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the percentage of Muslims returned to that prior to the Russian occupation. This made Central Asia have the second largest concentration of Muslims among the six regions spanning Asia. This is expected to remain so for the next three centuries.

The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.2a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.2b and 2.2c for current countries in Central Asia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

2.3. Muslims in Arabian Asia

This region consists of twelve countries: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine/Israel, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. Islam has started in this region in 609 and spread to the rest of the Arabian Peninsula and Jordan by 629 during the time of Prophet Muhammad peace and blessings be upon him (PBUH). Islam then spread to the rest of this region during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab, when Muslims advanced north capturing the southern and eastern part of Turkey by 19H/640AD.

The Muslim population increased from 5.5 million or 62.2% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 6.6 million or 73.7% in 800AD, to 7.4 million or 81.7% in 900AD, to 8.1 million or 88.2% in 1000AD, to 8.0 million or 90.3% in 1100AD, to 7.8 million or 92.6% in 1200AD, to 7.5 million or 93.1% in 1300AD, to 7.2 million or 93.4% in 1400AD, to 6.9 million or 93.7% in 1500AD, to 7.1 million or 93.7% in 1600AD, to 6.7 million or 92.8% in 1700AD, to 7.5 million or 90.7% in 1800AD, to 11 million or 91.4% in 1900, to 91 million or 88.1% in 2000, to 157 million or 88.5% in 2020, and is projected to reach 270 million or 90.2% by 2100, then 241 million or 90.6% by 2200, and then 255 million or 91.1% by 2300.

Arabian Asia has the third highest concentration of Muslims among the six regions covering the Asian continent. The fraction of the population living in Arabian Asia out of the total population of Asia is increasing constantly from 1% between 1790 and 1940, to 2% between 1950 and 1990, to 3% in 2000 and 2010, to 4% in 2020 and 2030 and is expected to reach 6% by 2100 and remain there for the following two centuries. The fraction of Muslims living in Arabian Asia out of the total Muslim population of Asia decreased from 8% prior to mid-nineteenth century to 7% by mid-twentieth century, but it continued to increase since then by about one percentage point per decade reaching 10% in 2000, 11% in 2010, 12% in 2020, and 16% by 2100.

Table 2.2a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Asia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Afghanistan | P | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,078 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 1,920 | 2,227 | 2,589 | 3,170 | 5,219 | 20,595 | 59,249 | 46,242 | 48,191 |
| | M% | - | 30.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 87.63 | 94.99 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 |
| | M | - | 270 | 665 | 800 | 916 | 1,020 | 1,190 | 1,360 | 1,360 | 1,530 | 1,632 | 1,893 | 2,201 | 2,778 | 4,958 | 20,548 | 59,113 | 46,136 |
| Kazakhstan | P | 650 | 680 | 710 | 740 | 773 | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,082 | 1,236 | 1,391 | 1,960 | 3,944 | 14,576 | 20,938 | 20,481 | 21,552 |
| | M% | - | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 61.42 | 88.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | - | 7 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 200 | 757 | 989 | 1,252 | 1,694 | 3,410 | 8,952 | 18,426 | 20,276 | 21,336 |
| Kyrgyzstan | P | 160 | 168 | 176 | 184 | 192 | 210 | 225 | 240 | 255 | 269 | 307 | 346 | 485 | 980 | 4,955 | 8,924 | 8,569 | 9,088 |
| | M% | - | - | 5.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 | 90.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 84.92 | 89.00 | 90.00 | 91.00 |
| | M | - | - | 9 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 45 | 72 | 153 | 242 | 304 | 343 | 464 | 937 | 4,208 | 7,942 | 7,712 | 8,270 |
| Mongolia | P | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 203 | 240 | 270 | 300 | 330 | 362 | 420 | 489 | 600 | 707 | 2,397 | 3,937 | 3,678 | 3,914 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 4.35 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 104 | 119 | 111 | 119 |
| Tajikistan | P | 164 | 171 | 178 | 185 | 192 | 210 | 220 | 235 | 250 | 268 | 307 | 245 | 480 | 978 | 6,186 | 21,313 | 19,306 | 20,088 |
| | M% | - | - | 30.00 | 60.00 | 90.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 100.00 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 98.69 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 |
| | M | - | - | 53 | 111 | 173 | 208 | 218 | 233 | 248 | 265 | 304 | 245 | 478 | 974 | 6,105 | 21,200 | 19,203 | 19,981 |
| Turkmenistan | P | 136 | 143 | 150 | 157 | 164 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 215 | 229 | 262 | 295 | 420 | 835 | 4,501 | 5,766 | 5,361 | 5,659 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 50.00 | 90.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 93.09 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | 14 | 75 | 141 | 162 | 178 | 188 | 198 | 213 | 227 | 259 | 292 | 402 | 800 | 4,190 | 5,709 | 5,308 | 5,602 |
| Uzbekistan | P | 700 | 730 | 760 | 790 | 823 | 890 | 950 | 1,010 | 1,080 | 1,153 | 1,318 | 1,482 | 2,000 | 4,202 | 24,829 | 30,791 | 29,163 | 30,591 |
| | M% | - | - | 30.00 | 60.00 | 90.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 96.30 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | - | 228 | 474 | 741 | 881 | 941 | 1,000 | 1,069 | 1,141 | 1,305 | 1,467 | 1,985 | 4,171 | 23,910 | 30,483 | 28,872 | 30,286 |
| Total | P | 2,820 | 2,962 | 3,104 | 3,246 | 3,425 | 3,780 | 4,155 | 4,535 | 4,930 | 5,283 | 6,077 | 6,837 | 9,115 | 16,865 | 78,039 | 150,918 | 132,801 | 139,082 |
| | M% | - | 9.60 | 33.42 | 48.73 | 59.85 | 62.19 | 63.21 | 64.23 | 69.35 | 80.94 | 83.44 | 85.18 | 85.80 | 90.55 | 87.16 | 94.75 | 96.10 | 96.11 |
| | M | - | 284 | 1,037 | 1,582 | 2,050 | 2,351 | 2,626 | 2,913 | 3,419 | 4,276 | 5,071 | 5,824 | 7,820 | 15,271 | 68,018 | 142,992 | 127,618 | 133,673 |
| | G% | - | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.045 | 0.054 | 0.099 | 0.095 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.069 | 0.140 | 0.118 | 0.288 | 0.615 | 1.532 | 0.660 | -0.128 | 0.046 |

Table 2.2b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Asia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Afghanistan | P | 3,115 | 3,170 | 3,225 | 3,280 | 3,400 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 4,000 | 4,207 | 4,520 | 4,857 | 5,219 | 5,730 | 6,125 | 6,673 |
| | M% | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 | 87.63 |
| | M | 2,730 | 2,778 | 2,826 | 2,874 | 2,979 | 3,155 | 3,330 | 3,505 | 3,687 | 3,961 | 4,256 | 4,958 | 5,443 | 6,122 | 6,670 |
| Kazakhstan | P | 1,900 | 1,960 | 2,020 | 2,081 | 2,220 | 2,360 | 2,500 | 2,650 | 2,809 | 3,138 | 3,506 | 3,944 | 5,982 | 4,898 | 5,449 |
| | M% | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 | 86.45 |
| | M | 1,643 | 1,694 | 1,746 | 1,799 | 1,919 | 2,040 | 2,161 | 2,291 | 2,428 | 2,713 | 3,031 | 3,410 | 5,171 | 3,063 | 3,407 |
| Kyrgyzstan | P | 470 | 485 | 500 | 517 | 550 | 590 | 630 | 670 | 698 | 780 | 871 | 980 | 1,100 | 1,217 | 1,354 |
| | M% | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 | 95.60 |
| | M | 449 | 464 | 478 | 494 | 526 | 564 | 602 | 641 | 667 | 746 | 833 | 937 | 1,052 | 966 | 1,075 |
| Mongolia | P | 590 | 600 | 610 | 619 | 630 | 640 | 650 | 660 | 668 | 681 | 694 | 707 | 725 | 729 | 734 |
| | M% | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| | M | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Tajikistan | P | 460 | 480 | 500 | 516 | 550 | 590 | 630 | 670 | 697 | 778 | 870 | 978 | 1,034 | 1,215 | 1,481 |
| | M% | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 99.63 | 98.75 | 98.77 |
| | M | 458 | 478 | 498 | 514 | 548 | 588 | 628 | 668 | 694 | 775 | 867 | 974 | 1,030 | 1,200 | 1,335 |
| Turkmenistan | P | 410 | 420 | 430 | 441 | 470 | 500 | 530 | 560 | 595 | 665 | 742 | 835 | 1,081 | 1,037 | 1,154 |
| | M% | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 95.78 | 86.86 | 86.86 |
| | M | 393 | 402 | 412 | 422 | 450 | 479 | 508 | 536 | 570 | 637 | 711 | 800 | 1,035 | 901 | 1,002 |
| Uzbekistan | P | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,217 | 2,350 | 2,500 | 2,650 | 2,800 | 2,993 | 3,344 | 3,735 | 4,202 | 4,334 | 5,219 | 5,806 |
| | M% | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 99.26 | 92.43 | 92.43 |
| | M | 1,886 | 1,985 | 2,084 | 2,201 | 2,333 | 2,482 | 2,630 | 2,779 | 2,971 | 3,319 | 3,707 | 4,171 | 4,302 | 4,824 | 5,366 |
| Total | P | 8,845 | 9,115 | 9,385 | 9,671 | 10,170 | 10,780 | 11,390 | 12,010 | 12,667 | 13,906 | 15,275 | 16,865 | 19,986 | 20,440 | 22,522 |
| | M% | 85.66 | 85.80 | 85.92 | 86.07 | 86.28 | 86.52 | 86.74 | 86.93 | 87.14 | 87.53 | 87.90 | 90.55 | 90.34 | 83.65 | 83.82 |
| | M | 7,577 | 7,820 | 8,064 | 8,324 | 8,775 | 9,327 | 9,879 | 10,440 | 11,038 | 12,172 | 13,426 | 15,271 | 18,055 | 17,098 | 18,879 |
| | G% | | 0.301 | 0.292 | 0.300 | 0.503 | 0.583 | 0.550 | 0.530 | 0.533 | 0.933 | 0.939 | 0.990 | 1.698 | 0.225 | 0.970 |

Table 2.2c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Asia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7,451 | 8,774 | 11,016 | 13,180 | 11,731 | 20,595 | 28,398 | 35,667 | 43,500 | 50,834 | 56,551 | 60,634 | 62,895 | 63,028 | 61,525 | 59,249 |
| M% | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 | 99.77 |
| M | 7,434 | 8,754 | 10,990 | 13,150 | 11,704 | 20,548 | 28,332 | 35,585 | 43,400 | 50,717 | 56,421 | 60,494 | 62,751 | 62,883 | 61,384 | 59,113 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 6,703 | 9,714 | 12,757 | 14,519 | 16,172 | 14,576 | 15,921 | 17,519 | 18,573 | 19,441 | 20,186 | 20,541 | 20,774 | 20,968 | 21,021 | 20,938 |
| M% | 37.14 | 37.14 | 38.73 | 42.80 | 47.05 | 61.42 | 70.19 | 72.00 | 74.00 | 76.00 | 78.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | 84.00 | 86.00 | 88.00 |
| M | 2,489 | 3,608 | 4,941 | 6,214 | 7,609 | 8,952 | 11,175 | 12,614 | 13,744 | 14,775 | 15,745 | 16,433 | 17,034 | 17,613 | 18,078 | 18,426 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,740 | 2,173 | 2,964 | 3,627 | 4,395 | 4,955 | 5,334 | 6,162 | 6,871 | 7,429 | 7,976 | 8,304 | 8,523 | 8,726 | 8,856 | 8,924 |
| M% | 59.23 | 59.23 | 61.82 | 66.40 | 71.94 | 84.92 | 84.36 | 85.00 | 85.50 | 86.00 | 86.50 | 87.00 | 87.50 | 88.00 | 88.50 | 89.00 |
| M | 1,031 | 1,287 | 1,833 | 2,409 | 3,161 | 4,208 | 4,500 | 5,238 | 5,875 | 6,389 | 6,899 | 7,225 | 7,458 | 7,679 | 7,837 | 7,942 |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 780 | 956 | 1,279 | 1,690 | 2,184 | 2,397 | 2,713 | 3,114 | 3,388 | 3,587 | 3,753 | 3,824 | 3,858 | 3,900 | 3,928 | 3,937 |
| M% | 4.34 | 4.69 | 5.29 | 5.48 | 6.06 | 4.35 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 |
| M | 34 | 45 | 68 | 93 | 132 | 104 | 82 | 94 | 103 | 109 | 114 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 119 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,532 | 2,064 | 2,920 | 3,918 | 5,297 | 6,186 | 7,627 | 9,602 | 11,407 | 13,214 | 15,093 | 16,676 | 18,129 | 19,440 | 20,475 | 21,313 |
| M% | 81.69 | 81.69 | 83.91 | 86.07 | 89.63 | 98.69 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.47 |
| M | 1,251 | 1,686 | 2,450 | 3,372 | 4,748 | 6,105 | 7,587 | 9,551 | 11,347 | 13,144 | 15,013 | 16,588 | 18,033 | 19,337 | 20,367 | 21,200 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,211 | 1,594 | 2,188 | 2,861 | 3,668 | 4,501 | 5,042 | 5,685 | 6,160 | 6,438 | 6,570 | 6,542 | 6,389 | 6,185 | 5,973 | 5,766 |
| M% | 78.15 | 78.15 | 81.25 | 83.78 | 87.51 | 93.09 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 96.00 | 97.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| M | 946 | 1,245 | 1,778 | 2,397 | 3,210 | 4,190 | 4,739 | 5,401 | 5,913 | 6,245 | 6,438 | 6,477 | 6,325 | 6,123 | 5,913 | 5,709 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 6,314 | 8,559 | 11,973 | 16,027 | 20,555 | 24,829 | 27,769 | 31,495 | 34,147 | 35,687 | 36,330 | 35,946 | 34,871 | 33,503 | 32,081 | 30,791 |
| M% | 80.98 | 80.98 | 82.76 | 85.57 | 88.45 | 96.30 | 96.30 | 97.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| M | 5,113 | 6,931 | 9,909 | 13,714 | 18,181 | 23,910 | 26,742 | 30,550 | 33,464 | 35,330 | 35,967 | 35,587 | 34,523 | 33,168 | 31,760 | 30,483 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 25,730 | 33,833 | 45,097 | 55,822 | 64,002 | 78,039 | 92,804 | 109,245 | 124,045 | 136,630 | 146,458 | 152,467 | 155,439 | 155,750 | 153,859 | 150,918 |
| M% | 71.11 | 69.62 | 70.89 | 74.07 | 76.16 | 87.16 | 89.61 | 90.65 | 91.78 | 92.74 | 93.27 | 93.74 | 94.08 | 94.33 | 94.54 | 94.75 |
| M | 18,298 | 23,556 | 31,968 | 41,348 | 48,746 | 68,018 | 83,158 | 99,034 | 113,845 | 126,708 | 136,596 | 142,919 | 146,240 | 146,922 | 145,458 | 142,992 |
| G% | 0.299 | 2.738 | 2.874 | 2.133 | 1.367 | 1.983 | 1.733 | 1.631 | 1.270 | 0.966 | 0.695 | 0.402 | 0.193 | 0.020 | -0.122 | -0.193 |

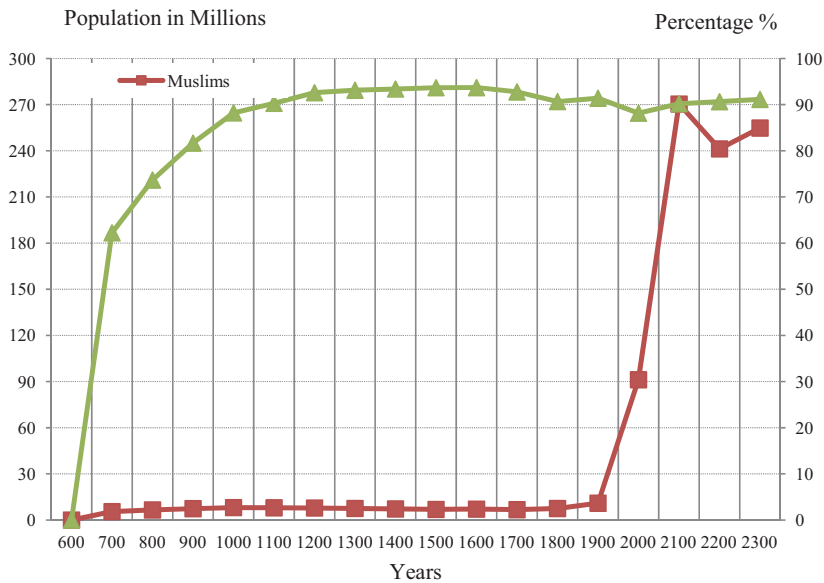


Fig. 2.3a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Arabian Asia from 600 to 2300.

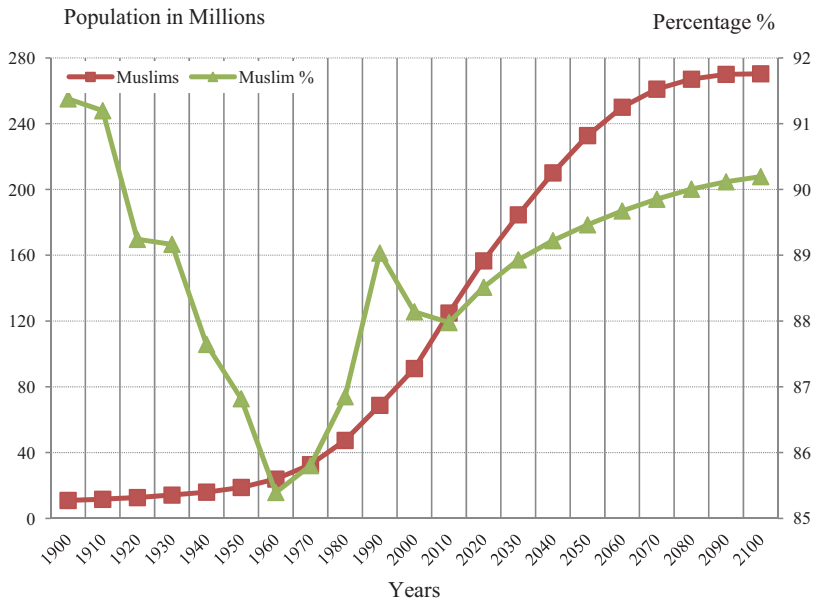


Fig. 2.3b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Arabian Asia from 1900 to 2100.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.3a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.3b. This shows that the Muslim popula-

tion increased slowly until 1960, then it increased substantially afterwards and towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims in this region was around 91% until 1910, then dipped to 85% in 1960, then reached 89% in 1990 and is expected to reach 90% by the end of this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 2.3.13, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 2.3a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 2.3b and 2.3c from 1790 to 2100.

2.3.1. Bahrain

The Kingdom of Bahrain was occupied by the British in late nineteenth century and gained its independence from the UK in 1971. It is an Island nation with an area of 760Km² consisting of the main island of Bahrain (558Km²) and 32 nearby much smaller islands, the largest of which are Hawar (50Km²), Umm an Na'san (19Km²), Muharraq (18Km²) and Sitrah (10Km²). The surface area of this country is gradually expanding through reclamation of land from the nearby shallow sea and the construction of dozens of man-made small islands connected by a series of bridges to the main island. A map of the country is presented in Figure 2.3.1.

In 628, Prophet Muhammad sent his companion Al-Ala bnul Hadrami as an envoy to Munther bnu Sawa Attamimi, the ruler of the historical region of Bahrain, which included current Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and East of Saudi Arabia. The Prophet invited this ruler to Islam, which he accepted along with his population and Muslims remained the majority of the population of the whole region since then.



Fig. 2.3.1. Map of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Table 2.3.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bahrain.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1875 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 100 | [SYB90]es |
| 1910 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 100 | [SYB10]es |
| 1922 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1941 | 89,970 | 89,970 | 100 | [SYB50]es |
| 1950 | 109,650 | 105,401 | 96.12 | [UN56]c |
| 1959 | 143,135 | 135,720 | 94.82 | [UN63]c |
| 1965 | 182,203 | 173,594 | 95.28 | [UN71]c |
| 1971 | 216,078 | 206,708 | 95.66 | [UN71]c |
| 1981 | 350,798 | 298,140 | 84.99 | [UN81]c |
| 1991 | 508,037 | 415,427 | 81.77 | [UN04]c |
| 2001 | 650,604 | 528,393 | 81.22 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 1,234,571 | 866,888 | 70.22 | [BH]c |
| 2020 | 1,480,113 | 1,039,335 | 70.22 | es |
| 2050 | 1,834,775 | 1,288,379 | 70.22 | es |
| 2100 | 1,519,862 | 1,067,247 | 70.22 | es |

The first census in this country was conducted in 1941, showing a total population of 89,970. However, this census did not include information on religious adherence. Nevertheless, the entire population was estimated to be Muslim before 1941. Subsequent censuses were held each decade and they did include religious information. As shown in Table 2.3.1, these censuses show a constant decrease since 1971 in the percentage of the Muslim population from 96% in 1950, to 70% in 2010. This is due to the discovery of Oil and the subsequent import of foreign workers, some of which are non-Muslim. Indeed, the census data show that the Muslim population increased from 0.11 million or 96.1% in 1950, to 0.14 million or 94.8% in 1959, to 0.17 million or 95.3% in 1965, to 0.21 million or 95.7% in 1971, to 0.30 million or 85.0% in 1981, to 0.42 million or 81.8% in 1991, to 0.53 million or 81.2% in 2001, to 0.87 million or 70.2% in 2010. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 1.0 million in 2020, to 1.3 million by 2050, but decrease to 1.1 million by 2100.

2.3.2. *Iraq*

The Republic of Iraq has an area of 438,317Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.2. It was taken by the British from the Ottomans in 1920, and gained its independence from the UK in 1932. The west part was conquered by Muslims during the reign of Caliph Abo Bakr in 12H or 633AD. The Muslim troops were under the leadership of the Prophet's companion Khalid bnul Walid al Makhzomi. In this year they conquered Basra, Kofa, and the Anbar province. Their fight was with Persians who were in control of Iraq. The Muslim attacks continued under Caliph Omar. The decisive battle in the conquest of Iraq was the battle of Qadissiya, in the middle of Iraq, south of Bagdad, in 14H or 635AD. Muslim troops were led by the Prophet's companion Saad bnu Abi Waqqas. The conquest of Iraq was culminated in 16H or 637AD when Mosul, in north Iraq, was conquered.

As shown in Table 2.3.2 and based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 0.42 million or 94.8% in 1580, to 0.79 million or 93.0% in 1881,



Fig. 2.3.2. Map of the Republic of Iraq.

Table 2.3.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Iraq.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 1580 | 441,485 | 418,295 | 94.75 | [EGH]c |
| 1881 | 845,404 | 786,386 | 93.02 | [EGH]c |
| 1894 | 1,471,065 | 1,349,555 | 91.74 | [EGH]c |
| 1914 | 1,504,306 | 1,380,050 | 91.74 | [EGH]c |
| 1920 | 2,849,282 | 2,640,701 | 92.68 | [SYB20]c |
| 1935 | 3,370,111 | 3,136,632 | 93.07 | [SYB50]c |
| 1947 | 4,816,185 | 4,508,779 | 93.62 | [UN56]c |
| 1957 | 6,339,960 | 6,057,493 | 95.54 | [UN63]c |
| 1965 | 8,047,415 | 7,711,712 | 95.83 | [UN71]c |
| 2020 | 40,699,324 | 39,002,162 | 95.83 | es |
| 2050 | 71,336,191 | 68,361,472 | 95.83 | es |
| 2100 | 106,318,590 | 101,885,105 | 95.83 | es |

to 1.35 million or 91.7% in 1894, to 1.38 million or 91.7% in 1914, to 2.6 million or 92.7% in 1920, to 3.1 million or 93.1% in 1935, to 4.5 million or 93.6% in 1947, to 6.1 million or 95.5% in 1957, to 7.7 million or 95.8% in 1965. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population will increase to 39 million in 2020, to 68 million by 2050, and 102 million by 2100.

2.3.3. Jordan

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has an area of 89,342Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.3. It was taken by the British from the Ottomans in 1920, gained its independence from the UK in 1946, and changed its name from Transjordan in 1950.



Fig. 2.3.3. Map of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) has sent his companion Harith bnu Umair al Azdi to the leader of Bosra (currently ruins south of Syria near the borders with Jordan) as an envoy inviting him and his people to Islam. So the governor of al-Balqa (now in Jordan) Shurahbil bnu Amr al-Ghassani, who was representative of the Caesar in this region, captured him and killed him in the city of Mota (in south Jordan) before reaching his destination. This was the only messenger of the Prophet that was killed, and was interpreted as a declaration of war.

The Prophet summoned 3,000 of his companions to answer the Ghassanids action. They in turn met the Muslim troops by 200,000 soldiers collected from neighboring regions, half of which was supplied by Heraclius, the Byzantine leader. The troops met in the city of Mota in 8H or 629AD, and the Battle of Mota started. Muslims lost a dozen people including three consecutive leaders of the Muslim troops, then Khalid bnul Walid took over and managed to retreat back to Medina. The casualties in the other side were in the thousands.

The second attempt was the Troops of Usama that the Prophet prepared and consisted of 700 of his companions led by Usama bnu Zaid bnu Haritha. The Prophet died before the troops continue their journey to now Jordan and Palestine (the lands of Balqa and Daroom). When the first Caliph took over, he went with the wish of the Prophet, and the troops went and came back in 11H, or 632AD. The conquest of Jordan was completed by the decisive battle of Yarmook in north Jordan by the Syrian border. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet's companion Khalid bnul Walid al-Makhzomi in 13H or 634AD. During this battle, Caliph Abu Bakr passed away and Caliph Omar took over.

According to the 1914 Ottoman census, the Muslim population in this area was 0.12 million or 78.4% of the total population. Estimates of the Muslim population

Table 2.3.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Jordan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1914 | 153,593 | 120,490 | 78.45 | [TR14]c |
| 1929 | 260,000 | 230,000 | 88.46 | [SYB31]es |
| 1949 | 450,000 | 410,000 | 91.11 | [SYB51]es |
| 1961 | 1,706,226 | 1,596,745 | 93.58 | [UN63]c |
| 1979 | 2,132,997 | 2,036,407 | 95.47 | [UN88]c |
| 1997 | 4,551,911 | 4,414,900 | 96.99 | [JO97]s |
| 2002 | 4,902,974 | 4,826,000 | 98.43 | [JO]s |
| 2020 | 8,086,739 | 7,959,777 | 98.43 | es |
| 2050 | 11,510,438 | 11,329,724 | 98.43 | es |
| 2100 | 12,924,388 | 12,721,475 | 98.43 | es |

increased from 0.23 million or 88.5% in 1929, to 0.41 million or 91.1% in 1949. The first post-independence census was conducted in 1961. The census data indicate that the Muslim population increased from 1.6 million or 93.6% in 1961, to 2.0 million or 95.5% in 1979. According to DHS, the Muslim population increased to 4.4 million or 97.0% in 1997 and to 4.8 million or 98.4% in 2002. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population will increase to 8.0 million in 2020, to 11.3 million by 2050, and 12.7 million by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.3.3.

2.3.4. Kuwait

The State of Kuwait's area is 17,818Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.4. It was occupied by the British in 1899 and gained its independence from the UK in 1961.

**Fig. 2.3.4.** Map of the State of Kuwait.

Table 2.3.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Kuwait.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1922 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1957 | 206,473 | 194,894 | 94.39 | [UN63]c |
| 1965 | 439,687 | 439,687 | 94.08 | [UN71]c |
| 1975 | 944,781 | 944,781 | 94.97 | [UN83]c |
| 1980 | 1,242,708 | 1,242,708 | 91.51 | [UN88]c |
| 2020 | 4,014,829 | 3,673,970 | 91.51 | es |
| 2050 | 6,341,840 | 5,803,418 | 91.51 | es |
| 2100 | 7,960,000 | 7,284,196 | 91.51 | es |

In 1922, the entire population was Muslim. The first census in this country was conducted in 1957, however, after the 1980 census information on religious affiliation were not published. The published data show a constant decrease in the percentage of the Muslim population. This is due to the discovery of Oil and the subsequent import of foreign workers, some of which are non-Muslim. As shown in Table 2.3.4, the available census data show an increase in number but decrease in percentage of the Muslim population from 0.19 million or 94.4% in 1957, to 0.44 million or 94.1% in 1965, to 0.94 million or 95.0% in 1975, to 1.24 million or 91.5% in 1980. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 3.7 million in 2020, to 5.8 million by 2050, and 7.3 million by 2100.

2.3.5. *Lebanon*

The Muslim presence in Lebanon started in 13H or 634AD, during the reign of Caliph Omar, after opening Damascus. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet's companion Khalid bnul Walid. Currently, the Republic of Lebanon has an area of 10,400Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.5. It was taken by the French from the Ottomans in 1920, and gained its independence from France in 1943. According to Ottoman census, the Muslim population of the Tripoli/Beirut province increased from 0.20 million or 76.4% in 1580 to 0.54 million or 59.1% in 1881. This province, however, included the costal side of current Syria and northern Palestine. A census in 1860 taken by the French Army found a Muslim population of 0.13 million or 27.0% of the total population.

As shown in Table 2.1.5 and based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 0.13 million or 27.0% in 1860, to 0.29 million or 66.5% in 1914, but decreased to 0.23 million or 37.7% in 1922, then bounced to 0.33 million or 42.0% in 1932, to 0.42 million or 40.5% in 1943, to 0.54 million or 38.4% in 1956. The relatively high percentage of Muslims in 1914 is also due to the inclusion of Druze who constituted from 6.8% to 7.2% of the total population in the first half of the twentieth century. A 2007 survey shows that the Muslim population increased to 2.25 million or 56%. This increase amounts to more than two percentage points per decade. This is due to larger Muslim fertility rate, and the exodus of the non-Muslim population to Europe and the Americas where they had better opportunities. Thus, assuming that this trend continues; then the Muslim population will increase to 2.8 million or 58% in 2020, to 3.4 million or 64% by 2050, and 3.0 million or 74% by 2100.



Fig. 2.3.5. Map of the Republic of Lebanon.

Table 2.3.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Lebanon.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1580 | 255,445 | 195,070 | 76.36 | [EGH]c |
| 1860 | 487,600 | 131,685 | 27.01 | [LBH]c |
| 1881 | 908,630 | 537,388 | 59.14 | [EGH]c |
| 1914 | 436,129 | 289,827 | 66.45 | [TR14]c |
| 1922 | 609,070 | 229,733 | 37.72 | [LBH]c |
| 1932 | 785,543 | 330,133 | 42.03 | [LBH]c |
| 1943 | 1,046,428 | 423,292 | 40.45 | [LBH]c |
| 1956 | 1,407,900 | 541,200 | 38.44 | [EGH]c |
| 2007 | 4,017,095 | 2,249,573 | 56.00 | [DOS10]s |
| 2020 | 4,877,218 | 2,828,786 | 58.00 | es |
| 2050 | 5,315,606 | 3,401,988 | 64.00 | es |
| 2100 | 4,114,483 | 3,044,717 | 74.00 | es |

2.3.6. Oman

The Sultanate of Oman has an area of 309,500Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.6. In 629, Prophet Muhammad sent his companion Amru bnul Aass as an envoy to the two brother rulers of historical Oman, which included current Oman and UAE. The Prophet invited the two brothers, Jayfar and Abd Bnul Julandi, to accept Islam. The rulers of Oman did accept Islam along with their population and Muslims remained the majority of the population of the whole region since then.



Fig. 2.3.6. Map of the Sultanate of Oman.

Table 2.3.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Oman.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1922 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1993 | 2,018,074 | 1,769,851 | 87.70 | [PEW]c |
| 2020 | 4,513,853 | 3,958,649 | 87.70 | es |
| 2050 | 5,064,827 | 4,441,853 | 87.70 | es |
| 2100 | 3,813,066 | 3,344,059 | 87.70 | es |

The entire population in 1922 was Muslim, and was half a million. The first census was conducted in 1993, according to which Muslims numbered 1.77 million and made up 87.7% of the total population. The results are summarized in Table 2.3.6. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population will increase to 4.0 million in 2020, to 4.4 million by 2050, but will decrease to 3.3 million by 2100.

2.3.7. Palestine/Israel

Muslims conquered Palestine in 15H or 636AD, during the time of Caliph Omar, who entered Jerusalem without war. Currently, the total area of this region is 28,292Km², distributed as follows: Israel 22,072Km², West Bank 5,860Km², and Gaza Strip 360Km². A map of these territories is presented in Figure 2.3.7. It was taken by the British from the Ottomans in 1922, then Israel was declared in 1948, Jordan administered the West Bank and Egypt administered Gaza Strip. The Strip and the Bank were occupied by Israel in 1967.



Fig. 2.3.7. Map of Palestine/Israel.

Based on census and Ottoman population registry data, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.30 million or 88.2% in 1850, to 0.33 million or 88.1 % in 1860, to 0.39 million or 87.6% in 1877, to 0.40 million or 87.4% in 1880, to 0.42 million or 87.0% in 1885, to 0.45 million or 86.4% in 1890, to 0.47 million or 85.6% in 1895, to 0.50 million or 85.1% in 1900, to 0.53 million or 84.6% in 1905, to 0.57 million or 84.0% in 1910, to 0.60 million or 83.4% in 1914, to 0.61 million or 81.7% in 1918, 0.64 million or 77.5% in 1922,

to 0.70 million or 74.5% in 1926 (estimate), to 0.78 million or 73.5% in 1931. Later estimates show that the trend continued to 0.88 million or 63.3% in 1936, to 1.00 million or 63.2% in 1941, to 1.18 million or 60.5% in 1946. After the state of Israel was declared, the statistics for Israel included those living in 1948 occupied lands and Israeli citizens who live in colonies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Palestinian statistics on the other hand, covers Palestinians who live in Gaza Strip and the West Bank and excludes those who live in Jerusalem. The statistics also exclude Israeli citizens who live in this region as they are covered under Israel.

Based on census data as shown in Table 2.3.7a, the Muslim population in Israel increased from 0.11 million or 9.5% in 1949, to 0.17 million or 7.8% in 1961, to 0.36 million or 11.2% in 1972, to 0.54 million or 13.2% in 1983, to 0.81 million or 14.0% in 1995, to 1.25 million or 16.9% in 2008. Assuming the Muslim population continues to increase by one percentage point each decade, then it will reach 1.5 million or 18% in 2020, then 2.5 million or 21% by 2050, and 3.9 million or 26% by 2100.

Regarding Palestinians, the Muslim population in Gaza Strip increased from 0.35 million or 99.0% in 1967, to 1.0 million or 99.8% in 1997, to 1.42 million or 99.9% in 2007. On the other hand, the Muslim population in the West Bank increased from 1.56 million or 97.6% in 1997, to 2.24 or 98.2% in 2007. In these censuses 407 and 50,374, respectively, did not state their religion and therefore were presumed Muslims. The data is summarized in Tables 2.3.7b and 2.3.7c, for

Table 2.3.7a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Israel: occupied lands of 1948, West Jerusalem and Jewish population in the rest of Historic Palestine.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1949 | 1,173,900 | 111,500 | 9.50 | [IL]c |
| 1961 | 2,234,200 | 174,900 | 7.83 | [IL]c |
| 1972 | 3,225,000 | 360,600 | 11.18 | [IL]c |
| 1983 | 4,118,600 | 542,200 | 13.16 | [IL]c |
| 1995 | 5,812,300 | 811,200 | 13.96 | [IL]c |
| 2008 | 7,419,100 | 1,254,100 | 16.90 | [IL]c |
| 2011 | 7,836,600 | 1,354,300 | 17.28 | [IL]es |
| 2020 | 8,507,223 | 1,531,300 | 18.00 | es |
| 2050 | 11,843,322 | 2,487,098 | 21.00 | es |
| 2100 | 15,011,033 | 3,902,869 | 26.00 | es |

Table 2.3.7b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Gaza Strip.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1967 | 356,269 | 352,532 | 98.95 | [UN71]c |
| 1997 | 1,000,517 | 998,828 | 99.83 | [PS97]c |
| 2007 | 1,416,543 | 1,415,126 | 99.90 | [PS]c |

Table 2.3.7c. Evolution of the Muslim population in the West Bank.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1997 | 1,597,099 | 1,558,433 | 97.58 | [PS97]c |
| 2007 | 2,279,969 | 2,237,869 | 98.15 | [PS]c |

Table 2.3.7d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Historical Palestine.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1850 | 340,000 | 300,000 | 88.24 | [MCC]c |
| 1860 | 369,000 | 325,000 | 88.08 | [MCC]c |
| 1877 | 440,850 | 386,320 | 87.63 | [MCC]c |
| 1880 | 456,929 | 399,334 | 87.40 | [MCC]c |
| 1885 | 485,530 | 422,280 | 86.97 | [MCC]c |
| 1890 | 516,131 | 445,728 | 86.36 | [MCC]c |
| 1895 | 548,854 | 469,750 | 85.59 | [MCC]c |
| 1900 | 586,581 | 499,110 | 85.09 | [MCC]c |
| 1905 | 628,190 | 531,236 | 84.57 | [MCC]c |
| 1910 | 673,259 | 565,601 | 84.01 | [MCC]c |
| 1914 | 722,143 | 602,377 | 83.42 | [MCC]c |
| 1918 | 748,128 | 611,098 | 81.68 | [MCC]c |
| 1922 | 823,684 | 638,407 | 77.51 | [MCC]c |
| 1926 | 945,438 | 703,838 | 74.45 | [MCC]es |
| 1931 | 1,054,189 | 775,181 | 73.53 | [MCC]c |
| 1936 | 1,388,852 | 879,496 | 63.33 | [MCC]es |
| 1941 | 1,639,757 | 1,004,989 | 63.18 | [MCC]es |
| 1946 | 1,942,349 | 1,175,196 | 60.50 | [MCC]es |
| 1950 | 2,189,897 | 1,041,648 | 47.57 | |
| 1960 | 3,158,777 | 1,221,301 | 38.66 | |
| 1970 | 3,973,916 | 1,431,076 | 36.01 | |
| 1980 | 5,254,488 | 1,986,766 | 37.81 | |
| 1990 | 6,580,508 | 2,641,176 | 40.14 | |
| 2000 | 9,218,283 | 3,994,415 | 43.33 | |
| 2010 | 11,433,248 | 5,219,570 | 45.65 | |
| 2020 | 13,647,140 | 6,610,566 | 48.44 | |
| 2050 | 20,749,802 | 11,288,481 | 54.40 | |
| 2100 | 27,876,841 | 16,616,860 | 59.61 | |

the Strip and the Bank, respectively. Assuming the percentage of Muslims remains fixed at 98.82% at both territories combined; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 5.45 million in 2020, then 9.61 million by 2050, and 14.69 million by 2100.

All in all and as summarized in Table 2.3.7d, the percentage of Muslims in Historical Palestine continued to decrease to 47.6% or 1.0 million in 1950, to 38.7% or 1.2 million in 1960, to 36.0% or 1.4 million in 1970. However, Muslim percentage started to increase constantly since the Israeli occupation of the rest of Palestine. Accordingly, the percentage of Muslims increased to 37.8% or 2.0 million in 1980, to 40.1% or 2.6 million in 1990, to 43.3% or 4.0 million in 2000, to 45.7% or 5.2 million in 2010. With the previous assumptions, the Muslim population is expected to reach 6.6 million or 48.4% in 2020, then 11.3 million or 54.4% by 2050, and 16.6 million or 59.6% by 2100.

2.3.8. Qatar

The State of Qatar's area is 11,586Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.8. It was taken by the British from the Ottoman Empire in 1913, and gained its independence from the UK in 1971. The entire population was estimated to be Muslim before 1970, increasing from 26,000 in 1922, to 111,000 in 1970, when



Fig. 2.3.8. Map of the State of Qatar.

Table 2.3.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Qatar.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1922 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1970 | 111,133 | 111,133 | 100 | [CIA80]es |
| 1986 | 369,079 | 350,625 | 95.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1997 | 522,023 | 495,900 | 95.00 | [CIA00]es |
| 2004 | 744,029 | 576,391 | 77.47 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 2,542,774 | 1,969,887 | 77.47 | es |
| 2050 | 2,984,501 | 2,312,093 | 77.47 | es |
| 2100 | 1,986,504 | 1,538,945 | 77.47 | es |

the first census was conducted. However, only the 2004 included religious adherence. As shown in Table 2.3.8, previous estimates show that the Muslims increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.35 million or 95% in 1986, to 0.50 million or 95% in 1997, to 0.58 million or 78.5% in 2004 (cen-

sus). The reason of this decrease is the discovery of oil and the subsequent import of foreign workers, some of which are non-Muslim. Assuming the percentage of Muslims remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 2.0 million in 2020, to 2.3 million by 2050, but will decrease to 1.5 million by 2100.

2.3.9. Saudi Arabia

Islam started in Mecca, West of Saudi Arabia in 609AD. After the Hijra in 622AD, the first Muslim state was established in Medina, 330Km north of Mecca. After the opening of Mecca in 630AD, all current Saudi Arabia became under Muslim control, and Muslims remained the majority of the population since then. Currently, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has an area of 2,149,690Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.9.

The first complete census was held in 1974. However, censuses in this country do not include a religion questionnaire, as the government claims that the entire population is Muslim. While this is true for Saudi Nationals, as is the case for the other countries in this region, the case is not true for the foreign population, who represent 27% of the total population according to the 1992 and 2004 censuses. So for the last forty years, the Muslim population is estimated at 95% of the total population, increasing from 6.7 million in 1974, to 21.5 million in 2004. Assuming this percentage remains fixed at 95%; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 31 million in 2020, then 38 million by 2050, and 35 million by 2100. A summary is presented in Table 2.3.9.



Fig. 2.3.9. Map of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Table 2.3.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saudi Arabia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1922 | 2,228,000 | 2,228,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1974 | 7,012,642 | 6,662,000 | 95.00 | [KET86]es |
| 2004 | 22,678,262 | 21,544,000 | 95.00 | [DOS10]es |
| 2010 | 27,136,977 | 25,770,000 | 94.96 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 32,340,938 | 30,723,891 | 95.00 | es |
| 2050 | 40,387,657 | 38,368,274 | 95.00 | es |
| 2100 | 37,195,488 | 35,335,714 | 95.00 | es |

2.3.10. Syria

The Muslim presence in Syria started with the conquest of Damascus in 13H or 634AD, during the reign of Caliph Omar. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet’s companions Abu Obaida bnul Jarrah and Khalid bnul Walid. The conquest of current Syria was culminated with the opening of Aleppo and Antakya peacefully in 16H or 637AD.

Currently, the Syrian Arab Republic has an area of 185,180Km² and its map is shown in Figure 2.3.10. It was taken by the French from the Ottomans in 1920, and gained its independence from France in 1946. The Muslim population of the Ottoman Provinces of Aleppo (half of which in current Turkey) and Damascus (includes northern Jordan) decreased from 1.10 million or 94.2% in 1580, to 1.03 million or 85.3% in 1881, then increased to 1.43 million or 87.8% in 1894. The 1914 Ottoman census showed that the Muslim population was 1.08 million or 86.4% of the total population.



Fig. 2.3.10. Map of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Table 2.3.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Syria.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1580 | 1,163,310 | 1,095,440 | 94.17 | [EGH]c |
| 1881 | 1,206,241 | 1,029,115 | 85.32 | [EGH]c |
| 1894 | 1,625,257 | 1,426,488 | 87.77 | [EGH]c |
| 1914 | 1,255,047 | 1,083,993 | 86.37 | [TR14]c |
| 1923 | 1,970,712 | 1,709,778 | 86.76 | [RMM]c |
| 1929 | 1,696,638 | 1,514,755 | 89.28 | [SYB31]es |
| 1946 | 3,006,028 | 2,504,599 | 83.32 | [SYB50]es |
| 1954 | 3,286,243 | 2,717,724 | 82.70 | [SYB60]es |
| 1960 | 4,565,121 | 4,204,476 | 92.10 | [SYB70]c |
| 1981 | 9,050,204 | 7,692,673 | 85.00 | [KET86]es |
| 2004 | 17,920,810 | 15,591,105 | 87.00 | [DOS05]es |
| 2020 | 25,735,631 | 22,390,000 | 87.00 | es |
| 2050 | 36,705,688 | 31,933,949 | 87.00 | es |
| 2100 | 40,113,738 | 34,898,952 | 87.00 | es |

Based on census and estimate data as shown in Table 2.3.10, the Muslim population decreased from 1.71 million or 86.8% in 1923 to 1.51 million or 89.3% in 1929, then increased to 2.50 million or 83.3% in 1946, to 2.72 million or 82.7% and 1954, to 4.20 million or 92.1% in 1960, to 7.7 million or 85% in 1981, to 15.6 million or 87% in 2004. Thus, in the last century the percentage of Muslims decreased to 83% in 1946 and 1954, peaked to 92% in 1960 but decreased afterwards to between 85% and 87%. Assuming this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 22 million in 2020, then 32 million by 2050, and 35 million by 2100.

2.3.11. United Arab Emirates

It is a union of seven Emirates that was formed in 1971: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah (joined in 1972), Sharjah, and Umm al Quwain. The total area of this union is 83,600 Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.11. The first

**Fig. 2.3.11.** Map of the United Arab Emirates.

Table 2.3.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in United Arab Emirates.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|----------|
| 1922 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1968 | 179,126 | 172,052 | 96.05 | [UN71]c |
| 1975 | 557,887 | 494,325 | 88.61 | [UN83]c |
| 2005 | 4,106,427 | 3,120,885 | 76.00 | [DOS10]c |
| 2020 | 10,601,558 | 8,057,184 | 76.00 | es |
| 2050 | 15,478,990 | 11,764,032 | 76.00 | es |
| 2100 | 13,758,543 | 10,456,493 | 76.00 | es |

census was conducted in 1968, and subsequent censuses show a substantial decrease in the percentage of the Muslim population from 80,000 or 100% in 1922, to 0.17 million or 96.1% in 1968, to 3.12 million or 76% in 2005. Like other Gulf countries, this decrease is due to the economic boom caused by the discovery of Oil, which resulted in the substantial import of foreign workers, many of whom were non-Muslim. Assuming the percentage of Muslims remains constant at 76%; the Muslim population is expected to increase to 8 million in 2020, to 12 million by 2050, but will decrease to 10 million by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.3.11.

2.3.12 Yemen

In 628, Prophet Muhammad sent his companion Shuja bno Wahb as an envoy to the king of Persia Khosrau II inviting him to Islam. The Shahinshah (Persian for King of Kings) or Kisra (Arabic nickname for King of Persia) got furious, complaining that the Prophet started the letter with his name, “from Mohammed the messenger of God to Kisra, the leader of Persia,” instead of starting with Kisra’s name. Khorsau II then cut the letter into pieces, and sent to Batham, his proxy in Yemen which was under the Persian control, to send two strong men to bring the Prophet to Kisra. When they arrived to the Prophet, he informed them that Kisra was killed by his son Sheraweh, who is now the King of Persia. The Prophet also informed them to inform Batham of this, and to invite him to Islam. This was in Jumada I 7H, or September 628AD. The two men went back and informed Batham, who waited for the news from Persia, and received a letter from Sheraweh, informing him with what the Prophet has already told him. So he knew that Mohammed (PBUH) must be God’s Prophet, and accepted Islam together with his people, and Muslims remained the Majority of the population since then. Currently, the Republic of Yemen has an area of 527,968Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.3.12.

A 1922 estimate shows 92% of the population as Muslim. The rest were Jews, most of who left to Israel after its establishment. The first census covering all Yemen was conducted in 1973 and 1975 in the South and North parts, respectively. The former found 1,590,275 inhabitants, while the latter found 5,237,893. Both parts were united in 1990. Censuses in this country do not inquire on religious affiliation; however, the entire population is estimated to be Muslim. A summary of the data is provided in Table 2.3.12. Assuming the entire population remains Muslim; then the



Fig. 2.3.12. Map of the Republic of Yemen.

Table 2.3.12. Evolution of the Muslim population in Yemen.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1922 | 1,320,000 | 1,220,000 | 92.42 | [RMM]es |
| 1986 | 11,619,439 | 11,619,439 | 100 | [KET86]es |
| 2004 | 19,685,161 | 19,685,161 | 100 | [DOS10]es |
| 2020 | 28,423,346 | 28,423,346 | 100 | es |
| 2050 | 42,496,621 | 42,496,621 | 100 | es |
| 2100 | 42,181,061 | 42,181,061 | 100 | es |

Muslim population is expected to increase to 28 million in 2020, to 42 million by 2050 and 2100.

2.3.13. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam started in Arabian Asia and spread rapidly, making the vast majority of the population of this region Muslim. This is expected to remain so for the next three centuries. The following Tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.3a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.3b and 2.3c for current countries in Arabian Asia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in

Table 2.3a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Arabian Asia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------------|-----|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Bahrain | P | 60 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 61 | 74 | 668 | 1,520 | 1,409 | 1,498 |
| | M% | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 81.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 |
| | M | - | 60 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 61 | 74 | 543 | 1,067 | 990 | 1,052 |
| Iraq | P | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,073 | 2,244 | 23,801 | 106,319 | 93,865 | 98,543 |
| | M% | - | 20.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 93.02 | 91.74 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 |
| | M | - | 340 | 900 | 1,330 | 1,800 | 1,620 | 1,330 | 1,140 | 950 | 1,188 | 950 | 998 | 2,059 | 22,809 | 101,885 | 89,951 | 94,434 |
| Jordan | P | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 215 | 205 | 200 | 196 | 191 | 186 | 211 | 321 | 4,767 | 12,924 | 11,706 | 12,213 |
| | M% | - | 20.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 |
| | M | - | 43 | 109 | 153 | 176 | 172 | 168 | 160 | 157 | 153 | 149 | 166 | 252 | 4,693 | 12,721 | 11,523 | 12,021 |
| Kuwait | P | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 74 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 80 | 97 | 1,906 | 7,960 | 7,260 | 7,670 |
| | M% | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 |
| | M | - | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 74 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 80 | 97 | 1,744 | 7,284 | 6,643 | 7,019 |
| Lebanon | P | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 328 | 313 | 306 | 299 | 292 | 284 | 324 | 591 | 3,235 | 4,114 | 4,036 | 4,286 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 76.00 | 70.00 | 27.01 | 66.45 | 56.00 | 74.00 | 80.00 | 85.00 |
| | M | - | 33 | 67 | 101 | 134 | 164 | 192 | 230 | 239 | 222 | 199 | 88 | 393 | 1,812 | 3,045 | 3,229 | 3,643 |
| Oman | P | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 305 | 295 | 280 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 310 | 419 | 2,193 | 3,813 | 3,275 | 3,452 |
| | M% | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 |
| | M | - | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 305 | 295 | 280 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 310 | 419 | 1,923 | 3,344 | 2,873 | 3,027 |
| Palestine/ Israel | P | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 182 | 178 | 170 | 166 | 161 | 157 | 275 | 587 | 9,218 | 27,877 | 24,537 | 25,922 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 85.00 | 90.00 | 88.24 | 85.09 | 43.33 | 59.61 | 63.81 | 69.12 |
| | M | - | 18 | 37 | 56 | 74 | 91 | 107 | 128 | 133 | 137 | 141 | 243 | 499 | 3,994 | 16,617 | 15,657 | 17,918 |
| Qatar | P | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 594 | 1,987 | 1,806 | 1,883 |
| | M% | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 |
| | M | - | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 460 | 1,539 | 1,399 | 1,459 |

(Continued)

Table 2.3a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------------|----|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Saudi Arabia | P | 2,006 | 2,012 | 2,018 | 2,024 | 2,032 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,900 | 1,850 | 1,809 | 1,809 | 1,809 | 2,050 | 2,569 | 20,145 | 37,195 | 32,577 | 34,496 |
| | M% | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 |
| Syria | M | - | 2,012 | 2,018 | 2,024 | 2,032 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,900 | 1,850 | 1,809 | 1,809 | 1,809 | 2,050 | 2,569 | 19,137 | 35,336 | 30,948 | 32,771 |
| | P | 1,335 | 1,340 | 1,345 | 1,350 | 1,355 | 1,320 | 1,290 | 1,260 | 1,230 | 1,206 | 1,175 | 1,145 | 1,305 | 1,859 | 16,371 | 40,114 | 36,124 | 38,282 |
| UAE | M% | - | 20.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 90.00 | 85.32 | 86.37 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 |
| | M | - | 268 | 673 | 945 | 1,084 | 1,188 | 1,226 | 1,197 | 1,169 | 1,146 | 1,116 | 1,031 | 1,113 | 1,606 | 14,243 | 34,899 | 31,428 | 33,305 |
| Yemen | P | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 48 | 3,026 | 13,759 | 12,579 | 13,363 |
| | M% | - | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 |
| Total | M | - | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 48 | 2,300 | 10,456 | 9,560 | 10,156 |
| | P | 2,500 | 2,505 | 2,510 | 2,515 | 2,520 | 2,480 | 2,420 | 2,360 | 2,300 | 2,243 | 2,243 | 2,243 | 2,530 | 3,143 | 17,523 | 42,181 | 37,041 | 37,985 |
| Total | M% | - | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | - | 2,255 | 2,259 | 2,264 | 2,268 | 2,232 | 2,178 | 2,124 | 2,070 | 2,019 | 2,019 | 2,019 | 2,338 | 2,905 | 17,523 | 42,181 | 37,041 | 37,985 |
| Total | P | 8,667 | 8,790 | 8,911 | 9,031 | 9,153 | 8,820 | 8,452 | 8,087 | 7,711 | 7,366 | 7,568 | 7,271 | 8,272 | 11,969 | 103,448 | 299,763 | 266,217 | 279,594 |
| | M% | - | 62.22 | 73.66 | 81.66 | 88.20 | 90.27 | 92.57 | 93.12 | 93.38 | 93.66 | 93.68 | 92.75 | 90.66 | 91.38 | 88.14 | 90.20 | 90.62 | 91.13 |
| Total | M | - | 5,470 | 6,564 | 7,375 | 8,073 | 7,962 | 7,824 | 7,531 | 7,201 | 6,899 | 7,090 | 6,744 | 7,499 | 10,937 | 91,180 | 270,375 | 241,242 | 254,791 |
| | G% | - | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.013 | 0.013 | -0.037 | -0.043 | -0.044 | -0.048 | -0.046 | 0.027 | -0.040 | 0.129 | 0.369 | 2.157 | 1.064 | -0.119 | 0.049 |

Table 2.3b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Arabian Asia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 79 | 84 | 91 | 99 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 66 | 70 | 74 | 79 | 84 | 91 | 99 |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,065 | 1,073 | 1,085 | 1,093 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,580 | 1,776 | 1,997 | 2,244 | 2,448 | 2,991 | 3,559 | 4,235 |
| M% | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 93.02 | 91.74 | 91.74 | 91.74 | 92.68 | 93.07 | 93.62 |
| M | 991 | 998 | 1,009 | 1,017 | 1,116 | 1,209 | 1,302 | 1,395 | 1,470 | 1,652 | 1,832 | 2,059 | 2,246 | 2,772 | 3,312 | 3,965 |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 207 | 211 | 214 | 217 | 230 | 240 | 250 | 260 | 266 | 283 | 301 | 321 | 348 | 369 | 397 | 428 |
| M% | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 78.45 | 88.46 | 88.46 |
| M | 162 | 166 | 168 | 170 | 180 | 188 | 196 | 204 | 209 | 222 | 236 | 252 | 273 | 289 | 351 | 379 |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 87 | 92 | 97 | 105 | 111 | 120 | 130 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 87 | 92 | 97 | 105 | 111 | 120 | 130 |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 320 | 324 | 328 | 332 | 360 | 385 | 410 | 440 | 476 | 512 | 550 | 591 | 649 | 755 | 917 | 1,114 |
| M% | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 | 27.01 |
| M | 86 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 97 | 104 | 111 | 119 | 129 | 130 | 136 | 143 | 151 | 160 | 170 | 180 |
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 306 | 310 | 314 | 318 | 330 | 340 | 350 | 360 | 367 | 384 | 401 | 419 | 444 | 446 | 449 | 452 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 306 | 310 | 314 | 318 | 330 | 340 | 350 | 360 | 367 | 384 | 401 | 419 | 444 | 446 | 449 | 452 |
| Palestine/ Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 270 | 275 | 280 | 290 | 300 | 320 | 340 | 369 | 400 | 457 | 516 | 587 | 683 | 900 | 1,036 | 1,532 |
| M% | 88.24 | 88.24 | 88.24 | 88.24 | 88.24 | 88.24 | 88.24 | 88.08 | 87.63 | 87.40 | 86.36 | 85.09 | 84.01 | 77.51 | 73.53 | 63.18 |
| M | 238 | 243 | 247 | 256 | 265 | 282 | 300 | 325 | 351 | 399 | 446 | 499 | 574 | 698 | 762 | 968 |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 |

(Continued)

Table 2.3b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Saudi Arabia | P | 2,030 | 2,050 | 2,070 | 2,091 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,338 | 2,413 | 2,490 | 2,569 | 2,676 | 2,768 | 2,892 | 3,020 |
| | M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Syria | M | 2,030 | 2,050 | 2,070 | 2,091 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,338 | 2,413 | 2,490 | 2,569 | 2,676 | 2,768 | 2,892 | 3,020 |
| | P | 1,290 | 1,305 | 1,320 | 1,337 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,450 | 1,500 | 1,582 | 1,669 | 1,762 | 1,859 | 1,994 | 2,217 | 2,542 | 2,913 |
| UAE | M% | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 85.32 | 87.77 | 86.37 | 86.37 | 86.76 | 86.76 | 86.76 |
| | M | 1,101 | 1,113 | 1,126 | 1,141 | 1,152 | 1,194 | 1,237 | 1,280 | 1,350 | 1,424 | 1,547 | 1,606 | 1,722 | 1,923 | 2,205 | 2,527 |
| Yemen | P | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 65 |
| | M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Total | M | 40 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 65 |
| | P | 2,500 | 2,530 | 2,560 | 2,593 | 2,650 | 2,700 | 2,750 | 2,800 | 2,840 | 2,938 | 3,039 | 3,143 | 3,284 | 3,525 | 3,862 | 4,230 |
| Total | M% | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 | 92.42 |
| | M | 2,311 | 2,338 | 2,366 | 2,396 | 2,449 | 2,495 | 2,542 | 2,588 | 2,625 | 2,715 | 2,809 | 2,905 | 3,035 | 3,258 | 3,569 | 3,909 |
| Total | P | 8,180 | 8,272 | 8,368 | 8,471 | 8,770 | 9,085 | 9,400 | 9,729 | 10,049 | 10,643 | 11,280 | 11,969 | 12,780 | 14,240 | 15,946 | 18,240 |
| | M% | 90.67 | 90.66 | 90.65 | 90.65 | 90.53 | 90.41 | 90.30 | 90.15 | 89.93 | 91.36 | 91.75 | 91.38 | 91.20 | 89.24 | 89.17 | 87.65 |
| Total | M | 7,417 | 7,499 | 7,586 | 7,679 | 7,940 | 8,214 | 8,488 | 8,771 | 9,037 | 9,723 | 10,350 | 10,937 | 11,655 | 12,708 | 14,218 | 15,987 |
| | G% | | 0.112 | 0.115 | 0.122 | 0.347 | 0.354 | 0.341 | 0.345 | 0.324 | 0.576 | 0.583 | 0.594 | 0.658 | 1.088 | 1.138 | 1.353 |

Table 2.3c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Arabian Asia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 116 | 163 | 213 | 360 | 496 | 668 | 1,252 | 1,480 | 1,642 | 1,760 | 1,835 | 1,848 | 1,796 | 1,695 | 1,597 | 1,520 |
| M% | 96.12 | 94.82 | 95.66 | 84.99 | 81.77 | 81.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 | 70.22 |
| M | 111 | 154 | 204 | 306 | 406 | 543 | 879 | 1,039 | 1,153 | 1,236 | 1,288 | 1,298 | 1,261 | 1,191 | 1,121 | 1,067 |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5,719 | 7,290 | 9,918 | 13,653 | 17,518 | 23,801 | 30,962 | 40,699 | 50,967 | 61,249 | 71,336 | 80,765 | 89,176 | 96,326 | 102,045 | 106,319 |
| M% | 93.62 | 95.54 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 | 95.83 |
| M | 5,354 | 6,965 | 9,504 | 13,084 | 16,787 | 22,809 | 29,671 | 39,002 | 48,841 | 58,695 | 68,361 | 77,397 | 85,458 | 92,309 | 97,789 | 101,885 |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 449 | 889 | 1,655 | 2,281 | 3,358 | 4,767 | 6,455 | 8,087 | 9,355 | 10,528 | 11,510 | 12,188 | 12,623 | 12,896 | 13,007 | 12,924 |
| M% | 93.58 | 93.58 | 93.58 | 95.47 | 96.99 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 | 98.43 |
| M | 420 | 832 | 1,549 | 2,177 | 3,257 | 4,693 | 6,353 | 7,960 | 9,208 | 10,363 | 11,330 | 11,997 | 12,424 | 12,693 | 12,803 | 12,721 |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 152 | 262 | 750 | 1,371 | 2,060 | 1,906 | 2,992 | 4,015 | 4,833 | 5,610 | 6,342 | 6,929 | 7,345 | 7,655 | 7,871 | 7,960 |
| M% | 94.39 | 94.08 | 94.97 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 | 91.51 |
| M | 144 | 246 | 713 | 1,255 | 1,885 | 1,744 | 2,738 | 3,674 | 4,422 | 5,134 | 5,803 | 6,341 | 6,721 | 7,005 | 7,203 | 7,284 |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,335 | 1,805 | 2,297 | 2,605 | 2,703 | 3,235 | 4,341 | 4,877 | 5,172 | 5,304 | 5,316 | 5,219 | 5,001 | 4,685 | 4,361 | 4,114 |
| M% | 38.44 | 38.44 | 38.44 | 38.44 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 58.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | 64.00 | 66.00 | 68.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | 74.00 |
| M | 513 | 694 | 883 | 1,001 | 1,514 | 1,812 | 2,431 | 2,829 | 3,103 | 3,288 | 3,402 | 3,444 | 3,401 | 3,280 | 3,140 | 3,045 |
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 456 | 552 | 724 | 1,154 | 1,810 | 2,193 | 2,803 | 4,514 | 4,920 | 5,007 | 5,065 | 5,014 | 4,729 | 4,247 | 3,893 | 3,813 |
| M% | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 | 87.70 |
| M | 400 | 484 | 635 | 1,012 | 1,587 | 1,923 | 2,458 | 3,959 | 4,315 | 4,391 | 4,442 | 4,398 | 4,148 | 3,725 | 3,414 | 3,344 |
| Palestine/ Israel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,190 | 3,159 | 3,974 | 5,254 | 6,581 | 9,218 | 11,433 | 13,647 | 16,042 | 18,458 | 20,750 | 22,797 | 24,584 | 26,043 | 27,131 | 27,877 |
| M% | 47.57 | 38.66 | 36.01 | 37.81 | 40.14 | 43.33 | 45.65 | 48.44 | 50.89 | 52.80 | 54.40 | 55.89 | 57.11 | 58.06 | 58.87 | 59.61 |
| M | 1,042 | 1,221 | 1,431 | 1,987 | 2,641 | 3,994 | 5,220 | 6,611 | 8,165 | 9,746 | 11,288 | 12,742 | 14,040 | 15,122 | 15,973 | 16,617 |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 25 | 47 | 109 | 224 | 477 | 594 | 1,750 | 2,543 | 2,760 | 2,912 | 2,985 | 2,895 | 2,639 | 2,327 | 2,109 | 1,987 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 | 77.47 |
| M | 25 | 47 | 109 | 213 | 453 | 460 | 1,356 | 1,970 | 2,138 | 2,256 | 2,312 | 2,242 | 2,044 | 1,803 | 1,634 | 1,539 |

(Continued)

Table 2.3c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Arabian Asia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|--------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Saudi Arabia | P | 3,121 | 4,072 | 5,803 | 9,843 | 16,206 | 20,145 | 27,258 | 32,341 | 35,634 | 38,193 | 40,388 | 41,251 | 40,818 | 39,844 | 38,623 | 37,195 |
| | M% | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 |
| Syria | M | 2,965 | 3,869 | 5,513 | 9,351 | 15,396 | 19,137 | 25,895 | 30,724 | 33,852 | 36,284 | 38,368 | 39,188 | 38,777 | 37,852 | 36,692 | 35,336 |
| | P | 3,413 | 4,593 | 6,379 | 8,956 | 12,452 | 16,371 | 21,533 | 25,736 | 29,934 | 33,662 | 36,706 | 38,992 | 40,355 | 40,834 | 40,681 | 40,114 |
| UAE | M% | 92.10 | 92.10 | 92.10 | 92.10 | 92.10 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 | 87.00 |
| | M | 3,144 | 4,230 | 5,875 | 8,249 | 11,468 | 14,243 | 18,733 | 22,390 | 26,042 | 29,286 | 31,934 | 33,923 | 35,109 | 35,526 | 35,393 | 34,899 |
| Yemen | P | 70 | 90 | 232 | 1,015 | 1,806 | 3,026 | 8,442 | 10,602 | 12,330 | 14,064 | 15,479 | 16,110 | 15,833 | 15,044 | 14,408 | 13,759 |
| | M% | 96.05 | 96.05 | 96.05 | 88.61 | 88.61 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 76.00 |
| Total | M | 67 | 86 | 222 | 899 | 1,601 | 2,300 | 6,416 | 8,057 | 9,371 | 10,689 | 11,764 | 12,244 | 12,033 | 11,433 | 10,950 | 10,456 |
| | P | 4,661 | 5,100 | 6,097 | 7,907 | 11,790 | 17,523 | 22,763 | 28,423 | 33,991 | 38,769 | 42,497 | 44,840 | 45,617 | 45,161 | 43,928 | 42,181 |
| | M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | 4,661 | 5,100 | 6,097 | 7,907 | 11,790 | 17,523 | 22,763 | 28,423 | 33,991 | 38,769 | 42,497 | 44,840 | 45,617 | 45,161 | 43,928 | 42,181 |
| | P | 21,707 | 28,020 | 38,151 | 54,625 | 77,256 | 103,448 | 141,982 | 176,963 | 207,581 | 235,515 | 260,207 | 278,847 | 290,515 | 296,757 | 299,653 | 299,763 |
| | M% | 86.82 | 85.39 | 85.80 | 86.85 | 89.03 | 88.14 | 87.98 | 88.51 | 88.93 | 89.22 | 89.46 | 89.67 | 89.85 | 90.01 | 90.12 | 90.20 |
| | M | 18,846 | 23,927 | 32,734 | 47,441 | 68,784 | 91,180 | 124,912 | 156,638 | 184,604 | 210,135 | 232,790 | 250,053 | 261,033 | 267,098 | 270,039 | 270,375 |
| | G% | 1,740 | 2,553 | 3,086 | 3,589 | 3,466 | 2,919 | 3,166 | 2,202 | 1,596 | 1,263 | 0,997 | 0,692 | 0,410 | 0,213 | 0,097 | 0,004 |

this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

2.4. Muslims in Southeast Asia

This region consists of eleven countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste (East Timor), and Vietnam. Islam entered this region through Arab traders including prophet's companions as early as 54H/674AD in the Indonesian Island of Sumatra. However, masse conversion to Islam did not start until the eleventh century. The twelfth century saw the conversion of local kings and the establishment of Muslim Sultanates. This included Kedah in the Malay Peninsula in 1136, Ternate on the Maluku Islands east of Indonesia in 1257, Pasai on Sumatra in 1267, in addition to other subsequent Muslim sultanates. By the sixteenth century Islam became the dominant religion in this region and most of its territory became under Muslim control.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 0.54 million or 0.7% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 1.76 million or 2.4% in 800AD, to 2.58 million or 3.4% in 900AD, to 3.73 million or 4.9% in 1000AD, to 5.27 million or 6.3% in 1100AD, to 7.1 million or 7.8% in 1200AD, to 9.3 million or 9.4% in 1300AD, to 12 million or 11.2% in 1400AD, to 16 million or 14.0% in 1500AD, to 22 million or 15.7% in 1600AD, to 30 million or 17.8% in 1700AD, to 39 million or 19.1% in 1800AD, to 64 million or 21.8% in 1900, to 400 million or 29.4% in 2000, to 550 million or 30.9% in 2020, and is projected to reach 719 million or 35.1% by 2100, then 699 million or 38.4% by 2200, and then 807 million or 42.2% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in Southeast Asia out of the total population of Asia has increased constantly from 5% in the first half of the nineteenth century, to 10% by the turn of the twentieth century to 12% by its middle and 14% towards its end and at the start of the twenty-first century. It is expected to increase at a slower rate, passing 16% by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in Southeast Asia out of the total Muslim population of Asia has been increasing steadily from 17% towards the end of the eighteenth century, and peaked at 28% towards the middle of the twentieth century. However, it has been decreasing steadily since then, reaching 23% at the start of the twenty-first century and is expected to decrease to 19% by the end of this century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.4a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.4b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was increasing slowly until 1950, and is increasing substantially afterwards, peaking at over 327 million in 2050, then start a slow decrease towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims in this region on the other hand, peaked at 43% in 1940, but has been around 40% since 1950 and will return to 43% by the end of this century.

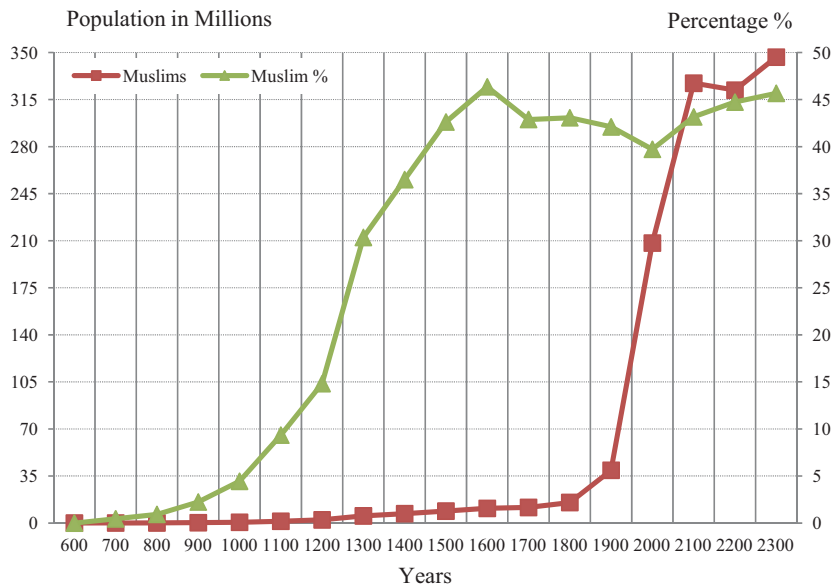


Fig. 2.4a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Southwest Asia from 600 to 2300.

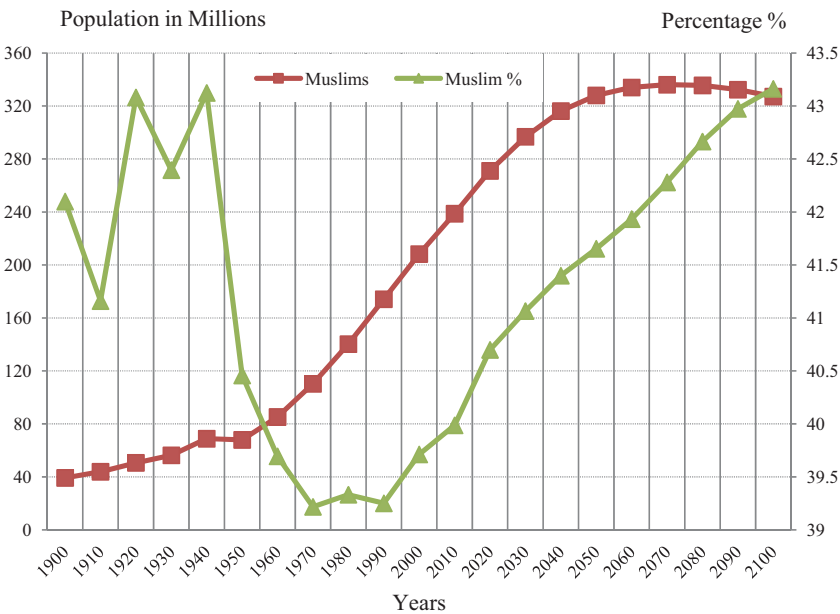


Fig. 2.4b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Southwest Asia from 1900 to 2100.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 2.4.12, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 2.4a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 2.4b and 2.4c from 1790 to 2100.

2.4.1. Brunei

The Sultanate was established in the fifteenth century by Muslim Sultans. Currently, Brunei Darussalam consists of two close parts separated by Malaysia with total area of 5,765Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.1. It was occupied by the British in 1888 and gained its independence from the UK in 1984.

A 1921 estimate of the Muslim population was 12,000 or 47% of the total population. Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.4.1, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 27,000 or 67.1% in 1947, to 51,000 or 60.2% in 1960, then continued to increase to 85,000 or 62.2% in 1971,



Fig. 2.4.1. Map of Sultanate of Brunei.

Table 2.4.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Brunei.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1921 | 25,434 | 12,000 | 47.18 | [RMM]es |
| 1947 | 40,657 | 27,266 | 67.06 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 83,877 | 50,516 | 60.23 | [UN63]c |
| 1971 | 136,256 | 84,700 | 62.16 | [UN73]c |
| 1981 | 192,832 | 122,269 | 63.41 | [BN]c |
| 1991 | 260,482 | 174,973 | 67.17 | [BN]c |
| 2001 | 332,844 | 249,822 | 75.06 | [BN]c |
| 2011 | 393,372 | 309,963 | 78.80 | [BN]c |
| 2020 | 454,073 | 367,800 | 81.00 | es |
| 2050 | 545,823 | 474,866 | 87.00 | es |
| 2100 | 501,379 | 486,338 | 97.00 | es |

to 122,000 or 63.4% in 1981, to 175,000 or 67.2% in 1991, to 250,000 or 75.1% in 2001, to 310,000 or 78.8% in 2011. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population increases by two percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.37 million or 81% in 2020, then 0.47 million or 87% by 2050, and 0.49 million or 97% by 2100.

2.4.2. Cambodia

The Kingdom of Cambodia has an area of 181,035Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.2. It was occupied by France in 1863 and became part of French Indochina in 1887. It gained its independence from France in 1953. Between 1975 and 1979, the country was under the rule of the Communist Khmer Rouge who executed at least 1.5 million people, a considerable percentage of which were Muslim.

Islam entered these lands around 674 through Arab traders during the time of Caliph Othman bnu Affan. However, influence by the Malay, the ethnic Cham embraced Islam in masse between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. As shown in Table 2.4.2, estimates of the Muslim population changed from 40,000 or 2% in 1891, to 132,000 or 11% in 1905, to 120,000 or 5% in 1921, then increased to 500,000 or 7% in 1971, but decreased to 335,000 or 5% in 1981 due to the Khmer's massacres. Recent census data indicate that the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 245,000 or 2.2% in 1998, to 257,000 or 1.9% in 2008. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.33 million in 2020, to 0.43 million by 2050, but will decrease to 0.45 million by 2100.



Fig. 2.4.2. Map of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Table 2.4.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Cambodia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1891 | 2,000,000 | 40,000 | 2.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1905 | 1,237,900 | 132,000 | 10.66 | [VNH]es |
| 1921 | 2,402,600 | 120,000 | 4.99 | [RMM]es |
| 1971 | 7,270,000 | 500,000 | 6.88 | [KET86]es |
| 1981 | 6,682,000 | 335,000 | 5.01 | [KET86]es |
| 1998 | 11,413,880 | 245,056 | 2.15 | [KH]c |
| 2008 | 13,395,682 | 257,022 | 1.92 | [KH]c |
| 2020 | 16,946,829 | 325,379 | 1.92 | es |
| 2050 | 22,569,022 | 433,325 | 1.92 | es |
| 2100 | 23,587,262 | 452,875 | 1.92 | es |

2.4.3. Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia was conquered by the Dutch in the seventeenth century, was referred to as Dutch East Indies, and gained its independence from the Netherlands in 1949. It has an area of 1,904,569Km² consisting of 17,508 islands, about a third (6,000) of which are inhabited. The most populous island is Java, with area 132,187Km², where the capital Jakarta is located and more than half of the population. The second most populous island is Sumatra, with area 473,481Km², and over a fifth of the population. Sumatra is also the sixth largest island in the World. The third most populous island is Sulawesi (174,600Km²) with 7% of the population. These three islands include over 86% of the total population. A map of Indonesia is presented in Figure 2.4.3a.

The Indonesian archipelago includes the second and third largest islands in the World: New Guinea (785,753Km²) and Borneo (748,168Km²). The former is split with Papua New Guinea and includes less than 2% of the Indonesian population. Almost a third of Borneo is shared with Malaysia and Brunei and includes less than 6% of the Indonesian population. The Indonesian portion of Borneo is called Kalimantan.



Fig. 2.4.3a. Map of the Republic of Indonesia.

The largest of the remaining islands is Timor (30,777Km²), which is split in half between Indonesia and East Timor. Then Halmahera (17,780Km²), Seram (17,100Km²), Sumbawa (15,448Km²), Flores (13,540Km²), Bangka (11,910Km²), Pulau Yos Sudarso (11,742Km²), Sumba (11,153Km²), Buru (9,505Km²), Bali (5,633Km²), Nias (5,121Km²), Lombok (4,725Km²), Belitung (4,800Km²), Madura (4,250Km²) with 2% of the population, Butung (4,200Km²), and Siberut (4,030Km²).

Islam entered this archipelago through Arab traders including prophet's companions as early as 54H/674AD in the Island of Sumatra. However, masse conversion to Islam did not start until the eleventh century. The thirteenth century saw the establishment of Muslim Sultanates including Ternate in 1257. By the sixteenth century Islam became the dominant religion in this region and most of its territory became under Muslim control. Currently, Indonesia is the most populous majority Muslim country and has the largest Muslim population than any other country.

As shown in Table 2.4.3a, estimates of the Muslim population increased from 29.6 million or 85.9% in 1894, to 34.1 million or 81.6% in 1905, to 42.1 million or 85.9% in 1920, to 56.0 million or 92.2% in 1930. Post-independence censuses show an increase in number but decreased in percentage from 103.6 million or 87.5% in 1971, to 128.5 million or 87.1% in 1980, to 142.6 million or 86.9% in 1985, then continued to increase in both since then to 156.4 million or 87.2% in 1990, to 177.5 million or 88.2% in 2000, to 189.0 million or 88.6% in 2005, but dropped in percentage to 207.2 million or 87.2% in 2010. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population will remain at 88%, then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 237 million in 2020, to 283 million by 2050, but will decrease to 277 million by 2100.

Table 2.4.3b presents the evolution of the Muslim population since 1894 per island region. The data for 1920 and before is based on a mixture of census and guess as the regions were not thoroughly explored by the Dutch. This is particularly the case with Papua, which explains the huge difference in numbers. Data in 1971 and onward is based on census. A map of Indonesia showing its provinces is

Table 2.4.3a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Indonesia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1894 | 34,511,221 | 29,645,616 | 85.90 | [JAN]es |
| 1905 | 41,740,150 | 34,061,037 | 81.60 | [IDH]es |
| 1920 | 48,972,535 | 42,073,992 | 85.91 | [RMM]es |
| 1930 | 60,727,233 | 56,000,000 | 92.22 | [SYB50]es |
| 1971 | 118,367,850 | 103,579,496 | 87.51 | [UN73]c |
| 1980 | 147,490,298 | 128,464,050 | 87.10 | [ID90]c |
| 1985 | 164,046,988 | 142,589,249 | 86.92 | [ID05]s |
| 1990 | 179,378,946 | 156,436,380 | 87.21 | [ID05]c |
| 2000 | 201,241,999 | 177,528,772 | 88.22 | [ID05]c |
| 2005 | 213,375,287 | 189,014,015 | 88.58 | [ID05]s |
| 2010 | 237,641,326 | 207,176,176 | 87.18 | [ID10]c |
| 2020 | 269,413,457 | 237,083,842 | 88.00 | es |
| 2050 | 321,377,092 | 282,811,841 | 88.00 | es |
| 2100 | 315,296,295 | 277,460,740 | 88.00 | es |

Table 2.4.3b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Indonesia per island region since 1905. P: Total population, M: Muslim population, M%: Percentage of Muslim population, MR%: Muslim Ratio in percentage.

| Region | | 1894 | 1905 | 1920 | 1971 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|--------------------|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sumatra | P | 3,765,734 | 3,949,773 | 6,070,490 | 20,808,148 | 28,016,160 | 36,506,703 | 43,309,707 | 50,630,931 |
| | M | 3,308,277 | 3,489,174 | 5,277,190 | 17,405,096 | 23,833,498 | 31,445,109 | 37,370,213 | 44,111,873 |
| | M% | 87.85 | 88.34 | 86.93 | 83.65 | 85.07 | 86.14 | 86.29 | 87.12 |
| Java | P | 25,067,551 | 30,090,008 | 34,984,171 | 76,086,327 | 91,269,528 | 107,581,306 | 121,352,608 | 136,610,590 |
| | M | 23,814,173 | 27,781,671 | 34,377,802 | 73,102,760 | 87,599,660 | 102,820,173 | 116,341,892 | 130,651,037 |
| | M% | 95.00 | 92.33 | 98.27 | 96.08 | 95.98 | 95.57 | 95.87 | 95.64 |
| Bali | P | 670,000 | 733,535 | 1,054,934 | 2,120,322 | 2,469,930 | 2,777,811 | 3,151,162 | 3,890,757 |
| | M | 6,700 | 3,000 | 25,000 | 108,414 | 128,436 | 222,225 | 323,853 | 520,244 |
| | M% | 1.00 | 0.41 | 2.37 | 5.11 | 5.20 | 8.00 | 10.28 | 13.37 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | P | 773,600 | 400,000 | 671,200 | 2,203,465 | 2,724,664 | 3,369,649 | 4,009,261 | 4,500,212 |
| | M | 721,510 | 365,418 | 630,000 | 2,110,054 | 2,629,301 | 3,234,863 | 3,699,018 | 4,341,284 |
| | M% | 93.27 | 91.35 | 93.86 | 95.76 | 96.50 | 96.00 | 92.26 | 96.47 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | P | 740,000 | 742,000 | 970,708 | 2,295,287 | 2,737,166 | 3,268,644 | 3,952,279 | 4,683,827 |
| | M | 21,350 | 34,650 | 60,000 | 192,401 | 221,710 | 320,327 | 335,005 | 423,925 |
| | M% | 2.89 | 4.67 | 6.18 | 8.38 | 8.10 | 9.80 | 8.48 | 9.05 |
| Kalimantan | P | 1,118,931 | 1,321,496 | 1,533,798 | 5,154,774 | 6,723,086 | 9,099,874 | 11,331,558 | 13,787,831 |
| | M | 335,700 | 967,440 | 404,000 | 3,382,388 | 4,938,179 | 6,900,674 | 7,770,860 | 10,786,584 |
| | M% | 30.00 | 73.21 | 26.34 | 65.62 | 73.45 | 75.83 | 68.58 | 78.23 |
| Sulawesi | P | 1,914,000 | 2,650,000 | 3,075,108 | 8,526,901 | 10,409,533 | 12,520,711 | 14,946,488 | 17,371,782 |
| | M | 1,383,000 | 1,140,000 | 1,000,000 | 6,701,900 | 8,233,031 | 9,999,405 | 11,626,140 | 14,051,853 |
| | M% | 72.26 | 43.02 | 32.52 | 78.60 | 79.09 | 79.86 | 77.79 | 80.89 |
| Maluku | P | 261,405 | 383,338 | 418,276 | 1,089,565 | 1,411,006 | 1,857,790 | 1,990,598 | 2,571,593 |
| | M | 54,706 | 171,444 | 292,000 | 543,400 | 777,464 | 1,058,940 | 1,135,097 | 1,547,240 |
| | M% | 20.93 | 44.72 | 69.81 | 49.87 | 55.10 | 57.00 | 57.02 | 60.17 |
| Papua | P | 200,000 | 1,470,000 | 193,850 | 923,440 | 1,173,875 | 1,648,708 | 2,220,934 | 3,593,803 |
| | M | 200 | 108,240 | 8,000 | 33,083 | 132,879 | 331,229 | 410,231 | 742,122 |
| | M% | 0.10 | 7.36 | 4.13 | 3.58 | 11.32 | 20.09 | 18.47 | 20.65 |



Fig. 2.4.3b. Map of Administrative Regions of Indonesia.

provided in Figure 2.4.3b. The geographic regions presented in the table from west to east are as follows:

- **Sumatra:** It includes the Island of Sumatra and its surrounding islands, consisting of the following provinces: Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bangka-Belitung Islands (part of South Sumatra Province until 2000) and Riau Islands (part of Riau Province until 2004).
- **Java:** It includes the Island of Java and its surrounding islands, consisting of the following provinces: Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java and Banten (part of West Java Province until 2000).
- **Bali:** consists mainly of Bali Island, which is just east of Java.
- **West Tenggara Barat:** It is a province consisting mainly of the two large islands to the west of Bali: Lombok and Sumbawa.
- **East Tenggara Barat:** It is a province consisting of about 566 islands but is dominated by the three main islands of Flores, Sumba, and West Timor, the western half of the island of Timor, which is shared with East Timor. Other islands include Adonara, Alor, Komodo, Lembata, Menipo, Raijua, Rincah, Rote Island (the southernmost island in Indonesia), Savu, Semau and Solor.
- **Kalimantan:** Consists of the Indonesian part of the Island of Borneo, consisting of the following provinces: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and East Kalimantan.
- **Sulawesi:** Consists of Sulawesi Island, formerly known as Celebes, consisting of the following provinces: North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo (part of North Sulawesi Province until 2000) and West Sulawesi.
- **Maluku:** Consists of the Maluku Islands between New Guinea and Sulawesi. It used to comprise one province of Maluku until 1999, when the northern part was declared a second province under the name of North Maluku.
- **Papua:** It includes the Indonesian portion of New Guinea and surrounding islands and consists of two provinces: Papua and West Papua (part of the former until 2003).

2.4.4. Laos

Lao People’s Democratic Republic has a total area of 236,800Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.4. It was occupied by France in 1893 and gained its independence from France in 1954. Islam entered here in the 1970s as Muslim Chams fled the Khmer massacres in Cambodia. By 1985, Muslims numbered 1,000 or 0.03% of the total population. Recent census data indicate that the Muslim population decreased from 1,133 or 0.02% in 1995, to 1,006 or 0.02% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 2,000 till the end of this century. The data is summarized in Table 2.4.4.



Fig. 2.4.4. Map of Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

Table 2.4.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Laos.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1911 | 631,800 | 0 | 0.00 | [VNH]es |
| 1921 | 818,800 | 0 | 0.00 | [RMM]es |
| 1985 | 3,570,000 | 1,000 | 0.03 | [KET86]es |
| 1995 | 4,574,848 | 1,133 | 0.02 | [UN]c |
| 2005 | 5,621,982 | 1,006 | 0.02 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 7,650,770 | 1,530 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 10,579,093 | 2,116 | 0.02 | es |
| 2100 | 11,153,032 | 2,231 | 0.02 | es |

2.4.5. Malaysia

It has an area of 330,803Km², consisting of thirteen states and three federal territories. Eleven states are located in the West or Peninsular Malaysia with two federal territories, and two other states, Sabah (73,631Km²) and Sarawak (124,450Km²), in the East, on the north of the Island of Borneo and the Federal Territory of the Labuan island (91Km²). The western states are Johor (19,210Km²), Kedah (9,500Km²), Kelantan (15,099Km²), Melaka (1,664Km²), Negeri Sembilan (6,686Km²), Pahang (36,137Km²), Perak (21,035Km²), Perlis (821Km²), Penang (1,048Km²), Selangor (8,153Km²), Terengganu (13,035Km²), and the two federal territories of Kuala Lumpur (243Km²) which is the largest city and Putrajaya (49Km²) which is the capital or administrative center. A map of Malaysia is presented in Figure 2.4.5.

Melaka or Malacca was occupied by the Portuguese in 1511, who lost it to the Dutch in 1641, who in turn lost it to the British in 1824. The British also took Penang from the Kedah Sultanate in 1786. Then Labuan in 1826, Sarawak in 1841, taken from the Brunei Sultanate, Negeri Sembilan in 1873, Selangor in 1874, Perak in 1876, Sabah in 1882, taken from the Sulu Sultanate, Pahang in 1887, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Terengganu in 1909, and Johor in 1914. Malaysia gained its independence from the UK in 1957 (West) and 1963 (East).

In 1136, the ninth Hindu Rajah of Kedah Kingdom, Phra Ong Mahawangsa renounced Hinduism and converted to Islam, which was introduced by Muslims from neighboring Aceh, Sumatra. He also changed his name to Sultan Mudzafar Shah, and thereby starting the Kedah Sultanate which still exists as part of the Malay Federation. He ruled the northern region of Malay Peninsula from 1136 to 1179. In the thirteenth century, the Sultanate of Brunei was established in the island of Borneo. Other Muslim sultanates were established in the lands occupied by current Malaysia, all accelerated the spread of Islam.

In Sabah, the first census was conducted in 1911, then every ten years till 1951, then in 1960 and every ten years then after. Religious data was collected starting in



Fig. 2.4.5. Map of Malaysia.

Table 2.4.5a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sabah; including Labuan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1891 | 190,853 | 38,170 | 20.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 214,729 | 49,220 | 22.92 | [BNH]es |
| 1921 | 263,252 | 70,000 | 26.59 | es |
| 1931 | 277,476 | 90,000 | 32.44 | es |
| 1951 | 334,141 | 115,126 | 34.45 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 454,421 | 172,324 | 37.92 | [UN63]c |
| 1970 | 651,304 | 260,945 | 40.07 | [UN79]c |
| 1980 | 950,556 | 487,627 | 51.30 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 1,788,926 | 1,101,740 | 61.59 | [MY00]c |
| 2000 | 2,539,117 | 1,618,858 | 63.76 | [MY00]c |
| 2010 | 3,293,650 | 2,162,218 | 65.65 | [MY10]c |

Table 2.4.5b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sarawak.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1891 | 300,000 | 30,000 | 10.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 350,000 | 80,000 | 22.86 | [BNH]es |
| 1921 | 400,000 | 90,000 | 22.50 | es |
| 1931 | 450,000 | 100,000 | 22.22 | es |
| 1939 | 490,585 | 110,000 | 22.42 | es |
| 1947 | 546,385 | 134,318 | 24.58 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 744,529 | 174,123 | 23.39 | [UN63]c |
| 1970 | 887,292 | 229,590 | 25.88 | [UN79]c |
| 1980 | 1,233,103 | 324,575 | 26.32 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 1,642,771 | 471,451 | 28.70 | [MY00]c |
| 2000 | 2,009,893 | 637,496 | 31.72 | [MY00]c |
| 2010 | 2,471,140 | 796,239 | 32.22 | [MY10]c |

1951. Thus, the estimate on the size of the Muslim population in Sabah before 1951 is based on the results of the 1951 census. The data for Sabah and Labuan Island is summarized in Table 2.4.5a.

In Sarawak, the first census was conducted in 1939, then in 1947, then 1960, then every ten years then after. Religious data was collected starting in 1947. Thus, the estimate on the size of the Muslim population in Sarawak before 1947 is based on the results of the 1947 census. The data for Sarawak is summarized in Table 2.4.5b.

The first census covering all Peninsular Malaysia was conducted in 1911, then in 1921, 1931, 1947, 1957, 1970, then every ten years then after. Religious data was collected starting in 1970. Previous censuses included ethnic data, from which we can deduce religious data with the assumption that Malays are Muslim. The data for Peninsula Malaysia is summarized in Table 2.4.5c, were the number of Muslims from 1911 to 1957 is the recorded number of ethnic Malay. After independence, the constitution of Malaysia restricted Malay ethnic affiliation to Muslims. A new ethnic term was introduced since 1970, dividing the citizen population to indigenous people or Bumiputera which includes Malay, and others. In Peninsular Malaysia, the 2010 census showed that

- 100% of the 13,409,409 Malay population are Muslim;
- 25.35% of other Bumiputera are Muslim, or 82,743 out of 326,343;

Table 2.4.5c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Peninsular Malaysia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1891 | 946,315 | 709,736 | 75.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 2,385,000 | 1,367,245 | 57.34 | [MYH]e |
| 1921 | 2,907,000 | 1,568,588 | 53.96 | [MYH]e |
| 1931 | 3,788,000 | 1,863,872 | 49.21 | [MYH]e |
| 1947 | 4,908,000 | 2,427,853 | 49.47 | [MYH]e |
| 1957 | 6,379,000 | 3,125,474 | 49.00 | [MYH]e |
| 1970 | 8,780,728 | 4,673,670 | 53.23 | [UN79]c |
| 1980 | 10,886,713 | 6,106,105 | 56.09 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 14,131,723 | 8,684,150 | 61.45 | [MY00]c |
| 2000 | 17,649,266 | 11,241,674 | 63.69 | [MY00]c |
| 2010 | 22,569,345 | 14,417,337 | 63.88 | [MY10]c |

Table 2.4.5d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Malaysia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1891 | 1,437,168 | 777,906 | 54.13 | |
| 1911 | 2,949,729 | 1,496,465 | 50.73 | |
| 1921 | 3,570,252 | 1,728,588 | 48.42 | |
| 1931 | 4,515,476 | 2,053,872 | 45.50 | |
| 1947 | 5,788,526 | 2,677,297 | 46.25 | |
| 1960 | 7,577,950 | 3,471,921 | 46.43 | |
| 1970 | 10,319,324 | 5,164,205 | 50.04 | [UN73]c |
| 1980 | 13,070,372 | 6,918,307 | 52.93 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 17,498,091 | 10,257,341 | 58.62 | [UN04]c |
| 2000 | 23,274,690 | 14,049,379 | 60.36 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 28,334,135 | 17,375,794 | 61.32 | [MY10]c |
| 2020 | 32,858,107 | 20,372,026 | 62.00 | es |
| 2050 | 42,112,581 | 26,741,489 | 63.50 | es |
| 2100 | 42,399,823 | 27,983,883 | 66.00 | es |

- 0.51% of Chinese are Muslim, or 27,898 out of 5,509,302;
- 3.88% of Indians are Muslim, or 73,451 out of 1,892,322;
- 44.89% of the other citizens are Muslim, or 58,450 out of 130,205;
- 58.80% of non-citizens are Muslim, or 765,386 out of 1,301,764.

By Malaysian law, a non-Muslim cannot be Malay.

Thus, by aggregating the above data, we can deduce the change in the size of the Muslim population in Malaysia as summarized in Table 2.4.5d. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.78 million or 54.1% in 1891, to 1.5 million or 50.7% in 1911, to 1.7 million or 48.4% in 1921, to 2.1 million or 45.5% in 1931. The Muslim population continued to increase since then both in number and percentage to 2.7 million or 46.3% in 1947, to 3.5 million or 46.4% in 1960, to 5.2 million or 50.0% in 1970, to 6.9 million or 52.9% in 1980, to 10.3 million or 58.6% in 1991, to 14.0 million or 60.4% in 2000, to 17.4 million or 61.3% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the Muslim population continues to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 20.4 million or

62% in 2020, to 26.7 million or 63.5% by 2050, and 28.0 million or 66% by 2100.

2.4.6. Myanmar (Burma)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar has a total area of 676,578Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.6. It was occupied by the British between 1824 and 1886 and gained its independence from the UK in 1948. It changed its name from Burma in 1989.

Islam entered here as early as the seventh century through Muslim Arab traders on northern coast and more to the south later. A Muslim state was established in Arakan state (later renamed Rakhine) when the Sultan of Muslim Bengal Naseerud



Fig. 2.4.6. Map of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Table 2.4.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Myanmar.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|----------|
| 1871 | 2,747,148 | 99,846 | 3.63 | [INH71]c |
| 1881 | 3,736,771 | 168,881 | 4.52 | [INH81]c |
| 1891 | 8,223,071 | 253,031 | 3.08 | [INH91]c |
| 1901 | 10,490,621 | 339,446 | 3.24 | [INH01]c |
| 1911 | 12,115,217 | 420,777 | 3.47 | [INH11]c |
| 1921 | 13,169,099 | 500,592 | 3.80 | [INH21]c |
| 1931 | 14,647,470 | 584,839 | 3.99 | [INH31]c |
| 1983 | 34,125,000 | 1,308,524 | 3.83 | [MM]c |
| 2020 | 56,124,542 | 2,149,570 | 3.83 | es |
| 2050 | 58,645,330 | 2,246,116 | 3.83 | es |
| 2100 | 47,413,090 | 1,815,921 | 3.83 | es |

Deen Mahmud Shah (ruled from 1442 to 1459) helped King Sulayman Naramithla establish a Muslim Mtauku state. This state lasted until 1784 and extended south covering most of the Burmese coastline during the reign of Sultan Salim Shah Razagri who ruled from 1593 to 1612. It extended as far south as Moulmein, which is later renamed Mawlamyaing.

Based on census data, the Muslim population changed from 0.10 million or 3.6% in 1871, to 0.17 million or 4.5% in 1881, to 0.25 million or 3.1% in 1891, to 0.34 million or 3.2% in 1901, to 0.42 million or 3.5% in 1911, to 0.50 million or 3.8% in 1921, to 0.59 million or 4.0% in 1931, to 1.31 million or 3.8% in 1983. An increase of the Muslim population during the British occupation was due to the fact that Burma was part of British India which made Muslims from current India and Bangladesh to settle in Burma. After the independence, and especially after the military coup of 1962, Muslims are under constant oppression. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population remains at 3.8%; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 2.1 million in 2020, to 2.2 million by 2050, but will decrease to 1.8 million by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.4.6.

2.4.7. Philippines

The Republic of the Philippines was occupied by Spain in 1565 and ceded to the United States of America in 1898 following the Spanish-American war. It gained its independence from the US in 1946. It has a total area of 300,000Km², consisting of 7,107 islands. The largest is Luzon (104,688Km²), with more than half of the population and were the capital Manila and the largest city Quezon City are located. The second largest is Mindanao (97,530Km²) where the fourth of the population lives. The largest of the remaining islands are Negros (13,075Km²) with 5% of the population, Samar (12,849Km²), Palawan (12,189Km²), Panay (12,011Km²) with 5% of the population, Mindoro (10,572Km²), Leyte (7,368Km²), Bohol (4,821Km²), Catanduanes (1,523Km²), Basilan (1,266Km²) and Marinduque (953Km²). A map of the Philippines is presented in Figure 2.4.7.

Islam entered these Islands in 1380 through Karimul Makhdum, Arab trader coming from Malacca in current Malaysia. Then more Muslims from current



Fig. 2.4.7. Map of the Republic of the Philippines.

Indonesia and Malaysia helped spread Islam in the Islands. Eventually three Muslim Sultanates covering the whole archipelago were erected:

- Sulu Sultanate: was established in 1457 by Sayyid Abu Bakr Abirin, an Arab religious scholar from Johor in current Malaysia, and lasted until 1917. At its peak, it controlled the islands of Sulu, Basilan, Palawan, Negros, Panay, Mindoro and Ilocos region in northwest Luzon.
- Maguindanao Sultanate: was established in 1520 by Shariff Mohammed Kabungsuwan from Johor and lasted until 1898. At its peak, it controlled the entire Island of Mindanao.

Table 2.4.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Philippines.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|------|---------|
| 1903 | 7,635,426 | 277,547 | 3.64 | [PH03]c |
| 1918 | 10,445,081 | 443,037 | 4.24 | [PH18]c |
| 1939 | 16,000,303 | 676,813 | 4.23 | [PH39]c |
| 1948 | 19,234,182 | 791,817 | 4.12 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 27,087,685 | 1,317,475 | 4.86 | [UN63]c |
| 1970 | 36,684,486 | 1,584,963 | 4.32 | [UN79]c |
| 1990 | 60,559,116 | 2,769,643 | 4.57 | [UN04]c |
| 2000 | 76,332,470 | 3,862,409 | 5.06 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 110,403,723 | 6,072,205 | 5.50 | es |
| 2050 | 157,117,506 | 9,819,844 | 6.25 | es |
| 2100 | 187,701,580 | 14,077,619 | 7.00 | es |

- **Manilad or Maynila Sultanate:** was established in the sixteenth century on the Island of Luzon but ended by the Spaniards in 1571. The name Manilad was converted to the name Manilla upon the Spanish occupation, which is the current capital of the Philippines.

Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.4.7, the Muslim population increased from 0.28 million or 3.6% in 1903, to 0.44 million or 4.2% in 1918, to 0.68 million or 4.2% in 1939, to 0.79 million or 4.1% in 1948, to 1.32 million or 4.9% in 1960, to 1.58 million or 4.3% in 1970, to 2.77 million or 4.6% in 1990, to 3.86 million or 5.1% in 2000. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population will continue to increase by 0.25 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 6.1 million or 5.5% in 2020, then 9.8 million or 6.3% by 2050, and 14.1 million or 7.0% by 2100.

2.4.8. Singapore

The Republic of Singapore was occupied by the British in 1819 who separated it from the Johor Sultanate. It then gained its independence from the UK by joining the Malaysian Federation, and then opted out in 1965. It has a total area 697Km² consisting of 63 islands. By far the largest is the Main Island or Pulau Ujong (536Km²) where most of the population lives. The largest of the remaining islands are Jurong (32Km²), Tekong (24Km²), Ubin (10Km²) and Sentosa (5Km²). A map of Singapore is presented in Figure 2.4.8.

Censuses inquiring on ethnic affiliation were conducted here since 1819. Religious adherence question was included for all ages of the population in the censuses of 1849, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Censuses since 1980 collected religious affiliation from resident population aged 15 and over. The ethnic distribution of the population was split into Malays, who are all Muslim, Indians, whose fifth to third are Muslim, Chinese, 0.2% are Muslim, and others, whose tenth to third are Muslim. The religious census data also distributed the religion among ethnicities, making inference of religious adherence from ethnic affiliation more reliable. These data are provided in Tables 2.4.8a, 2.4.8b, and 2.4.8c. These tables show the total ethnic affiliates (T) for each ethnicity and the number of Muslims (M) who belong to that ethnicity, and the percentage (%) of each ethnicity that is Muslim.



Fig. 2.4.8. Map of the Republic of Singapore.

Table 2.4.8a. Evolution of the Muslim populations per ethnicity in Singapore from 1819 to 1860.

| | 1819 | 1824 | 1828 | 1830 | 1832 | 1836 | 1840 | 1849 | 1860 |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Malay (T) | 120 | 6,431 | 6,943 | 7,640 | 9,296 | 12,538 | 13,200 | 17,039 | 16,183 |
| Malay (M) | 120 | 6,431 | 6,943 | 7,640 | 9,296 | 12,538 | 13,200 | 17,039 | 16,183 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.00 |
| Indians (T) | 0 | 756 | 1,389 | 1,913 | 1,943 | 2,932 | 3,362 | 6,284 | 12,996 |
| Indians (M) | 0 | 529 | 972 | 1,339 | 1,360 | 2,052 | 2,353 | 4,399 | 6,498 |
| % | 0 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 50.00 |
| Chinese (T) | 30 | 3,317 | 6,210 | 6,555 | 7,762 | 13,749 | 17,695 | 27,988 | 50,021 |
| Chinese (M) | 0 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 27 | 35 | 56 | 100 |
| % | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Others (T) | 0 | 179 | 235 | 526 | 609 | 765 | 1,097 | 1,580 | 2,534 |
| Others (M) | 0 | 59 | 78 | 174 | 201 | 252 | 362 | 521 | 785 |
| % | 0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 31.0 |
| All (T) | 150 | 10,683 | 14,885 | 16,634 | 19,715 | 29,984 | 35,389 | 52,891 | 81,734 |
| All (M) | 120 | 7,026 | 8,005 | 9,166 | 10,873 | 14,870 | 15,951 | 22,015 | 23,567 |
| % | 80.00 | 65.77 | 53.78 | 55.10 | 55.15 | 49.59 | 45.07 | 41.62 | 28.83 |

The data in 1990 onward are from the census results, as well as the data for Malay in 1980 and for Indians in 1980 and 1931. The data for 1849 and 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1980 are estimated based on the recorded total Muslim population and the percentage of Muslims in the closest census. The data in 1990 is based on the population ten years and over.

Table 2.4.8b. Evolution of the Muslim populations per ethnicity in Singapore from 1871 to 1947.

| | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1947 |
|-------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Malay (T) | 26,141 | 33,012 | 35,956 | 35,988 | 41,806 | 53,595 | 65,014 | 113,803 |
| Malay (M) | 26,141 | 33,012 | 35,956 | 35,988 | 41,806 | 53,595 | 65,014 | 113,803 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Indians (T) | 10,313 | 12,086 | 16,009 | 17,047 | 27,755 | 32,314 | 50,811 | 71,927 |
| Indians (M) | 5,157 | 5,439 | 6,404 | 6,819 | 8,327 | 10,017 | 14,380 | 18,701 |
| % | 50.00 | 45.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 28.3 | 26.0 |
| Chinese (T) | 54,572 | 86,766 | 121,906 | 164,041 | 219,577 | 315,151 | 418,640 | 729,473 |
| Chinese (M) | 109 | 174 | 244 | 328 | 439 | 630 | 837 | 1,459 |
| % | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Others (T) | 3,790 | 5,858 | 7,727 | 9,768 | 14,183 | 17,298 | 23,380 | 22,941 |
| Others (M) | 1,099 | 1,582 | 1,932 | 2,247 | 2,978 | 5,362 | 6,546 | 5,735 |
| % | 29.0 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 23.0 | 21.0 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 |
| All (T) | 94,816 | 137,722 | 181,602 | 226,842 | 303,321 | 418,358 | 557,745 | 938,144 |
| All (M) | 32,506 | 40,206 | 44,535 | 45,382 | 53,550 | 69,605 | 86,777 | 139,698 |
| % | 34.28 | 29.19 | 24.52 | 20.01 | 17.65 | 16.64 | 15.56 | 14.89 |

Table 2.4.8c. Evolution of the Muslim populations per ethnicity in Singapore from 1957 to 2010.

| | 1957 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Malay (T) | 197,059 | 311,379 | 351,508 | 299,965 | 315,198 | 386,968 |
| Malay (M) | 197,059 | 311,379 | 350,102 | 298,765 | 313,780 | 382,017 |
| % | 100 | 100 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.55 | 98.72 |
| Indians (T) | 129,510 | 145,169 | 154,632 | 158,385 | 179,187 | 265,223 |
| Indians (M) | 31,082 | 31,937 | 34,174 | 42,764 | 45,927 | 57,546 |
| % | 24.0 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 27.0 | 25.63 | 21.70 |
| Chinese (T) | 1,090,596 | 1,579,866 | 1,856,237 | 1,795,825 | 1,969,357 | 2,349,505 |
| Chinese (M) | 2,181 | 3,160 | 3,712 | 3,592 | 5,063 | 8,332 |
| % | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.2 | 0.26 | 0.35 |
| Others (T) | 28,764 | 38,093 | 51,568 | 22,559 | 30,888 | 104,053 |
| Others (M) | 5,753 | 5,714 | 7,735 | 5,567 | 6,891 | 9,540 |
| % | 20.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 24.7 | 22.31 | 9.17 |
| All (T) | 1,445,929 | 2,074,507 | 2,413,945 | 2,276,734 | 2,494,630 | 3,105,749 |
| All (M) | 236,075 | 352,190 | 395,723 | 350,687 | 371,661 | 457,435 |
| % | 16.33 | 16.98 | 16.39 | 15.40 | 14.90 | 14.73 |

The Muslim population is increasing steadily since 1819; however, the percentage of Muslims is in constant decrease as a result of non-Muslim migration to Singapore. Accordingly and as summarized in Table 2.4.8d, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 120 or 80.0% in 1819, to 7,000 or 65.8% in 1824, to 8,000 or 53.8% in 1928, to 9,200 or 55.1% in 1830, to 10,900 or 55.2% in 1932, to 14,900 or 49.6% in 1836, to 16,000 or 45.1% in 1840, to 22,000 or 41.6% in 1849, to 23,600 or 28.8% in 1860, to 32,500 or 34.3% in 1871, to 40,200 or 29.2% in 1881, to 44,500 or 24.5% in 1891, to 45,400 or 20.0% in 1901, to 53,600 or 17.7% in 1911, to 69,600 or 16.6% in 1921, to 86,800 or 15.6% in 1931, to 0.14 million or 14.9% in 1947, to 0.24 million or 16.3% in 1957, to 0.35 million or 17.0% in 1970, to 0.32 million or 16.3% in 1980, to 0.35 million or 15.4% in 1990, to 0.37 million or 14.9% in 2000, to 0.46 million or 14.7% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims

Table 2.4.8d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Singapore.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1819 | 150 | 120 | 80.00 | [SG1]e |
| 1824 | 10,683 | 7,026 | 65.77 | [SG2]e |
| 1828 | 14,885 | 8,005 | 53.78 | [SG1]e |
| 1830 | 16,634 | 9,166 | 55.10 | [SG2]e |
| 1832 | 19,715 | 10,873 | 55.15 | [SG1]e |
| 1836 | 29,984 | 14,870 | 49.59 | [SG2]e |
| 1840 | 35,389 | 15,951 | 45.07 | [SG1]e |
| 1849 | 52,891 | 22,007 | 41.61 | [SG3]c |
| 1860 | 81,734 | 23,567 | 28.83 | [SG1]e |
| 1871 | 94,816 | 32,506 | 34.28 | [SG2]e |
| 1881 | 137,722 | 40,206 | 29.19 | [SG2]e |
| 1891 | 181,602 | 44,535 | 24.52 | [SG2]e |
| 1901 | 226,842 | 45,382 | 20.01 | [SG2]e |
| 1911 | 303,321 | 53,595 | 17.67 | [SG3]c |
| 1921 | 418,358 | 69,604 | 16.64 | [SG3]c |
| 1931 | 557,745 | 86,827 | 15.57 | [SG3]c |
| 1947 | 938,144 | 139,698 | 14.89 | [SG2]e |
| 1957 | 1,445,929 | 236,075 | 16.33 | [SG2]e |
| 1970 | 2,074,507 | 352,190 | 16.98 | [SG2]e |
| 1980 | 1,981,962 | 323,867 | 16.34 | [UN88]c |
| 1990 | 2,253,900 | 346,200 | 15.36 | [UN04]c |
| 2000 | 2,494,630 | 371,660 | 14.90 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 3,105,748 | 457,435 | 14.73 | [SG10]c |
| 2020 | 6,057,219 | 892,228 | 14.73 | es |
| 2050 | 7,064,579 | 1,040,612 | 14.73 | es |
| 2100 | 6,039,943 | 889,684 | 14.73 | es |

remains constant; the Muslim population including children, is expected to reach 0.9 million in 2020, then 1.0 million by 2050, but will decrease to 0.9 million by 2100.

2.4.9. Thailand

The Kingdom of Thailand has an area of 513,120Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.9. It avoided European colonization and changed its name from Siam in 1939. Islam entered here through the Malay Peninsula, where it still largely Muslim. About two-thirds of Thailand's Muslims are Malay who lives in Thailand's part of the Malay Peninsula.

In 1921 the Muslim population was estimated at 0.30 million or 3.3% of the total population. Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.4.9, the Muslim population increased from 0.67 million or 3.8% in 1947, to 1.03 million or 3.9% in 1960, to 1.33 million or 3.9% in 1970, to 1.72 million or 3.8% in 1980, to 2.25 million or 4.1% in 1990, to 2.78 million or 4.6% in 2000, to 3.26 million or 4.9% in 2010. The 2000 census showed that five-sixths (83%) of the Thai Muslim population live in the Southern Region, which is the Thai's part of the Malay Peninsula. The Muslim population makes up nearly a third (29%) of the total population of the Southern Region. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims continues to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3.7 million or 5.5% in 2020,



Fig. 2.4.9. Map of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Table 2.4.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Thailand.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|---------|
| 1919 | 9,207,355 | 300,000 | 3.26 | [RMM]es |
| 1947 | 17,442,689 | 670,404 | 3.84 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 26,257,916 | 1,025,569 | 3.91 | [UN63]c |
| 1970 | 34,397,374 | 1,325,587 | 3.85 | [UN73]c |
| 1980 | 44,803,677 | 1,714,689 | 3.83 | [UN83]c |
| 1990 | 54,548,530 | 2,252,427 | 4.13 | [TH]c |
| 2000 | 60,916,441 | 2,777,542 | 4.56 | [TH]c |
| 2010 | 65,981,659 | 3,259,340 | 4.94 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 67,857,997 | 3,732,190 | 5.50 | es |
| 2050 | 61,740,365 | 4,321,826 | 7.00 | es |
| 2100 | 40,541,750 | 3,851,466 | 9.50 | es |

then 4.3 million or 7.0% by 2050, but will decrease to 3.9 million or 9.5% by 2100.

2.4.10. Timor-Leste (East Timor)

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste was occupied by the Portuguese in 1769, and then annexed by Indonesia in 1976, until it gained its independence in 2002. It has a total area of 14,874Km², and consists of the eastern half of the Island of Timor which it shares with Indonesia, and the Islands of Atauro (105Km²) and Jaco (10Km²). A map of Timor-Leste is presented in Figure 2.4.10.

Islam entered here through current Indonesia. Eastimates of the Muslim population increased from none in 1896 to 8,900 or 5.3% in 1908. Census data show that the number decreased to 2,800 or 0.5% in 1980, then jumped to 39,600 or 5.3% due to the Indonesian annexation. The number decreased to 3,000 or 0.3% in 2004 as a result of the violence between Muslims and Christians and the subsequent independence. The Muslim population then increased to 3,600 or 0.3% in 2010, over two-thirds of which lives in the capital Dili. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population will increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 5,000 or 0.4% in 2020, then 9,000 or 0.4% by 2050, and 17,000 or 0.5% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 2.4.10.



Fig. 2.4.10. Map of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.

Table 2.4.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in East Timor.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1896 | 300,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1908 | 169,181 | 8,904 | 5.26 | [IDH]es |
| 1980 | 555,350 | 2,777 | 0.50 | [TL80]c |
| 1990 | 747,557 | 39,620 | 5.30 | [TL90]c |
| 2004 | 924,642 | 2,970 | 0.32 | [TL04]c |
| 2010 | 1,053,971 | 3,623 | 0.34 | [TL10]c |
| 2020 | 1,286,207 | 4,630 | 0.36 | es |
| 2050 | 2,086,769 | 8,764 | 0.42 | es |
| 2100 | 3,265,412 | 16,980 | 0.52 | es |

2.4.11. Vietnam

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has an area of 331,210Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.4.11. It was occupied by France between 1858 and 1884 and became part of French Indochina in 1887. The French were expelled in 1954, but



Fig. 2.4.11. Map of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Table 2.4.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in Vietnam.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1905 | 13,980,000 | 100,000 | 0.72 | [VNH]es |
| 1921 | 16,148,800 | 92,000 | 0.58 | [RMM]es |
| 1979 | 52,741,766 | 55,000 | 0.10 | [KET86]es |
| 1999 | 76,323,173 | 63,147 | 0.08 | [UN]c |
| 2009 | 85,846,997 | 75,268 | 0.09 | [VN09]c |
| 2020 | 97,057,016 | 97,057 | 0.10 | es |
| 2050 | 103,696,580 | 134,806 | 0.13 | es |
| 2100 | 80,121,746 | 144,219 | 0.18 | es |

the country was split between communist north and American backed south. This led to decades of war between Soviet and Chinese backed north and the American backed south, culminated by victory of the north and unification of the country in 1975.

About two-thirds of Muslims here are ethnic Cham, whose ancestors embraced Islam between eleventh and thirteenth centuries. Estimates for the Muslim population decreased from 100,000 or 0.7% in 1905, to 92,000 or 0.6% in 1921, to 55,000 or 0.1% in 1979. The 1999 census included for the first time a question about religious affiliation. The census data show that almost all the Muslim population lives in the southernmost provinces of Southeast and Mekong River Delta, with over 80% living in the former. Based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 63,000 or 0.1% in 1999 to 75,000 or 0.1% in 2009. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 97,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 135,000 or 0.1% by 2050, and 144,000 or 0.2% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.4.11.

2.4.12. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam spread widely in the western part of Southeast Asia as of the eleventh century, but this spread was slowed down by the European occupation and subsequent Christianization. Accordingly, the majority of the western half of this region is Muslim and well over a third of the population of Southeast Asia is Muslim. This situation is expected to remain so for the next three centuries. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.4a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.4b and 2.4c for current countries in Southeast Asia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

Table 2.4a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southeast Asia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Brunei | P | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 332 | 501 | 479 | 514 | |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 75.06 | 97.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 249 | 486 | 474 | 508 | |
| Cambodia | P | 570 | 600 | 630 | 660 | 687 | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,224 | 1,419 | 1,650 | 2,000 | 2,828 | 12,223 | 23,587 | 20,378 | 21,204 | |
| | M% | - | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 10.66 | 2.15 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | |
| | M | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 31 | 40 | 301 | 263 | 453 | 391 | 407 |
| Indonesia | P | 4,000 | 4,300 | 4,600 | 4,900 | 5,200 | 6,300 | 7,400 | 8,500 | 9,600 | 10,700 | 13,100 | 17,100 | 45,100 | 208,939 | 315,296 | 304,003 | 319,206 | |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 85.90 | 81.60 | 88.22 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | |
| | M | - | 43 | 92 | 245 | 520 | 1,260 | 2,220 | 5,100 | 6,720 | 8,560 | 10,530 | 11,135 | 14,689 | 36,802 | 184,326 | 277,461 | 267,523 | 280,901 |
| Laos | P | 126 | 133 | 140 | 147 | 154 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 319 | 371 | 454 | 1,154 | 5,388 | 11,153 | 9,733 | 10,241 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Malaysia | P | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 94 | 110 | 125 | 140 | 155 | 168 | 195 | 227 | 275 | 2,232 | 23,421 | 42,400 | 38,806 | 41,034 |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 54.13 | 50.73 | 60.36 | 66.00 | 70.00 | 75.00 |
| | M | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 56 | 93 | 101 | 117 | 136 | 149 | 1,132 | 14,137 | 27,984 | 27,164 | 30,776 |
| Myanmar | P | 950 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 1,152 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,900 | 2,052 | 2,380 | 2,768 | 2,900 | 10,491 | 48,453 | 47,413 | 44,723 | 47,171 |
| | M% | - | 0.10 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.52 | 3.24 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 |
| | M | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | 23 | 39 | 60 | 85 | 95 | 103 | 119 | 138 | 131 | 340 | 1,856 | 1,816 | 1,713 | 1,807 |
| Philippines | P | 229 | 242 | 255 | 268 | 281 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 791 | 1,250 | 2,020 | 7,635 | 77,652 | 187,702 | 172,758 | 182,798 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 5.06 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 24 | 50 | 74 | 278 | 3,929 | 14,078 | 17,276 | 21,936 |

(Continued)

Table 2.4a. (Continued)

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | 3,918 | 6,040 | 6,372 | 6,761 |
| M% | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 80.00 | 20.01 | 14.90 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 |
| M | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 584 | 890 | 939 | 996 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 920 | 970 | 1,020 | 1,070 | 1,122 | 1,300 | 1,450 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,236 | 2,500 | 4,300 | 7,320 | 62,343 | 40,542 | 41,573 | 44,293 |
| M% | - | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 4.56 | 9.50 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| M | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 24 | 36 | 50 | 67 | 88 | 140 | 239 | 2,843 | 3,851 | 6,236 | 8,859 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 165 | 854 | 3,265 | 2,849 | 2,984 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 0.52 | 0.70 | 1.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 30 |
| Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,300 | 3,600 | 3,835 | 3,835 | 3,835 | 3,835 | 3,835 | 3,835 | 4,447 | 5,171 | 6,350 | 16,091 | 80,888 | 80,122 | 78,193 | 82,619 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.40 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 27 | 36 | 46 | 116 | 65 | 144 | 235 | 330 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 9,583 | 10,341 | 11,099 | 11,857 | 12,550 | 14,147 | 15,790 | 17,436 | 19,132 | 20,802 | 23,541 | 27,097 | 35,465 | 93,261 | 524,410 | 758,021 | 719,869 | 758,825 |
| M% | - | 0.45 | 0.92 | 2.24 | 4.43 | 9.35 | 14.81 | 30.35 | 36.49 | 42.61 | 46.35 | 42.88 | 43.07 | 42.10 | 39.71 | 43.16 | 44.73 | 45.67 |
| M | - | 46 | 103 | 265 | 556 | 1,323 | 2,339 | 5,292 | 6,982 | 8,865 | 10,912 | 11,619 | 15,274 | 39,262 | 208,254 | 327,182 | 321,973 | 346,552 |
| G% | - | 0.076 | 0.071 | 0.066 | 0.057 | 0.120 | 0.110 | 0.099 | 0.093 | 0.084 | 0.124 | 0.141 | 0.269 | 0.967 | 1.727 | 0.368 | -0.052 | 0.053 |

Table 2.4b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southeast Asia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Brunei | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 39 |
| M% | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 47.18 | 67.06 |
| M | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,950 | 2,000 | 2,050 | 2,090 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,340 | 2,340 | 2,655 | 2,828 | 3,070 | 3,296 | 3,612 | 3,958 |
| M% | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 10.66 | 10.66 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 4.99 |
| M | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 53 | 301 | 327 | 164 | 180 | 198 |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 16,600 | 17,100 | 17,500 | 17,927 | 19,473 | 21,153 | 22,977 | 25,779 | 32,743 | 36,203 | 40,532 | 45,100 | 50,034 | 54,993 | 60,727 | 74,376 |
| M% | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 85.90 | 81.60 | 81.60 | 85.91 | 85.91 | 85.91 |
| M | 14,259 | 14,689 | 15,033 | 15,399 | 16,727 | 18,170 | 19,737 | 22,144 | 28,126 | 31,098 | 34,817 | 36,802 | 40,828 | 47,244 | 52,171 | 63,896 |
| Laos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 446 | 454 | 462 | 470 | 530 | 590 | 650 | 700 | 755 | 870 | 1,002 | 1,154 | 1,387 | 1,412 | 1,445 | 1,478 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 270 | 275 | 280 | 287 | 300 | 400 | 530 | 700 | 800 | 1,126 | 1,585 | 2,232 | 2,950 | 3,570 | 4,413 | 5,434 |
| M% | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 54.13 | 50.73 | 50.73 | 48.42 | 48.42 | 46.25 |
| M | 146 | 149 | 152 | 155 | 162 | 217 | 287 | 379 | 433 | 610 | 858 | 1,132 | 1,496 | 1,729 | 2,137 | 2,513 |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,850 | 2,900 | 2,950 | 3,506 | 3,650 | 3,800 | 3,932 | 4,100 | 4,245 | 5,638 | 7,489 | 10,491 | 12,115 | 13,096 | 14,515 | 16,824 |
| M% | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 3.08 | 3.24 | 3.47 | 3.80 | 3.99 | 3.99 |
| M | 129 | 131 | 133 | 158 | 165 | 172 | 178 | 185 | 192 | 255 | 231 | 340 | 420 | 498 | 579 | 671 |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,950 | 2,020 | 2,100 | 2,176 | 2,600 | 3,050 | 3,612 | 4,300 | 5,063 | 5,726 | 6,476 | 7,635 | 8,861 | 10,445 | 13,194 | 16,585 |
| M% | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 4.24 | 4.23 | 4.23 |
| M | 71 | 74 | 76 | 79 | 95 | 111 | 131 | 157 | 184 | 208 | 236 | 278 | 323 | 443 | 558 | 702 |

(Continued)

Table 2.4b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Singapore | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 30 | 53 | 75 | 95 | 138 | 182 | 227 | 303 | 418 | 446 | 529 |
| | M% | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 55.10 | 45.07 | 41.61 | 28.83 | 34.28 | 29.19 | 24.52 | 20.01 | 17.67 | 16.64 | 15.57 | 14.89 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 22 | 33 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 54 | 70 | 69 | 79 |
| Thailand | P | 4,100 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 4,665 | 4,800 | 5,000 | 5,230 | 5,500 | 5,775 | 6,206 | 6,195 | 7,320 | 8,266 | 9,207 | 11,506 | 15,513 |
| | M% | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.84 | 3.84 |
| | M | 134 | 140 | 147 | 152 | 156 | 163 | 170 | 179 | 188 | 202 | 202 | 239 | 269 | 300 | 442 | 596 |
| Timor-Leste | P | 50 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 140 | 150 | 165 | 265 | 406 | 448 | 461 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.26 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 21 | 24 | 24 |
| Vietnam | P | 6,200 | 6,350 | 6,450 | 6,551 | 7,300 | 8,100 | 8,900 | 9,700 | 10,528 | 12,127 | 13,120 | 16,091 | 19,339 | 20,652 | 22,472 | 24,452 |
| | M% | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| | M | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 53 | 58 | 64 | 70 | 76 | 87 | 94 | 116 | 139 | 149 | 130 | 142 |
| Total | P | 34,426 | 35,465 | 36,363 | 37,753 | 40,912 | 44,425 | 48,246 | 53,277 | 62,477 | 70,528 | 79,401 | 93,261 | 106,621 | 117,521 | 132,808 | 159,648 |
| | M% | 43.07 | 43.07 | 42.99 | 42.48 | 42.57 | 42.67 | 42.78 | 43.52 | 46.87 | 46.16 | 46.02 | 42.10 | 41.16 | 43.08 | 42.40 | 43.12 |
| | M | 14,827 | 15,274 | 15,633 | 16,039 | 17,416 | 18,954 | 20,641 | 23,188 | 29,285 | 32,554 | 36,543 | 39,262 | 43,885 | 50,630 | 56,305 | 68,847 |
| G% | | | 0.297 | 0.250 | 0.375 | 0.803 | 0.824 | 0.825 | 0.992 | 1.593 | 1.212 | 1.185 | 1.609 | 1.339 | 0.973 | 1.223 | 1.841 |

Table 2.4c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southeast Asia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Brunei | P | 48 | 82 | 130 | 193 | 257 | 332 | 401 | 454 | 499 | 532 | 546 | 547 | 542 | 533 | 519 |
| | M% | 67.06 | 60.23 | 62.16 | 63.41 | 67.17 | 75.06 | 78.80 | 81.00 | 83.00 | 85.00 | 87.00 | 89.00 | 91.00 | 93.00 | 95.00 |
| | M | 32 | 49 | 81 | 122 | 173 | 249 | 316 | 368 | 415 | 452 | 475 | 487 | 493 | 496 | 493 |
| Cambodia | P | 4,433 | 5,720 | 7,022 | 6,699 | 9,057 | 12,223 | 14,365 | 16,947 | 19,144 | 21,023 | 22,569 | 23,588 | 24,139 | 24,250 | 23,986 |
| | M% | 6.88 | 6.88 | 6.88 | 5.01 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 |
| | M | 305 | 394 | 483 | 336 | 195 | 263 | 276 | 325 | 368 | 404 | 433 | 453 | 463 | 466 | 461 |
| Indonesia | P | 72,592 | 88,693 | 114,067 | 145,494 | 178,633 | 208,939 | 240,676 | 269,413 | 293,482 | 311,334 | 321,377 | 325,634 | 326,491 | 325,214 | 321,239 |
| | M% | 85.91 | 87.51 | 87.51 | 87.10 | 87.21 | 88.22 | 87.18 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 | 88.00 |
| | M | 62,364 | 77,615 | 99,820 | 126,726 | 155,786 | 184,326 | 209,822 | 237,084 | 258,265 | 273,974 | 282,812 | 286,558 | 287,312 | 286,188 | 282,690 |
| Laos | P | 1,683 | 2,120 | 2,685 | 3,251 | 4,245 | 5,388 | 6,396 | 7,651 | 8,806 | 9,791 | 10,579 | 11,130 | 11,436 | 11,492 | 11,370 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Malaysia | P | 6,110 | 8,161 | 10,909 | 13,834 | 18,211 | 23,421 | 28,276 | 32,858 | 36,846 | 39,850 | 42,113 | 43,671 | 44,198 | 43,878 | 43,230 |
| | M% | 46.25 | 46.43 | 50.04 | 52.93 | 58.62 | 60.36 | 61.32 | 62.00 | 62.50 | 63.00 | 63.50 | 64.00 | 64.50 | 65.00 | 65.50 |
| | M | 2,826 | 3,789 | 5,459 | 7,322 | 10,675 | 14,137 | 17,339 | 20,372 | 23,028 | 25,106 | 26,741 | 27,949 | 28,508 | 28,521 | 28,316 |
| Myanmar | P | 17,527 | 21,486 | 27,166 | 34,475 | 42,123 | 48,453 | 51,931 | 56,125 | 58,698 | 59,410 | 58,645 | 56,713 | 54,102 | 51,569 | 49,341 |
| | M% | 3.99 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 | 3.83 |
| | M | 699 | 823 | 1,040 | 1,320 | 1,613 | 1,856 | 1,989 | 2,150 | 2,248 | 2,275 | 2,246 | 2,172 | 2,072 | 1,975 | 1,890 |
| Philippines | P | 18,580 | 26,272 | 35,805 | 47,398 | 61,949 | 77,652 | 93,444 | 110,404 | 127,797 | 143,516 | 157,118 | 168,305 | 176,681 | 182,397 | 185,902 |
| | M% | 4.12 | 4.86 | 4.32 | 4.57 | 4.57 | 5.06 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 5.75 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 6.50 | 6.75 | 7.00 | 7.25 |
| | M | 766 | 1,277 | 1,547 | 2,166 | 2,831 | 3,929 | 4,906 | 6,072 | 7,348 | 8,611 | 9,820 | 10,940 | 11,926 | 12,768 | 13,478 |

(Continued)

Table 2.4c. (Continued)

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 | |
|-------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Singapore | P | 1,022 | 1,634 | 2,074 | 2,415 | 3,016 | 3,918 | 5,079 | 6,057 | 6,578 | 6,904 | 7,065 | 7,096 | 6,989 | 6,752 | 6,433 | 6,040 |
| | M% | 14.89 | 16.33 | 16.98 | 16.34 | 15.36 | 14.90 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 | 14.73 |
| | M | 152 | 267 | 352 | 395 | 463 | 584 | 748 | 892 | 969 | 1,017 | 1,041 | 1,045 | 1,029 | 995 | 948 | 890 |
| Thailand | P | 20,607 | 27,362 | 36,879 | 47,369 | 56,583 | 62,343 | 66,402 | 67,858 | 67,554 | 65,520 | 61,740 | 56,954 | 52,028 | 47,543 | 43,687 | 40,542 |
| | M% | 3.84 | 3.91 | 3.85 | 3.83 | 4.13 | 4.56 | 4.94 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| | M | 791 | 1,070 | 1,420 | 1,814 | 2,337 | 2,843 | 3,280 | 3,732 | 4,053 | 4,259 | 4,322 | 4,272 | 4,162 | 4,041 | 3,932 | 3,851 |
| Timor-Leste | P | 433 | 500 | 604 | 581 | 751 | 854 | 1,079 | 1,286 | 1,555 | 1,820 | 2,087 | 2,371 | 2,637 | 2,877 | 3,088 | 3,265 |
| | M% | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 5.30 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.50 | 0.52 |
| | M | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| Vietnam | P | 24,949 | 32,912 | 43,783 | 54,897 | 68,910 | 80,888 | 89,047 | 97,057 | 101,830 | 104,155 | 103,697 | 100,564 | 95,770 | 90,106 | 84,624 | 80,122 |
| | M% | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.18 |
| | M | 25 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 55 | 65 | 80 | 97 | 112 | 125 | 135 | 141 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| Total | P | 167,986 | 214,941 | 281,123 | 356,606 | 443,735 | 524,410 | 597,097 | 666,110 | 722,790 | 763,854 | 787,535 | 796,572 | 795,011 | 786,610 | 773,420 | 758,021 |
| | M% | 40.46 | 39.69 | 39.22 | 39.33 | 39.25 | 39.71 | 39.99 | 40.70 | 41.06 | 41.40 | 41.65 | 41.93 | 42.28 | 42.67 | 42.97 | 43.16 |
| | M | 67,963 | 85,319 | 110,249 | 140,260 | 174,169 | 208,254 | 238,760 | 271,098 | 296,813 | 316,231 | 328,036 | 334,029 | 336,124 | 335,609 | 332,368 | 327,182 |
| | G% | 0.509 | 2.465 | 2.684 | 2.378 | 2.186 | 1.670 | 1.298 | 1.094 | 0.817 | 0.553 | 0.305 | 0.114 | -0.020 | -0.106 | -0.169 | -0.201 |

2.5. Muslims in the Indian Subcontinent

This region consists of seven countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Islam first entered this region through Arab traders who were doing business with communities on the eastern Indian shore and Sri Lanka. Muslim Armies entered Baluchistan in 644 during the time of Caliph Omar, and Sindh in 711 during the time of Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I. The Muslim armies continued their advance under different dynasties, until they conquer current Bangladesh in 1192. Then in the sixteenth century, Muslim troops under the Moghul Empire moved deeper south in India, occupying much of its territory.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 0.54 million or 0.7% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 1.76 million or 2.4% in 800AD, to 2.58 million or 3.4% in 900AD, to 3.73 million or 4.9% in 1000AD, to 5.27 million or 6.3% in 1100AD, to 7.1 million or 7.8% in 1200AD, to 9.3 million or 9.4% in 1300AD, to 12 million or 11.2% in 1400AD, to 16 million or 14.0% in 1500AD, to 22 million or 15.7% in 1600AD, to 30 million or 17.8% in 1700AD, to 39 million or 19.1% in 1800AD, to 64 million or 21.8% in 1900, to 400 million or 29.4% in 2000, to 552 million or 31.0% in 2020, and is projected to reach 726 million or 35.4% by 2100, then 699 million or 38.4% by 2200, and then 807 million or 42.2% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in the Indian Subcontinent out of the total population of Asia has been between 29% and 34% in the two centuries preceding 1990, but started increasing substantially since then, reaching 38% in 2010, and is expected to reach 44% by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in the Indian Subcontinent out of the total Muslim population of Asia has been between 36% and 41% in the two centuries preceding 1990, then reached 43% in 2010, and is expected to remain so for the rest of this century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.5a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.5b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was increasing slowly until 1950, and is increasing substantially afterwards until 2060, peaking at over 0.75 billion in 2070, then start a slow decrease towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims in this region on the other hand, had been generally increasing at between one and two percentage points per decade, and is expected its increase towards the end of this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 2.5.8, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 2.5a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 2.5b and 2.5c from 1790 to 2100.

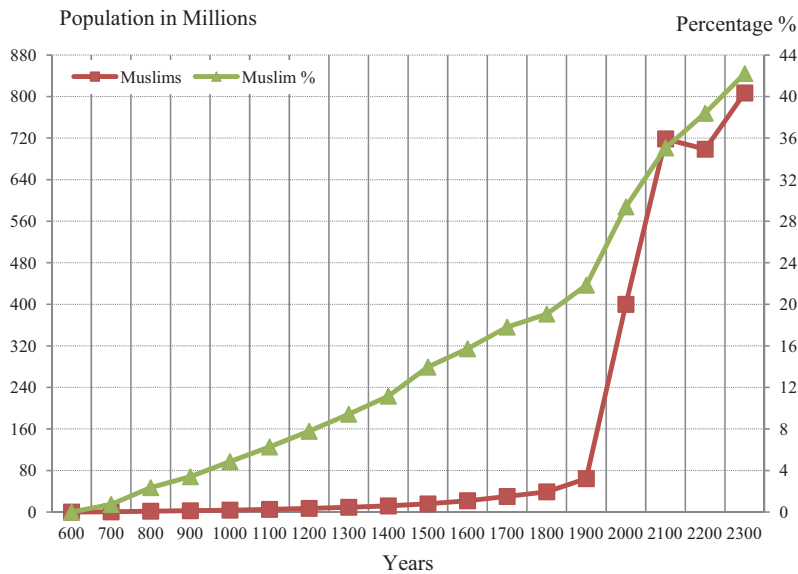


Fig. 2.5a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Indian Subcontinent from 600 to 2300.

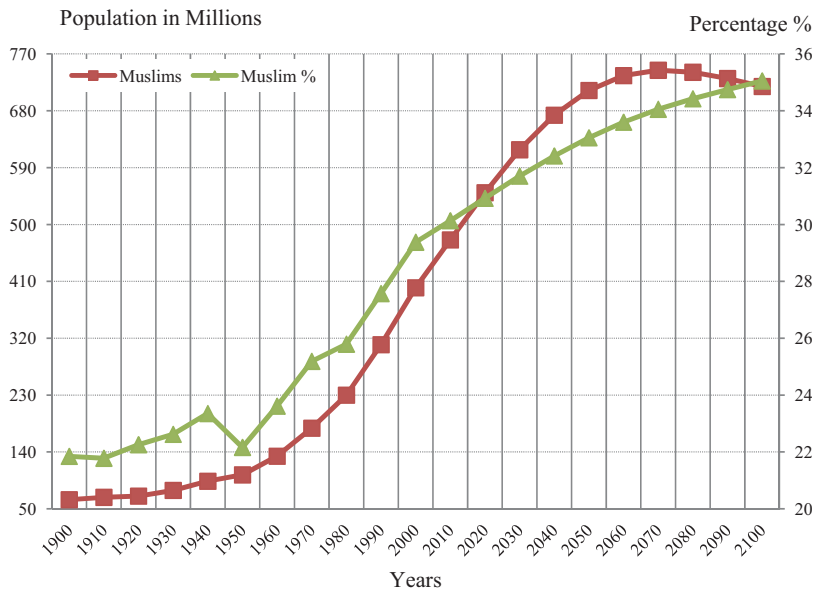


Fig. 2.5b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Indian Subcontinent from 1900 to 2100.

2.5.1. Bangladesh

Islam entered current Bangladesh in 1192, when Muízzuddin Muhammad Gori of the Ghorid Dynasty captured these lands together with north India. Currently, the People’s Republic of Bangladesh has an area of 143,998Km² and its map is



Fig. 2.5.1. Map of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Table 2.5.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bangladesh.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 1871 | 23,000,000 | 14,665,373 | 63.76 | [INH71]c |
| 1881 | 25,086,000 | 16,323,588 | 65.07 | [INH81]c |
| 1891 | 27,103,000 | 17,743,760 | 65.47 | [INH91]c |
| 1901 | 28,928,000 | 19,112,730 | 66.07 | [BD]c |
| 1911 | 31,555,000 | 21,201,805 | 67.19 | [BD]c |
| 1921 | 33,255,000 | 22,646,655 | 68.10 | [BD]c |
| 1931 | 35,602,000 | 24,729,149 | 69.46 | [BD]c |
| 1941 | 41,997,000 | 29,507,092 | 70.26 | [BD]c |
| 1951 | 44,832,000 | 34,453,392 | 76.85 | [BD]c |
| 1961 | 50,840,613 | 40,890,138 | 80.43 | [BD]c |
| 1974 | 71,477,748 | 61,038,929 | 85.40 | [BD]c |
| 1981 | 87,119,965 | 75,486,980 | 86.65 | [BD]c |
| 1991 | 106,314,992 | 93,886,770 | 88.31 | [BD]c |
| 2001 | 124,355,263 | 111,393,250 | 89.58 | [BD]c |
| 2011 | 149,772,364 | 135,407,106 | 90.41 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2020 | 169,565,959 | 154,305,023 | 91.00 | es |
| 2050 | 201,947,716 | 186,801,637 | 92.50 | es |
| 2100 | 182,238,216 | 173,126,305 | 95.00 | es |

presented in Figure 2.5.1. It was occupied by the British in 1757, gained its independence from the UK as East Pakistan in 1947, and from Pakistan as Bangladesh in 1971.

Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.5.1, the Muslim population increased from 14.7 million or 63.7% in 1871, to 16.3 million or 65.1% in 1881,

to 17.7 million or 65.5% in 1891, to 19.1 million or 66.1% in 1901, to 21.2 million or 67.2% in 1911, to 22.6 million or 69.5% in 1921, to 24.7 million or 69.5% in 1931, to 29.5 million or 70.3% in 1941. Then after its independence from the British, Muslims increased to 34.5 million or 76.9% in 1951, and 40.9 million or 80.4% in 1961. The increase in percentage of Muslims is due to the forced population exchange between Pakistan and India, whereby Muslims migrated to East and West Pakistan, while Hindus moved to India. After independence from Pakistan, the Muslim population increased to 61 million or 85.4% in 1974. Again, the increase of Muslim percentage is due to the war of independence from Pakistan, during which many Hindus fled to India and did not return. The number of Muslims continued to increase to 75 million or 86.7% in 1981, to 94 million or 88.3% in 1991, to 111 million or 89.6% in 2001, to 135 million or 90.4% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population will continue to increase by a half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 154 million or 91% in 2020, then 187 million or 92.5% by 2050, but will decrease to 173 million or 95% by 2100.

2.5.2. *Bhutan*

The Kingdom of Bhutan has an area of 38,394Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.5.2. It did not come under Muslim control, but was influenced by the spread of Islam in India. While the British had some influence and occupied some



Fig. 2.5.2. Map of the Kingdom of Bhutan.

Table 2.5.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bhutan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1891 | 200,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1908 | 400,000 | 400 | 0.10 | [AFH]es |
| 1980 | 1,165,000 | 75,000 | 6.44 | [KET86]es |
| 1988 | 1,375,400 | 68,800 | 5.00 | [SYB95]es |
| 2005 | 672,425 | 33,600 | 5.00 | [SYB05]es |
| 2020 | 822,442 | 41,122 | 5.00 | es |
| 2050 | 979,879 | 48,994 | 5.00 | es |
| 2100 | 870,236 | 43,512 | 5.00 | es |

Bhutanese land from 1865 to 1947, they never occupied the whole country. As shown in Table 2.5.2, estimates for the Muslim population increased from none in 1891, to 400 or 0.1% in 1908, to 75,000 or 6.4% in 1980, and then decreased to 68,800 or 5.0% in 1988, to 33,600 or 5% in 2005. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 41,000 in 2020, then 49,000, but will decrease to 44,000 by 2100.

2.5.3. India

Islam started entering current India as early as the seventh century along the entire western Indian shore through Arab merchants. However, the land occupied by current India did not come under Muslim control until the eleventh century. This occurred during the reign of Mahmud Sebük Tigin al Ghaznawi; the fourth ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty who ruled from 998 to 1030. During his reign, his Dynasty extended to the northeastern part of current India. He captured Thanesar in 1011, Uttar Pradesh all the way to Varanasi in 1017, Ajmer and Gujarat in 1024.

The conquest of current India continued During the Ghorid Dynasty. It was established by the brothers Ghiyasuddin (ruled 1173 to 1202) and Muízzuddin Muhammad Ghori (ruled 1202 to 1206). They captured Gujarat in 1178, then Ajmer, Delhi, Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Assam in 1192, capturing all of north India. The rest of India, with exception of its southernmost, was captured during the second half of the sixteenth century by the Moghul Muslim Empire. With the fall of this empire, some of these lands were captured by the Maratha Hindu Empire, while others remained under independent Muslim states until the arrival of the British.

The Republic of India has an area of 3,287,263Km² and is the seventh largest country in the world. It is also the second most populous after China, with over a sixth of the World population. A map of India is presented in Figure 2.5.3. European occupation of Indian lands started in the sixteenth century and by 1856, most of India was under British control. India gained its independence from the UK in 1947. Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.5.3a, the Muslim population in British India increased from 40.9 million or 21.5% in 1871, to 50.1 million or 19.7% in 1881, to 57.3 million or 20.0% in 1891, to 62.4 million or 21.2% in 1901, to 66.6 million or 21.3% in 1911, to 68.7 million or 21.7% in 1921, to 77.7 million or 22.0% in 1931, to 92.1 million or 24.0% in 1941, just before the partition of British India.



Fig. 2.5.3. Map of the Republic of India.

Table 2.5.3a. Evolution of the Muslim population in British India.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|----------|
| 1871 | 190,563,048 | 40,882,537 | 21.45 | [INH71]c |
| 1881 | 253,891,821 | 50,121,585 | 19.74 | [INH81]c |
| 1891 | 287,223,431 | 57,321,164 | 19.96 | [INH91]c |
| 1901 | 294,361,056 | 62,458,077 | 21.22 | [INH01]c |
| 1911 | 313,517,840 | 66,647,299 | 21.26 | [INH11]c |
| 1921 | 316,128,721 | 68,735,233 | 21.74 | [INH21]c |
| 1931 | 352,837,778 | 77,677,545 | 22.02 | [INH31]c |
| 1941 | 383,643,745 | 92,058,096 | 24.00 | [INH41]c |

To get the data for the area currently controlled by India from 1871 to 1891, we deduct the Muslim population of Bangladesh, Burma, and Pakistan from British India. The total population from 1901 to 1941 was obtained from the corresponding census bureau while the Muslim population in 1901 till 1941 was obtained from [INH]. Accordingly, as summarized in Table 2.5.3b, the Muslim population in India increased from 14.4 million or 9.6% in 1871, to 20.3 million or 9.8% in 1881, to 24.2 million or 10.4% in 1891, to 29.1 million or 12.2% 1901, to 30.3 million or 12.0% in 1911, to 30.7 million or 12.2% in 1921, to 35.8 million or 12.8% in 1931, to 42.6 million or 13.4% in 1941, just before the partition. After independence censuses, show that the Muslim population decreased to 35.4 million

Table 2.5.3b. Evolution of the Muslim population in India.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|---------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| 1871 | 149,850,034 | 14,366,000 | 9.59 | [INH71]c |
| 1881 | 207,911,967 | 20,339,879 | 9.78 | [INH81]c |
| 1891 | 233,842,379 | 24,203,843 | 10.35 | [INH91]c |
| 1901 | 238,396,327 | 29,102,000 | 12.21 | [INH01]c |
| 1911 | 252,093,390 | 30,269,000 | 12.01 | [INH11]c |
| 1921 | 251,321,213 | 30,739,000 | 12.23 | [INH21]c |
| 1931 | 278,977,238 | 35,818,000 | 12.84 | [INH31]c |
| 1941 | 318,660,580 | 42,645,000 | 13.38 | [INH41]c |
| 1951 | 356,610,792 | 35,400,117 | 9.93 | [UN56]c |
| 1961 | 438,774,729 | 46,939,592 | 10.70 | [UN63]c |
| 1971 | 547,949,809 | 61,418,000 | 11.21 | [IN71]c |
| 1981 | 665,287,849 | 75,571,514 | 11.36 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 838,583,988 | 101,596,057 | 12.16 | [UN04]c |
| 2001 | 1,028,610,328 | 138,188,240 | 13.43 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 1,353,305,278 | 196,229,265 | 14.50 | es |
| 2050 | 1,620,050,849 | 259,208,136 | 16.00 | es |
| 2100 | 1,546,832,807 | 286,164,069 | 18.50 | es |

or 9.9% in 1951 due to forced population exchange with Pakistan and related massacres. The Muslim population continued increasing since then, to 46.9 million or 10.7% in 1961, to 61.4 million or 11.2% in 1971, to 75.6 million or 11.4% in 1981, to 101.6 million or 12.2% in 1991, to 138.2 million or 13.4% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 196 million or 14.5% in 2020, then 259 million or 16.0% by 2050, and 286 million or 18.5% by 2100.

2.5.4. *Maldives*

In 1153, the king of these islands accepted Islam. His name was Dhovemi Kalaminja and ruled the islands from 1141 to 1176. He changed his name to Sultan Muhammad bnu Abdullah when he became Muslim. His population followed suit, and the Islands were predominantly Muslim since then.

The Republic of Maldives was occupied by the British in 1887 and gained its independence from the UK in 1965. It has an area of 298Km², consists of 1,192 coral islands grouped into 26 atolls. Of these islands, 193 are inhabited while 91 have been developed as tourist resorts. The largest of the islands are Huvadu (39Km²) but only a tenth of the population, Haddunmathi, Milandunmadulu (26Km² each), Thiladunmathi (25Km²), Addu (16Km²) and South Maalosmadulu (15Km²). However, a third of the population lives in the Island of Malé (11Km²), where the capital Malé is located. A map of the Maldives is presented in Figure 2.5.4 and by the end of this century; the whole country is expected to be under sea level.

Census data show that the entire population is Muslim. The first census was conducted in 1911. The total population quadrupled in the last hundred years from 72,000 in 1911 to 299,000 in 2006 as shown in Table 2.5.4. Assuming that the entire population remains Muslim; then it is expected to increase to 0.4 million in 2020, to 0.5 million by 2050 and 2100.

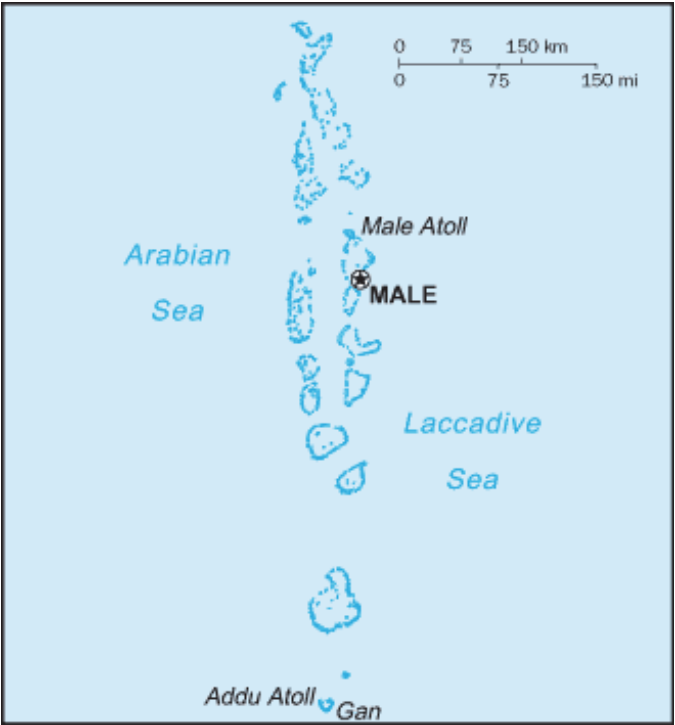


Fig. 2.5.4. Map of the Republic of the Maldives.

Table 2.5.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Maldives.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-----|---------|
| 1895 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 100 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 72,237 | 72,237 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1921 | 70,413 | 70,413 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1931 | 79,281 | 79,281 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1946 | 82,068 | 82,068 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1960 | 92,247 | 92,247 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1970 | 114,469 | 114,469 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1977 | 142,832 | 142,832 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 1990 | 213,215 | 213,215 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 2000 | 270,101 | 270,101 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 2006 | 298,968 | 298,968 | 100 | [MV]c |
| 2020 | 387,564 | 387,564 | 100 | es |
| 2050 | 503,542 | 503,542 | 100 | es |
| 2100 | 474,470 | 474,470 | 100 | es |

2.5.5. Nepal

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal has an area of 147,181Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.5.5. It did not come under Muslim control, but was influenced by the spread of Islam in India. Thus, Islam entered here in the fifteenth century with Muslim settlers from Kashmir, and the first mosque was built in 1524.



Fig. 2.5.5. Map of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Table 2.5.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Nepal.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|---------|
| 1891 | 3,000,000 | 1,000 | 0.03 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 5,639,100 | 3,500 | 0.06 | [AFH]es |
| 1954 | 8,235,079 | 208,899 | 2.54 | [NP]c |
| 1961 | 9,412,996 | 280,597 | 2.98 | [NP]c |
| 1971 | 11,555,983 | 351,186 | 3.04 | [NP]c |
| 1981 | 15,022,839 | 399,197 | 2.66 | [NP]c |
| 1991 | 18,491,097 | 653,218 | 3.53 | [NP]c |
| 2001 | 22,736,934 | 954,023 | 4.20 | [NP]c |
| 2011 | 26,494,504 | 1,162,370 | 4.39 | [NP11]c |
| 2020 | 30,000,774 | 1,380,036 | 4.60 | es |
| 2050 | 36,479,043 | 1,896,910 | 5.20 | es |
| 2100 | 34,410,441 | 2,133,447 | 6.20 | es |

Early estimates showed that the number of Muslims increased from 1,000 or 0.3% in 1891, to 3,500 or 0.06% of the total population. Based on census data as shown in Table 2.5.5, the Muslim population increased dramatically since then. Accordingly, Muslims increased from 0.21 million or 2.5% in 1954, to 0.28 million or 3.0% in 1961, to 0.35 million or 3.0% in 1971, to 0.40 million or 2.7% in 1981, to 0.65 million or 3.5% in 1991, to 0.95 million or 4.2% in 2001, to 1.16 million or 4.4% in 2011. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a fifth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.4 million or 4.6% in 2020, then 1.9 million or 5.2% by 2050, and 2.1 million or 6.2% by 2100.

2.5.6. Pakistan

The Muslim conquest of lands occupied by current Pakistan started in 644AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab and completed in 711AD during the



Fig. 2.5.6. Map of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

reign of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan. Indeed, in 23H or 644AD Caliph Omar sent troops under the leadership of Suhail bnu Adiy al Khazraji who conquered the eastern half of current Pakistani up to the Indus River. The conquest continued in 92H or 711AD under the leadership of Muhammad bnul Qassim Athaqafi by capturing the Sind and parts of the Pakistani Punjab. The Muslim conquest of current Pakistan was completed in 1021 by the conquest of Lahore during the reign of Mahmud ben Sebük Tegin al Ghaznawi. He was the fourth ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty who ruled from 998 to 1030. Currently, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has an area of 796,095Km². And its map is presented in Figure 2.5.6. It was occupied by the British in 1849 and gained its independence from the UK in 1947.

Based on census data, we obtain the following estimates: For 1871 and 1881, the total population is derived by two-third, one-sixth and half of the population in Punjab and Bombay provinces (excluding Princely States) and Kashmir State, respectively. The Muslim population is obtained by all and two-thirds of the Muslim population in Punjab and Bombay provinces, respectively, and half the population of Kashmir State. For 1891, we used total population and Muslims of Sind province instead of Bombay. The total population from 1901 to 1961 was obtained from [PK61]. The Muslim population in 1901 till 1941 was obtained from [INH]. The population of the Frontier Regions of 1,622,000 recorded in 1911 was added to the total population of 16,576,000 recorded in 1901 which excluded the Frontier Regions. All these were assumed Muslim and added to the number of Muslims in 1901.

Thus, as shown in Table 2.5.6, before independence the Muslim population increased from 11.8 million or 78.5% in 1871, to 13.3 million or 77.5% in 1881, to

Table 2.5.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Pakistan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| 1871 | 14,965,866 | 11,751,318 | 78.52 | [INH71]c |
| 1881 | 17,157,083 | 13,289,237 | 77.46 | [INH81]c |
| 1891 | 18,054,981 | 15,120,530 | 83.75 | [INH91]c |
| 1901 | 18,198,000 | 15,526,000 | 85.32 | [INH]c |
| 1911 | 19,382,000 | 16,364,000 | 84.43 | [INH]c |
| 1921 | 21,109,000 | 17,620,000 | 83.47 | [INH]c |
| 1931 | 23,542,000 | 18,757,000 | 79.68 | [INH]c |
| 1941 | 28,282,000 | 22,293,000 | 78.82 | [INH]c |
| 1951 | 33,730,000 | 32,732,000 | 97.12 | [UN56,BD]c |
| 1961 | 42,880,378 | 41,666,153 | 97.17 | [PK61]c |
| 1972 | 65,309,000 | 63,281,776 | 96.90 | [SYB80]c |
| 1981 | 84,253,644 | 81,450,057 | 96.67 | [UN88]c |
| 1998 | 132,352,279 | 127,433,409 | 96.28 | [PK]c |
| 2020 | 203,351,202 | 195,786,537 | 96.28 | es |
| 2050 | 271,081,825 | 260,997,581 | 96.28 | es |
| 2100 | 263,320,495 | 253,524,973 | 96.28 | es |

15.1 million or 83.8% in 1891, to 18.2 million or 85.3% in 1901, to 16.4 million or 84.4% in 1911, to 17.6 million or 83.5% in 1921, to 18.8 million or 79.7% in 1931, to 22.3 million or 78.8% in 1941. After independence, the Muslim population jumped to 32.7 million or 97.1% in 1951 due to forced population exchange with India. The Muslim population continued to increase to 41.7 million or 97.2% in 1961, to 63.3 million or 96.9% in 1972, to 81.5 million or 96.7% in 1981, to 127.4 million or 96.3% in 1998. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 196 million in 2020, then 261 million by 2050, but will decrease to 254 million by 2100.

2.5.7. Sri Lanka

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is an island nation with total area of 65,610Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.5.7. Islam entered it in the seventh century through Arab traders from the southern Arabian Peninsula. Then the number of Muslims increased as Islam spread in India during the thirteenth century and onward. The Island was occupied by the Portuguese in 1502, who lost it to the Dutch in 1658, who in turn lost it to the British between 1796 and 1815. The Island gained its independence from the UK in 1948. It changed its name from Ceylon in 1972. The Dutch settled Muslims from Java here, and their descendants remain in Sri Lanka to this day.

Based on census data and as shown in Table 2.5.7, the Muslim population increased from 0.17 million or 7.2% in 1871, to 0.20 million or 7.1% in 1881, to 0.21 million or 7.1% in 1891, to 0.25 million or 6.9% in 1901, to 0.28 million or 6.9% in 1911, to 0.30 million or 6.7% in 1921, to 0.44 million or 6.6% in 1946, to 0.54 million or 6.7% in 1953, to 0.72 million or 6.8% in 1963, to 0.91 million or 7.2% in 1971, to 1.12 million or 7.6% in 1981, to 1.43 million or 8.5% in 2001, to 1.97 million or 9.7% in 2012. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2.2 million or 10.0% in 2020, then 2.7 million or 11.5% by 2050, and 3.0 million or 14.0% by 2100.



Fig. 2.5.7. Map of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Table 2.5.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sri Lanka.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1871 | 2,400,380 | 171,542 | 7.15 | [LKH]c |
| 1881 | 2,759,738 | 195,775 | 7.09 | [LKH]c |
| 1891 | 3,007,789 | 211,995 | 7.05 | [LKH]c |
| 1901 | 3,565,954 | 246,118 | 6.90 | [LKH]c |
| 1911 | 4,106,350 | 283,631 | 6.91 | [LKH]c |
| 1921 | 4,498,605 | 302,532 | 6.73 | [LKH]c |
| 1946 | 6,657,339 | 436,556 | 6.56 | [LKH]c |
| 1953 | 8,097,895 | 541,506 | 6.69 | [LKH]c |
| 1963 | 10,582,064 | 724,043 | 6.84 | [LKH]c |
| 1971 | 12,711,143 | 909,941 | 7.16 | [LKH]c |
| 1981 | 14,846,750 | 1,121,717 | 7.56 | [UN81]c |
| 2001 | 16,929,689 | 1,435,896 | 8.48 | [UN]c |
| 2012 | 20,263,723 | 1,967,227 | 9.71 | [LK]c |
| 2020 | 22,338,340 | 2,233,834 | 10.00 | es |
| 2050 | 23,833,678 | 2,740,873 | 11.50 | es |
| 2100 | 21,729,278 | 3,042,099 | 14.00 | es |

2.5.8. Regional Summary and Conclusion

The Indian Subcontinent started entering into Muslim control after a decade from the death of Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings upon him and by the eleventh century almost all of it was under Muslim control until the British arrival in mid-nineteenth century. Almost a third of the total population is Muslim and is expected to continue to increase for the next three centuries. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.5a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.5b and 2.5c for current

Table 2.5a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Indian Subcontinent from 600 to 2300 (IH to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | |
|------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bangladesh | P | 7,000 | 7,050 | 7,100 | 7,150 | 7,177 | 7,900 | 8,600 | 9,300 | 10,000 | 10,526 | 12,919 | 15,789 | 19,200 | 29,164 | 132,383 | 182,238 | 162,937 | 170,145 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 65.07 | 66.07 | 89.58 | 95.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 | 930 | 2,000 | 4,210 | 6,460 | 9,473 | 12,493 | 19,269 | 118,589 | 173,126 | 161,307 | 168,443 |
| Bhutan | P | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 250 | 564 | 870 | 748 | 781 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 44 | 37 | 39 |
| India | P | 59,300 | 60,200 | 61,100 | 62,000 | 62,924 | 68,800 | 74,700 | 80,600 | 86,500 | 92,289 | 113,263 | 138,434 | 167,600 | 238,396 | 1,042,262 | 1,546,833 | 1,383,675 | 1,454,925 |
| | M% | - | 0.10 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 9.59 | 12.21 | 13.43 | 18.50 | 23.00 | 28.00 |
| | M | - | 60 | 306 | 620 | 1,258 | 2,064 | 2,988 | 4,030 | 5,190 | 6,460 | 9,061 | 12,459 | 16,073 | 29,108 | 139,976 | 286,164 | 318,245 | 407,379 |
| Maldives | P | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 50 | 273 | 474 | 422 | 443 |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 50 | 273 | 474 | 422 | 443 |
| Nepal | P | 1,050 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 1,275 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,272 | 2,635 | 3,064 | 3,760 | 5,283 | 23,184 | 34,410 | 29,362 | 30,573 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 4.20 | 6.20 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 974 | 2,133 | 2,349 | 3,057 |
| Pakistan | P | 4,700 | 4,750 | 4,800 | 4,850 | 4,899 | 5,300 | 5,700 | 6,100 | 6,500 | 7,185 | 8,818 | 10,777 | 13,200 | 18,544 | 143,832 | 263,320 | 220,765 | 231,458 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 75.00 | 78.52 | 85.32 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 |
| | M | - | 475 | 1,440 | 1,940 | 2,450 | 3,180 | 3,990 | 4,270 | 4,550 | 5,030 | 6,173 | 8,083 | 10,365 | 15,822 | 138,481 | 253,525 | 212,553 | 222,848 |
| Sri Lanka | P | 460 | 485 | 510 | 535 | 561 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 750 | 800 | 850 | 900 | 850 | 3,566 | 18,846 | 21,729 | 21,818 | 23,181 |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 7.09 | 6.90 | 8.48 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| | M | - | 5 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 30 | 39 | 49 | 60 | 72 | 68 | 63 | 60 | 246 | 1,598 | 3,042 | 3,709 | 4,636 |
| Total | P | 72,514 | 73,591 | 74,668 | 75,745 | 76,848 | 84,114 | 91,366 | 98,618 | 105,870 | 113,094 | 138,509 | 168,990 | 204,638 | 295,253 | 1,361,345 | 2,049,876 | 1,819,727 | 1,911,506 |
| | M% | - | 0.73 | 2.35 | 3.40 | 4.85 | 6.27 | 7.78 | 9.42 | 11.16 | 13.96 | 15.72 | 17.81 | 19.06 | 21.84 | 29.38 | 35.05 | 38.39 | 42.21 |
| | M | - | 540 | 1,756 | 2,576 | 3,731 | 5,274 | 7,107 | 9,288 | 11,811 | 15,784 | 21,774 | 30,093 | 39,007 | 64,498 | 399,919 | 718,509 | 698,623 | 806,846 |
| | G% | - | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.076 | 0.071 | 0.066 | 0.203 | 0.199 | 0.191 | 0.367 | 1.528 | 0.409 | -0.119 | 0.049 |

Table 2.5b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Indian Subcontinent from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 18,800 | 19,200 | 19,600 | 20,000 | 20,900 | 21,800 | 22,700 | 23,600 | 24,721 | 25,536 | 28,210 | 29,164 | 31,555 | 32,161 | 35,602 | 39,934 |
| M% | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.07 | 65.47 | 66.07 | 67.19 | 68.10 | 69.46 | 70.26 |
| M | 12,233 | 12,493 | 12,754 | 13,014 | 13,600 | 14,185 | 14,771 | 15,357 | 16,086 | 16,616 | 18,469 | 19,269 | 21,202 | 21,902 | 24,729 | 28,058 |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 30 | 61 | 124 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 470 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 163,200 | 167,600 | 172,000 | 175,349 | 182,677 | 190,205 | 198,100 | 205,149 | 212,189 | 215,172 | 233,338 | 238,396 | 252,093 | 251,321 | 278,977 | 318,661 |
| M% | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.59 | 9.78 | 10.35 | 12.21 | 12.01 | 12.23 | 12.84 | 13.38 |
| M | 15,651 | 16,073 | 16,495 | 16,816 | 17,519 | 18,241 | 18,998 | 19,674 | 20,349 | 21,044 | 24,150 | 29,108 | 30,276 | 30,737 | 35,821 | 42,637 |
| Maldives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 50 | 72 | 70 | 79 | 81 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 50 | 72 | 70 | 79 | 81 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,700 | 3,760 | 3,820 | 3,881 | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,352 | 4,500 | 4,698 | 4,939 | 5,192 | 5,283 | 5,639 | 6,113 | 6,783 | 7,525 |
| M% | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 191 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13,000 | 13,200 | 13,400 | 13,651 | 14,000 | 14,500 | 15,000 | 15,500 | 16,090 | 16,492 | 18,055 | 18,544 | 19,382 | 20,477 | 22,812 | 28,282 |
| M% | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 78.52 | 77.46 | 83.75 | 85.32 | 84.43 | 83.47 | 79.68 | 78.82 |
| M | 10,208 | 10,365 | 10,522 | 10,719 | 10,993 | 11,385 | 11,778 | 12,171 | 12,634 | 12,775 | 15,121 | 15,822 | 16,364 | 17,092 | 18,177 | 22,292 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 800 | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,009 | 1,230 | 1,500 | 1,919 | 2,400 | 2,760 | 3,008 | 3,566 | 4,106 | 4,499 | 5,307 | 6,134 |
| M% | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.09 | 7.05 | 6.90 | 6.91 | 6.73 | 6.73 | 6.56 |
| M | 57 | 60 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 87 | 106 | 136 | 170 | 196 | 212 | 246 | 284 | 303 | 357 | 402 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 199,526 | 204,638 | 209,750 | 213,863 | 222,620 | 231,971 | 241,690 | 250,708 | 260,154 | 264,995 | 287,972 | 295,253 | 313,148 | 314,991 | 349,960 | 401,087 |
| M% | 19.13 | 19.06 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 18.96 | 18.93 | 18.90 | 18.89 | 18.94 | 19.12 | 20.14 | 21.84 | 21.78 | 22.26 | 22.62 | 23.35 |
| M | 38,164 | 39,007 | 39,851 | 40,634 | 42,202 | 43,919 | 45,675 | 47,360 | 49,267 | 50,668 | 58,001 | 64,498 | 68,202 | 70,108 | 79,167 | 93,661 |
| G% | 0.253 | 0.247 | 0.194 | 0.194 | 0.401 | 0.411 | 0.410 | 0.366 | 0.370 | 0.184 | 0.832 | 0.250 | 0.588 | 0.059 | 1.053 | 1.364 |

Table 2.5c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Indian Subcontinent from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 37,895 | 49,537 | 66,309 | 82,498 | 107,386 | 132,383 | 151,125 | 169,566 | 185,064 | 195,861 | 201,948 | 203,701 | 201,590 | 196,337 | 189,369 | 182,238 |
| M% | 76.79 | 80.43 | 85.40 | 86.65 | 88.31 | 89.58 | 90.41 | 91.00 | 91.50 | 92.00 | 92.50 | 93.00 | 93.50 | 94.00 | 94.50 | 95.00 |
| M | 29,099 | 39,843 | 56,628 | 71,485 | 94,832 | 118,589 | 136,633 | 154,305 | 169,333 | 180,192 | 186,802 | 189,442 | 188,487 | 184,557 | 178,954 | 173,126 |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 177 | 224 | 292 | 413 | 536 | 564 | 717 | 822 | 898 | 950 | 980 | 987 | 971 | 940 | 905 | 870 |
| M% | 6.44 | 6.44 | 6.44 | 6.44 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| M | 11 | 14 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 36 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 44 |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 376,325 | 449,595 | 555,200 | 698,966 | 868,891 | 1,042,262 | 1,205,625 | 1,353,305 | 1,476,378 | 1,565,509 | 1,620,051 | 1,643,519 | 1,640,126 | 1,617,471 | 1,584,183 | 1,546,833 |
| M% | 9.93 | 10.70 | 11.21 | 11.36 | 12.16 | 13.43 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 15.50 | 16.00 | 16.50 | 17.00 | 17.50 | 18.00 | 18.50 |
| M | 37,369 | 48,107 | 62,238 | 79,402 | 105,657 | 139,976 | 168,787 | 196,229 | 221,457 | 242,654 | 259,208 | 271,181 | 278,821 | 283,058 | 285,153 | 286,164 |
| Maldives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 74 | 89 | 114 | 154 | 216 | 273 | 326 | 388 | 436 | 473 | 504 | 520 | 522 | 511 | 493 | 474 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 74 | 89 | 114 | 154 | 216 | 273 | 326 | 388 | 436 | 473 | 504 | 520 | 522 | 511 | 493 | 474 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 8,140 | 9,545 | 11,559 | 14,385 | 18,111 | 23,184 | 26,846 | 30,001 | 32,853 | 35,053 | 36,479 | 37,228 | 37,355 | 36,768 | 35,613 | 34,410 |
| M% | 2.54 | 2.98 | 3.04 | 2.66 | 3.53 | 4.20 | 4.39 | 4.60 | 4.80 | 5.00 | 5.20 | 5.40 | 5.60 | 5.80 | 6.00 | 6.20 |
| M | 207 | 284 | 351 | 383 | 639 | 974 | 1,179 | 1,380 | 1,577 | 1,753 | 1,897 | 2,010 | 2,092 | 2,133 | 2,137 | 2,133 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 37,542 | 45,541 | 59,204 | 79,984 | 111,091 | 143,832 | 173,149 | 203,351 | 231,744 | 254,769 | 271,082 | 280,107 | 281,913 | 278,197 | 271,487 | 263,320 |
| M% | 97.12 | 97.17 | 96.90 | 96.67 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 | 96.28 |
| M | 36,461 | 44,252 | 57,369 | 77,321 | 106,958 | 138,481 | 166,708 | 195,787 | 223,123 | 245,292 | 260,998 | 269,687 | 271,426 | 267,848 | 261,388 | 253,525 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 8,076 | 9,895 | 12,485 | 15,033 | 17,324 | 18,846 | 20,759 | 22,338 | 23,271 | 23,759 | 23,834 | 23,541 | 23,102 | 22,662 | 22,216 | 21,729 |
| M% | 6.69 | 6.84 | 7.16 | 7.56 | 8.48 | 8.48 | 9.71 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 14.00 |
| M | 540 | 677 | 894 | 1,137 | 1,469 | 1,598 | 2,016 | 2,234 | 2,443 | 2,613 | 2,741 | 2,825 | 2,888 | 2,946 | 2,999 | 3,042 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 468,229 | 564,426 | 705,163 | 891,433 | 1,123,554 | 1,361,345 | 1,578,547 | 1,779,772 | 1,950,643 | 2,076,375 | 2,154,877 | 2,189,602 | 2,185,580 | 2,152,888 | 2,104,267 | 2,049,876 |
| M% | 22.16 | 23.61 | 25.19 | 25.79 | 27.57 | 29.38 | 30.13 | 30.92 | 31.70 | 32.41 | 33.05 | 33.60 | 34.05 | 34.42 | 34.75 | 35.05 |
| M | 103,762 | 133,266 | 177,613 | 229,908 | 309,799 | 399,919 | 475,684 | 550,363 | 618,414 | 673,025 | 712,198 | 735,714 | 744,284 | 741,100 | 731,169 | 718,509 |
| G% | 1.548 | 1.869 | 2.226 | 2.344 | 2.314 | 1.920 | 1.480 | 1.200 | 0.917 | 0.625 | 0.371 | 0.160 | -0.018 | -0.151 | -0.228 | -0.262 |

countries in the Indian Subcontinent. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

2.6. Muslims in the Far East

This region consists of seven countries and territories: China, Hong Kong, Japan, North and South Korea, Macau, and Taiwan. Islam entered China in the seventh century through messengers of the third Caliph Othman bnu Affan, then through Umayyad Muslim armies in the eighth century. However, Islam did not reach the rest of this region with non-negligible numbers until the twentieth century.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 6,000 or 0.01% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 0.30 million or 0.4% in 800AD, to 0.59 million or 0.8% in 900AD, to 0.89 million or 1.2% in 1000AD, to 1.09 million or 1.3% in 1100AD, to 1.31 million or 1.4% in 1200AD, to 1.55 million or 1.5% in 1300AD, to 1.81 million or 1.6% in 1400AD, to 2.1 million or 1.6% in 1500AD, to 3.4 million or 1.8% in 1600AD, to 3.0 million or 1.7% in 1700AD, to 8.0 million or 2.1% in 1800AD, to 9.5 million or 2.1% in 1900, to 21 million or 1.4% in 2000, to 27 million or 1.6% in 2020, and is projected to reach 30 million or 1.9% by 2050, then 30 million or 2.4% in 2100, then 46 million or 3.6% by 2200, and then 62 million or 4.5% by 2300.

The Far East has the lowest concentration of Muslims among the six regions covering the Asian continent. The fraction of the population living in the Far East out of the total population of Asia peaked in the first half of the nineteenth century to 60%, but has been decreasing steadily to 51% towards its end, then continued to decrease dramatically in the twentieth century, reaching 40% in 2000, then 38% in 2010, then 36% in 2020, and is expected to reach by 27% towards the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Asia decreased from 9% throughout the first half of the twentieth century to 6% towards its end. It decreased to 2% by the end of the twentieth century and is expected to remain there throughout the twenty-first century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 2.6a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 2.6b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region is increasing slowly since 1950, and will remain almost steady around 30 million after 2040.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 2.6.8, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 2.6a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 2.6b and 2.6c from 1790 to 2100.

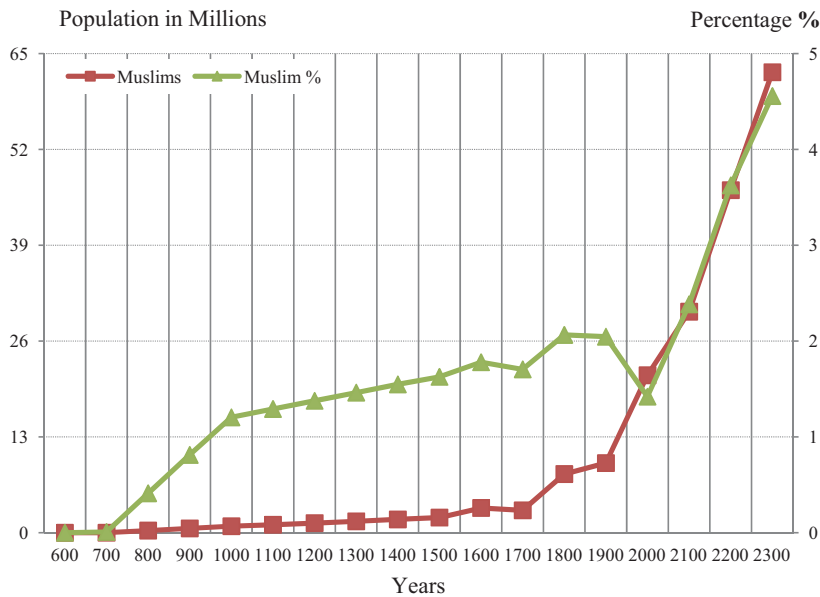


Fig. 2.6a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Far East from 600 to 2300.

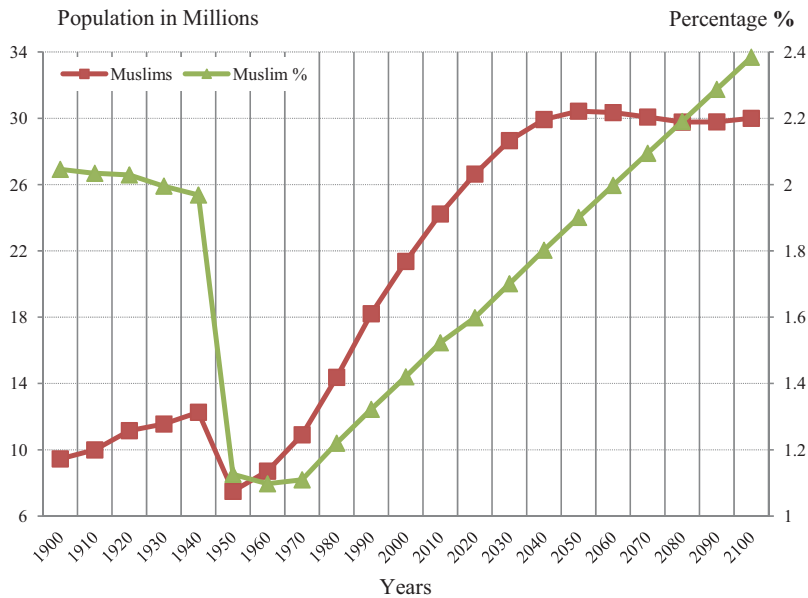


Fig. 2.6b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Far East from 1900 to 2100.

2.6.1. China

In 31H or 651AD, the third Muslim Caliph Othman bnu Affan sent a delegation of fifteen people to Yung Way, the Emperor of Tang Dynasty. They arrived by sea, landed in Canton. They then visited the Emperor in Shang-An (currently, Sian or

Xi'an), they were well received and built the first Mosque there. This was the first mosque built in China and it exists to this day.

In 96H or 714AD, Muslim armies reached the border of China for the first time and entered Kashgar, which is now in the northwest of China, in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. This occurred during the time of the sixth Umayyad Caliph al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan (ruled from 705AD to 715AD). Accordingly, the governor of Iraq, al-Hajjaj bnu Yusuf al-Thaqafi sent an army under the leadership of Qutaiba bnu Muslim al-Bahili (lived from 48H or 668AD to 96H or 715AD). The Chinese Emperor then agreed to pay tribute to the Muslims as a sign of allegiance to the Muslim State. Islam then spread in China through commerce and Muslim state support to the Chinese state whenever requested during the Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties. With the collapse of the Ming Dynasty in 1644, Muslim remained oppressed until the Republican Revolution in 1911. Oppression returned and continued since 1948 with the Communists takeover.

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or East Turkestan as known historically, remained under Muslim control from 715AD until 1073AD, when non-Muslim Turkish tribes gained control over it, followed by Genghis Khan Mongol armies in 1221. After the Islamization of the Mongols, this region became an independent Muslim state until it was occupied by Chinese Manchu rulers in the seventeenth century. It gained brief independence under Muslim revolts in 1872–76, 1931–34 and 1940–44.

Currently, the People's Republic of China has an area of 9,640,011Km², excluding the Special Administrative Regions or Hong Kong (1,104Km²) and Macau (28Km²) and their populations. It is the third largest country in the World after Russia and Canada, with similar size to the United States of America. It is also the most populous country in the world; with one fifth of the World population. A map of China is presented in Figure 2.6.1.

M. Broomhall estimated the Muslim population in 1850 at 9,641,000 or 2.3% of the total population. Then in 1910, he puts the estimate between five and ten million, or up to 2.4% of the total population. It is also reported that a 1936 census puts the Muslim population at 10.5%. However, there is no evidence that such census took place.

The first comprehensive census was taken in 1953, and almost every decade since then. These censuses recorded ethnic affiliation of the population, where ten of the ethnic minorities are Muslim. These are Bonan (Bao'An), Dongxiang, Hui, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Salar, Tajik, Tatar, Uygur (Uighur) and Uzbek. Almost half of Muslims in China are Hui, while over 40% are Uygur. More than 90% of the population of China belongs to the non-Muslim Han ethnicity. Table 2.6.1a presents the census count of each Muslim ethnicity since 1953 and their percentage of all Muslims in China.

Hence, based on ethnic census data, the Muslim population in China increased from 8.0 million or 1.4% in 1953, to 9.2 million or 1.3% in 1964, to 14.6 million or 1.5% in 1982, to 17.6 million or 1.6% in 1990, to 20.3 million or 1.6% in 2000, to 23.1 million or 1.7% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 26 million or 1.8% in 2020, then 29 million or 2.1% by 2050, but will decrease to 28 million or 2.6% by 2100. A summary of this data is provided in Table 2.6.1b.



Fig. 2.6.1. Map of the People's Republic of China.

Table 2.6.1a. Evolution of the top ten Muslim ethnic populations in China.

| Ethnicity | 1953 | 1964 | 1982 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hui | 3,559,350 | 4,473,147 | 7,228,398 | 8,612,001 | 9,816,805 | 10,586,087 |
| Uygur | 3,640,125 | 3,996,311 | 5,963,491 | 7,207,024 | 8,399,393 | 10,069,346 |
| Kazakh | 509,375 | 491,637 | 907,546 | 1,110,758 | 1,250,458 | 1,462,588 |
| Dongxiang | 155,761 | 147,443 | 279,397 | 373,669 | 513,805 | 621,500 |
| Kyrgyz | 70,944 | 70,151 | 113,386 | 143,537 | 160,823 | 186,708 |
| Salar | 30,658 | 34,644 | 69,135 | 82,398 | 104,503 | 130,607 |
| Tajik | 14,462 | 16,236 | 26,600 | 33,223 | 41,028 | 51,069 |
| Bonan | 4,957 | 5,125 | 9,017 | 11,683 | 16,505 | 20,074 |
| Uzbek | 13,626 | 7,717 | 12,213 | 14,763 | 12,370 | 10,569 |
| Tatar | 6,929 | 2,294 | 4,122 | 5,064 | 4,890 | 3,556 |
| Total | 8,006,187 | 9,244,705 | 14,613,305 | 17,594,120 | 20,320,580 | 23,142,104 |

Table 2.6.1b. Evolution of the Muslim population in China.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|---------------|------------|------|-----------|
| 1850 | 412,000,000 | 9,641,000 | 2.34 | [KET86]es |
| 1910 | 423,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 2.36 | [SYB20]es |
| 1953 | 582,603,417 | 8,006,187 | 1.37 | [CN]e |
| 1964 | 694,581,759 | 9,244,705 | 1.33 | [CN]e |
| 1982 | 1,008,175,288 | 14,613,305 | 1.45 | [CN]e |
| 1990 | 1,133,682,501 | 17,594,120 | 1.55 | [CN]e |
| 2000 | 1,242,612,226 | 20,320,580 | 1.64 | [UNE]e |
| 2010 | 1,332,810,869 | 23,142,104 | 1.74 | [UNE]e |
| 2020 | 1,432,867,566 | 25,791,616 | 1.80 | es |
| 2050 | 1,384,976,976 | 29,084,516 | 2.10 | es |
| 2100 | 1,085,631,060 | 28,226,408 | 2.60 | es |

2.6.2. Hong Kong

It is a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China since 1997, when it was returned by the UK after occupying it since 1841. It has an area of 1,104Km², comprising a peninsula from mainland China and over 260 islands. A map of Hong Kong is presented in Figure 2.6.2. Muslims moved here from the nearby Guangdong Province of China. After WWII, the British brought workers from India and Indonesia, some of whom were Muslims.

Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 1,000 or 0.2% in 1921, to 30,000 or 0.6% in 1981. By the end of the 1980s the number of Muslims increased due to immigration from Muslim countries, the largest of which are Indonesia and Pakistan. The evolution of the two nationalities according to population census is presented in Table 2.6.2a and is used to estimate the foreign Muslim population. The estimated number of Chinese Muslims on the other hand remains at 30,000 since 1980, which is added to the foreign Muslim population estimated in Table 2.6.2a. The number of Pakistanis in 1991 and 1996 were estimated as third of the



Fig. 2.6.2. Map of Hong Kong SAR.

Table 2.6.2a. Evolution of the largest Muslim foreign nationalities in Hong Kong since 1991.

| | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Indonesia | 7,905 | 22,057 | 54,629 | 110,576 | 137,403 |
| Pakistan | 5,000 | 7,000 | 9,922 | 10,256 | 17,253 |
| Total | 12,905 | 29,057 | 64,551 | 120,832 | 154,656 |

Table 2.6.3b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Hong Kong.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1921 | 625,166 | 1,000 | 0.16 | [RMM]es |
| 1981 | 4,986,560 | 30,000 | 0.60 | [KET86]es |
| 1991 | 5,522,281 | 43,000 | 0.78 | [HK01]e |
| 1996 | 6,217,556 | 59,000 | 0.95 | [HK01]e |
| 2001 | 6,708,389 | 95,000 | 1.42 | [HK01]e |
| 2006 | 6,864,346 | 151,000 | 2.20 | [HK11]e |
| 2011 | 7,071,576 | 185,000 | 2.62 | [HK11]e |
| 2020 | 7,549,528 | 264,233 | 3.50 | es |
| 2050 | 8,003,705 | 460,213 | 5.75 | es |
| 2100 | 6,875,758 | 653,197 | 9.50 | es |

population from the Indian Subcontinent (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka), which is the same factor from the 2001 census.

As shown in Table 2.6.2b, the estimated number of Muslims increased from 43,000 or 0.8% in 1991, to 59,000 or 1.0% in 1996, to 95,000 or 1.4% in 2001, to 0.15 million or 2.2% in 2006, to 0.19 million or 2.6% in 2011. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.75 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.26 million or 3.5% in 2020, then 0.46 million or 5.8% by 2050, and 0.65 million or 9.5% by 2100.

2.6.3. Japan

It has a total area of 377,915Km² consisting of 6,852 islands. By far, the largest island is Honshu with area 227,963Km², four-fifth of the population, and where the capital Tokyo is located. The largest of the remaining islands are Hokkaido (83,454Km²) with 5% of the population, Kyushu (35,640Km²) with 10% of the population, Shikoku (18,800Km²) with 3% of the population and Okinawa (1,201Km²) with 1% of the population. A map of Japan is presented in Figure 2.6.3.

Islam entered this archipelago at the turn of the twentieth century when Japanese embraced Islam abroad and returned home. This includes Omar Yamaoka who founded the Islamic fraternity in Tokyo in 1911. The number increased when Muslim Tatar from Central Asia came as refugees to Japan after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The 1940 Census recorded 499 foreign nationals from Muslim-majority countries: 239 Turkey, 56 Indonesia, 52 Iran, 46 Syria, 36 Afghanistan, thirty Egypt, sixteen Albania, twelve Iraq, eleven Yemen and one from Morocco. The Muslim population remained less than 0.01% of the total population until the 1980s. After WWII it consisted primarily of Indonesian nationals, whose number increased from 191 in 1947, to 257 in 1950, to 284 in 1955. Noticeable increase in the Muslim population started in the 1980s due to Japan's economic boom. The largest of Muslim nationalities are Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Iran and Egypt. Evolution of members of these nationalities since 1960 is summarized in Table 2.6.3a.

Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 700 in 1960, to 1,600 in 1965, to 1,900 in 1970, to 2,400 in 1975, to 3,300 or 0.00% in 1980, but remained at 0.00% of the total population. The Muslim population then increased to 6,000

**Fig. 2.6.3.** Map of Japan.**Table 2.6.3a.** Evolution of the largest six Muslim foreign nationalities in Japan since 1960.

| | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indonesia | 420 | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,119 | 1,448 | 1,704 |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 260 | 684 |
| Pakistan | 89 | 159 | 243 | 248 | 437 | 1,032 |
| Malaysia | 71 | 320 | 451 | 718 | 744 | 1,761 |
| Iran | 94 | 75 | 151 | 206 | 235 | 682 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 206 | 268 |
| Total | 674 | 1,580 | 1,881 | 2,399 | 3,330 | 6,131 |
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | |
| Indonesia | 3,623 | 6,956 | 19,346 | 25,097 | 24,895 | |
| Bangladesh | 2,109 | 4,935 | 7,176 | 11,015 | 10,175 | |
| Pakistan | 2,067 | 4,753 | 7,498 | 8,789 | 10,299 | |
| Malaysia | 4,683 | 5,354 | 8,386 | 7,910 | 8,364 | |
| Iran | 1,237 | 8,645 | 6,167 | 5,227 | 4,841 | |
| Egypt | 368 | 636 | 1,103 | 1,366 | 1,593 | |
| Total | 14,087 | 31,279 | 49,676 | 59,404 | 60,167 | |

or 0.01% in 1985, to 14,000 or 0.01% in 1990, to 31,000 or 0.02% in 1995, to 50,000 or 0.04% in 2000, to 59,000 or 0.05% in 2005, to 60,000 or 0.05% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the Muslim population will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 0.1% of the total population, reaching 75,000 in 2020, then 97,000 by 2050, and 118,000 by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.6.3b.

Table 2.6.3b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Japan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1920 | 55,963,053 | 100 | 0.00 | [RMM]es |
| 1940 | 73,114,308 | 499 | 0.00 | [JP40]e |
| 1947 | 78,101,473 | 191 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1950 | 84,114,574 | 257 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1955 | 90,076,594 | 284 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1960 | 94,301,623 | 674 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1965 | 99,209,137 | 1,580 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1970 | 104,665,171 | 1,881 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1975 | 111,939,643 | 2,399 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1980 | 117,060,396 | 3,330 | 0.00 | [JPH]e |
| 1985 | 121,048,923 | 6,131 | 0.01 | [JPH]e |
| 1990 | 123,611,167 | 14,087 | 0.01 | [JP]e |
| 1995 | 125,570,246 | 31,279 | 0.02 | [JP]e |
| 2000 | 126,925,843 | 49,676 | 0.04 | [JP]e |
| 2005 | 127,767,994 | 59,404 | 0.05 | [JP]e |
| 2010 | 128,057,352 | 60,167 | 0.05 | [JP]e |
| 2020 | 125,381,724 | 75,229 | 0.06 | es |
| 2050 | 108,329,351 | 97,496 | 0.09 | es |
| 2100 | 84,470,562 | 118,259 | 0.14 | es |

2.6.4. North Korea

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has a total area of 120,538Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.6.4. The Korean Peninsula was occupied by the Japanese in 1905. They were kicked out in 1945 after their WWII defeat. The



Fig. 2.6.4. Map of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Table 2.6.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in North Korea.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1970 | 13,900,000 | 0 | 0 | [KET73]es |
| 1982 | 19,000,000 | 500 | 0.00 | [KET86]es |
| 2008 | 23,349,859 | 2,000 | 0.01 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 25,766,402 | 2,577 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 27,075,539 | 2,708 | 0.01 | es |
| 2100 | 24,999,814 | 2,500 | 0.01 | es |

Peninsula was divided with the Russians and Chinese supporting the North and Americans supporting the South. The two countries were declared in 1948. An unsuccessful war to unify the peninsula erupted between 1950 and 1953. The Muslim population increased from none in 1970 and before, to 500 in 1982, to 2,000 or 0.01% in 2008. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than 3,000 for the rest of this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 2.6.4.

2.6.5. South Korea

The Republic of Korea has an area of 99,720Km² and its map is presented in Figure 2.6.5. The seeds of Islam here started with Turkish troops who were stationed here following the Korean War (1950–54) as part of the United Nations peace keeping



Fig. 2.6.5. Map of the Republic of Korea.

force. Thus, estimates for the Muslim population increased from 200 in 1955, to 3,000 or 0.01% in 1970, to 15,000 or 0.04% in 1980, to 35,000 or 0.1% in 1990.

A labor shortage in Korea's rapidly growing economy led to an influx of foreign workers in the 1990s, some of them from Muslim-majority countries. The largest ten Muslim nationalities in South Korea starting with the largest are Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Egypt. The evolution of these nationalities according to population census is presented in Table 2.6.5a and is used to estimate the foreign Muslim population. The estimated number of Korean Muslims on the other hand remains at 35,000 since 1990, which is added to the foreign Muslim population estimated in Table 2.6.5a.

Accordingly, the Muslim population continued its slow increase to 43,000 or 0.1% in 1995, to 69,000 or 0.2% in 2000, to 110,000 or 0.2% in 2005, to 127,000 or 0.3% in 2010, to 145,000 or 0.3% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.1 of a percentage point; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.20 million or 0.4% in 2020, to 0.36 million or 0.7% by 2050, and 0.49 million or 1.2% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 2.6.5b.

Table 2.6.5a. Evolution of the largest ten Muslim foreign nationalities in South Korea.

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 |
|--------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Indonesia | 78 | 3,434 | 16,700 | 25,599 | 31,728 | 38,018 |
| Uzbekistan | – | 810 | 3,737 | 13,834 | 25,895 | 34,688 |
| Bangladesh | 11 | 2,700 | 7,882 | 15,116 | 12,605 | 13,584 |
| Pakistan | 27 | 303 | 3,215 | 11,105 | 10,319 | 10,027 |
| Malaysia | 204 | 263 | 325 | 2,110 | 3,418 | 3,818 |
| Kyrgyzstan | – | – | 92 | 1,322 | 2,564 | 2,896 |
| Kazakhstan | – | 49 | 1,372 | 3,062 | 1,878 | 2,618 |
| Iran | 26 | 271 | 215 | 1,665 | 1,326 | 1,313 |
| Egypt | 12 | 66 | 44 | 470 | 801 | 1,051 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | 7 | 27 | 72 | 522 | 951 |
| Turkey | 6 | 15 | 73 | 678 | 725 | 882 |
| Total | 365 | 7,918 | 33,682 | 75,033 | 91,781 | 109,846 |

Table 2.6.5b. Evolution of the Muslim population in South Korea.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1955 | 21,502,386 | 200 | 0.00 | [KRH]es |
| 1970 | 31,435,252 | 3,000 | 0.01 | [KRH]es |
| 1980 | 37,406,815 | 15,000 | 0.04 | [KRH]es |
| 1990 | 43,390,374 | 35,000 | 0.08 | [KRH]es |
| 1995 | 44,553,710 | 43,000 | 0.10 | [KR,KRH]e |
| 2000 | 46,136,101 | 69,000 | 0.15 | [KR,KRH]e |
| 2005 | 47,278,951 | 110,000 | 0.23 | [KR,DOS]e |
| 2010 | 48,219,172 | 127,000 | 0.26 | [KR,KRH]e |
| 2012 | 50,948,272 | 145,000 | 0.28 | [KR,KRH]e |
| 2020 | 50,769,278 | 203,077 | 0.40 | es |
| 2050 | 51,034,230 | 357,240 | 0.70 | es |
| 2100 | 40,548,244 | 486,579 | 1.20 | es |

2.6.6. Macau

It is a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China since 1999, when it was returned by Portugal after occupying it since 1557. It has an area of 28Km², comprising a peninsula from mainland China and one island. The map of Macau is presented in Figure 2.6.6.

Muslims arrived here early nineteenth century and established the Islamic Association of Macau in 1935. However, their number remained relatively small but increased substantially at the start of the new millennium due to immigration from Muslim countries as “non-resident workers”, the largest of which are Indonesia and Malaysia. The evolution of the two nationalities according to official data is presented in Table 2.6.6a and is used to estimate the Muslim population.

Accordingly, and as shown in Table 2.6.6b, the number of Muslims remained at 0.1% of the total population, and remained around 400 from 1986 to 2001. The number then jumped to 3,108 or 0.6% in 2006 and to 5,163 or 0.9% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the Muslim population will continue to increase by 0.3 of a



Fig. 2.6.6. Map of Macau SAR.

Table 2.6.2a. Evolution of the largest Muslim foreign nationalities in Macau.

| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Indonesia | 288 | 272 | 194 | 207 | 235 | 2,244 | 4,311 |
| Malaysia | 92 | 99 | 160 | 207 | 214 | 864 | 852 |
| Total | 380 | 371 | 354 | 414 | 449 | 3,108 | 5,163 |

Table 2.6.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Macau.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1984 | 283,662 | 380 | 0.13 | [MO]e |
| 1986 | 309,212 | 371 | 0.12 | [MO]e |
| 1991 | 355,693 | 354 | 0.10 | [MO]e |
| 1996 | 415,000 | 414 | 0.10 | [MO]e |
| 2001 | 435,235 | 449 | 0.10 | [MO]e |
| 2006 | 513,400 | 3,108 | 0.61 | [MO]e |
| 2011 | 552,503 | 5,163 | 0.93 | [MO]e |
| 2020 | 626,470 | 7,518 | 1.20 | es |
| 2050 | 796,928 | 16,735 | 2.10 | es |
| 2100 | 818,029 | 29,449 | 3.60 | es |

percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 8,000 or 1.2% in 2020, then 17,000 or 2.1% by 2050 and 29,000 or 3.6% by 2100.

2.6.7. Taiwan

Formally the Republic of China, it is an island nation with total area of 36,191Km², consisting of the main island of Taiwan (35,980Km²) which also used to be called Formosa and hundreds of tiny largely uninhabited islands. A map of Taiwan is presented in Figure 2.6.7. It was taken by Japan from Mainland China in 1895, and



Fig. 2.6.7. Map of the Republic of China.

returned in 1945. After Communist takeover of Mainland China in 1949, Taiwan de facto separated from the Mainland.

Islam entered here in 1661 when the army of the Chinese Ming Dynasty landed on the island to free it from Dutch occupation. Among those Chinese soldiers many were Muslims from Quanzhou in the Fukien Province. Over the years, the Muslim community gradually shrank through intermarriage, adoption of other customs, and persecution by the Japanese colonial rule. By the end of the Japanese rule, the remainder of the decedents of this first Muslim wave no longer embraced Islam.

The second wave of Muslim migration arrived in 1949 with the central government to the Island after fleeing the mainland due to the communist revolution there. This wave consisted of 20,000 Chinese Muslims who were mostly soldiers, civil servants or food service workers. We estimate that this segment of Muslim population continued to increase by 2% each year, which is consistent with other official estimates in Taiwan's annual yearbooks. Since the 1980s, and as the economy of Taiwan improved, more Muslims migrated from the Philippines and Indochina, but the largest waves of Muslims were from Indonesia and Malaysia. The evolution of the major three Muslim nationalities according to official data is presented in Table 2.6.7a. We assume that there were no Indonesians or Malaysians in Taiwan in 1949 and 1956, and that the number of Indonesians was 500 in 1966 and 1975. The rest of the data for both nationalities is based on immigration statistics of foreign population living in Taiwan.

Accordingly and as shown in Table 2.6.7b, estimates for the Muslim population increased from almost none before 1949, to 20,000 or 0.3% in 1949, to 23,000 or 0.3% in 1956, to 37,000 or 0.2% in 1976, to 43,000 or 0.2% in 1981, to 46,000 or 0.2% in 1986, to 53,000 or 0.3% in 1991, to 73,000 or 0.3% in 1996, to 162,000 or 0.7% in 2001, to 159,000 or 0.7% in 2006, to 239,000 or 1.0% in 2011, to 262,000 or 1.1% in 2012. Thus, assuming the percentage of Muslims will increase by quarter of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.29 million or 1.3% in 2020, then to 0.41 million or 2.0% by 2050, and 0.48 million or 3.3% by 2100.

Table 2.6.7a. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationalities in Taiwan since 1949 (end of year).

| | 1949 | 1956 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Indonesia | – | – | 500 | 500 | 601 | |
| Malaysia | – | – | 2,879 | 4,918 | 4,051 | |
| Chinese Muslims, estimate | 20,000 | 22,974 | 34,138 | 37,691 | 41,614 | |
| Total | 20,000 | 22,974 | 37,517 | 43,109 | 46,266 | |
| | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Indonesia | 1,296 | 15,768 | 99,502 | 89,916 | 159,506 | 174,004 |
| Malaysia | 6,135 | 6,266 | 6,671 | 7,745 | 11,196 | 12,151 |
| Chinese Muslims, estimate | 45,945 | 50,727 | 56,007 | 61,836 | 68,272 | 75,377 |
| Total | 53,376 | 72,761 | 162,180 | 159,497 | 238,974 | 261,532 |

Table 2.6.7b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Taiwan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1944 | 8,554,857 | 0 | 0.00 | [TW01]es |
| 1949 | 7,521,495 | 20,000 | 0.27 | [TW01]es |
| 1956 | 9,367,661 | 22,947 | 0.25 | [TW00]e |
| 1976 | 16,579,737 | 37,517 | 0.23 | [TW00]e |
| 1981 | 18,193,955 | 43,109 | 0.24 | [TW00]e |
| 1986 | 19,509,082 | 46,266 | 0.24 | [TW00]e |
| 1991 | 20,605,831 | 53,376 | 0.26 | [TW00]e |
| 1996 | 21,525,433 | 72,761 | 0.34 | [TW10]e |
| 2001 | 22,405,568 | 162,180 | 0.72 | [TW10]e |
| 2006 | 22,876,527 | 159,497 | 0.70 | [TW10]e |
| 2011 | 23,224,912 | 238,974 | 1.03 | [TW10]e |
| 2012 | 23,315,822 | 261,532 | 1.12 | [TW10]e |
| 2020 | 23,437,000 | 293,000 | 1.25 | es |
| 2050 | 20,500,000 | 410,000 | 2.00 | es |
| 2100 | 14,800,000 | 481,000 | 3.25 | es |

2.6.8. Regional Summary and Conclusion

The Far East has the least concentration of Muslims among the six regions spanning Asia. Although Islam entered this region in the eighth century, most of this region was never under Muslim control. The Muslim population has been increasing slowly. It is currently almost 2% of the total population, but is expected to remain less than 5% for the next three centuries. The following Tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.6a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.6b and 2.6c for current countries in the Far East. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

2.7. Asia's Summary and Conclusion

Islam started in Asia and the continent was always home to most Muslims. By now over two thirds of the World Muslim population lives in Asia. This percentage is decreasing as more Muslims spread to the rest of the World, and is expected to reach a half by the end of this century. The ratio of Muslims in Asia is currently more than a quarter, and is increasing to more than a third by the end of this century. The following Tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 2.7a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 2.7b and 2.7c for the six regions of Asia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in Asia and each of its six regions.

Table 2.6a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Far East from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| China | P | 59,400 | 59,300 | 59,200 | 59,100 | 59,000 | 68,000 | 77,000 | 86,000 | 95,000 | 103,000 | 138,000 | 340,000 | 400,000 | 1,280,429 | 1,085,631 | 1,103,300 | 1,180,956 |
| | M% | - | 0.01 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 1.64 | 2.60 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| | M | - | 6 | 296 | 591 | 885 | 1,088 | 1,309 | 1,548 | 1,805 | 2,060 | 3,360 | 7,956 | 9,440 | 20,999 | 28,226 | 44,132 | 59,048 |
| Hong Kong | P | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 306 | 6,835 | 6,876 | 7,099 | 7,454 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 1.42 | 9.50 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 653 | 852 | 1,118 |
| Japan | P | 5,700 | 6,150 | 6,600 | 7,050 | 7,500 | 9,000 | 10,500 | 12,000 | 13,500 | 15,400 | 18,500 | 30,400 | 44,103 | 125,715 | 84,471 | 88,851 | 94,503 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 9 | 50 | 118 | 178 | 284 |
| S. Korea | P | 1,140 | 1,210 | 1,280 | 1,350 | 1,420 | 1,600 | 1,850 | 2,100 | 2,350 | 2,530 | 3,124 | 4,250 | 4,777 | 22,840 | 25,000 | 25,330 | 26,711 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| N. Korea | P | 3,900 | 4,300 | 4,700 | 5,100 | 5,470 | 5,500 | 5,550 | 5,600 | 5,550 | 5,470 | 6,755 | 9,200 | 9,896 | 45,977 | 40,548 | 42,529 | 45,165 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 1.20 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 55 | 487 | 851 | 1,355 |
| Macau | P | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 64 | 432 | 818 | 852 | 902 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 3.60 | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 43 | 63 |
| Taiwan | P | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 112 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 447 | 1,000 | 2,794 | 22,301 | 14,800 | 14,000 | 15,000 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.72 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 481 | 420 | 600 |
| Total | P | 70,236 | 71,061 | 71,886 | 72,711 | 73,508 | 84,228 | 95,048 | 105,868 | 116,590 | 126,610 | 188,842 | 385,732 | 461,940 | 1,504,529 | 1,258,143 | 1,281,961 | 1,370,691 |
| | M% | - | 0.01 | 0.41 | 0.81 | 1.20 | 1.29 | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 1.63 | 1.78 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.42 | 2.38 | 3.63 | 4.56 |
| | M | - | 6 | 296 | 591 | 885 | 1,088 | 1,309 | 1,548 | 1,805 | 2,060 | 3,360 | 7,964 | 9,451 | 21,365 | 29,997 | 46,477 | 62,470 |
| | G% | - | 0.012 | 0.012 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.136 | 0.121 | 0.108 | 0.096 | 0.082 | 0.400 | 0.772 | 0.180 | 1.181 | -0.179 | 0.019 | 0.067 |

Table 2.6b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Far East from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| China | P | 320,000 | 340,000 | 360,000 | 381,000 | 409,000 | 412,000 | 412,000 | 377,000 | 358,000 | 368,000 | 380,000 | 400,000 | 423,000 | 472,000 | 489,000 | 518,770 |
| | M% | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 |
| | M | 7,488 | 7,956 | 8,424 | 8,915 | 9,571 | 9,641 | 9,641 | 8,822 | 8,377 | 8,685 | 8,968 | 9,440 | 9,983 | 11,139 | 11,540 | 12,243 |
| Hong Kong | P | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 33 | 63 | 123 | 162 | 214 | 306 | 457 | 648 | 785 | 1,786 |
| | M% | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Japan | P | 30,100 | 30,400 | 30,700 | 31,000 | 31,330 | 31,663 | 32,000 | 33,196 | 34,437 | 36,807 | 40,077 | 44,103 | 49,589 | 55,818 | 64,203 | 72,967 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 15 |
| S. Korea | P | 4,200 | 4,250 | 4,300 | 4,345 | 4,370 | 4,400 | 4,440 | 4,480 | 4,511 | 4,598 | 4,097 | 4,777 | 4,897 | 5,577 | 6,592 | 7,791 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| N. Korea | P | 9,100 | 9,200 | 9,300 | 9,395 | 9,450 | 9,500 | 9,545 | 9,650 | 9,753 | 9,800 | 9,848 | 9,896 | 10,096 | 11,804 | 13,900 | 15,627 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Macau | P | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 51 | 72 | 67 | 75 | 64 | 75 | 84 | 157 | 170 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan | P | 1,775 | 1,850 | 1,925 | 2,000 | 2,075 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,345 | 2,421 | 2,500 | 2,794 | 3,276 | 3,721 | 4,563 | 5,872 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | P | 365,203 | 385,732 | 406,261 | 427,780 | 456,271 | 459,766 | 460,248 | 426,690 | 409,241 | 421,855 | 436,811 | 461,940 | 491,389 | 549,652 | 579,200 | 622,983 |
| | M% | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.00 | 1.97 |
| | M | 7,496 | 7,964 | 8,432 | 8,923 | 9,579 | 9,649 | 9,649 | 8,830 | 8,386 | 8,694 | 8,978 | 9,451 | 9,995 | 11,154 | 11,557 | 12,263 |
| G% | | 0.548 | 0.520 | 0.517 | 0.647 | 0.076 | 0.010 | -0.754 | -0.417 | 0.304 | 0.349 | 0.561 | 0.620 | 1.127 | 0.525 | 0.731 | |

Table 2.6c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Far East from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|----|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| China | P | 543,776 | 650,680 | 814,378 | 984,016 | 1,165,429 | 1,280,429 | 1,359,821 | 1,432,868 | 1,453,297 | 1,435,499 | 1,384,977 | 1,313,300 | 1,240,621 | 1,173,048 | 1,123,491 | 1,085,631 |
| | M% | 1.37 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 1.64 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.50 | 2.60 |
| | M | 7,450 | 8,654 | 10,831 | 14,268 | 18,064 | 20,999 | 23,661 | 25,792 | 27,613 | 28,710 | 29,085 | 28,893 | 28,534 | 28,153 | 28,087 | 28,226 |
| Hong Kong P | P | 1,974 | 3,076 | 3,958 | 5,054 | 5,794 | 6,835 | 7,050 | 7,550 | 7,885 | 8,004 | 8,004 | 7,875 | 7,633 | 7,366 | 7,124 | 6,876 |
| | M% | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.78 | 1.42 | 2.62 | 3.50 | 4.25 | 5.00 | 5.75 | 6.50 | 7.25 | 8.00 | 8.75 | 9.50 |
| | M | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 45 | 97 | 185 | 264 | 335 | 400 | 460 | 512 | 553 | 589 | 623 | 653 |
| Japan | P | 82,199 | 92,501 | 103,708 | 115,912 | 122,249 | 125,715 | 127,353 | 125,382 | 120,625 | 114,517 | 108,329 | 102,507 | 96,464 | 91,260 | 87,478 | 84,471 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 |
| | M | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 50 | 64 | 75 | 84 | 92 | 97 | 103 | 106 | 110 | 114 | 118 |
| S. Korea | P | 10,549 | 11,424 | 14,410 | 17,372 | 20,194 | 22,840 | 24,501 | 25,766 | 26,719 | 27,086 | 27,076 | 26,837 | 26,482 | 26,064 | 25,551 | 25,000 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| N. Korea | P | 19,211 | 25,074 | 31,437 | 37,451 | 42,972 | 45,977 | 48,454 | 50,769 | 52,190 | 52,270 | 51,034 | 48,959 | 46,509 | 44,126 | 42,140 | 40,548 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| | M | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 34 | 55 | 73 | 203 | 261 | 314 | 357 | 392 | 419 | 441 | 464 | 487 |
| Macau | P | 196 | 171 | 251 | 246 | 360 | 432 | 535 | 626 | 702 | 755 | 797 | 826 | 839 | 836 | 827 | 818 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.93 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 2.40 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 3.30 | 3.60 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 |
| Taiwan | P | 7,521 | 10,844 | 14,770 | 18,030 | 20,394 | 22,301 | 23,162 | 23,437 | 23,200 | 22,506 | 20,500 | 18,838 | 17,500 | 16,400 | 15,500 | 14,800 |
| | M% | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.72 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| | M | 20 | 27 | 34 | 43 | 53 | 161 | 239 | 293 | 348 | 394 | 410 | 424 | 438 | 451 | 465 | 481 |
| Total | P | 665,428 | 793,770 | 982,912 | 1,178,081 | 1,377,392 | 1,504,529 | 1,590,875 | 1,666,398 | 1,684,617 | 1,660,637 | 1,600,717 | 1,519,141 | 1,436,047 | 1,359,100 | 1,302,111 | 1,258,143 |
| | M% | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.52 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.09 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 2.38 |
| | M | 7,493 | 8,713 | 10,904 | 14,370 | 18,211 | 21,365 | 24,228 | 26,637 | 28,654 | 29,926 | 30,429 | 30,345 | 30,075 | 29,772 | 29,783 | 29,997 |
| | G% | 0.659 | 1.764 | 2.137 | 1.811 | 1.563 | 0.883 | 0.558 | 0.464 | 0.109 | -0.143 | -0.367 | -0.523 | -0.563 | -0.551 | -0.428 | -0.343 |

Table 2.7a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Asia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|---------------------|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Near East | P | 12,175 | 12,146 | 12,117 | 12,088 | 12,059 | 11,940 | 11,790 | 11,655 | 11,520 | 11,387 | 14,233 | 14,929 | 17,675 | 29,589 | 145,966 | 195,427 | 189,343 | 199,619 |
| | M% | - | 10.32 | 24.52 | 38.27 | 48.23 | 57.78 | 66.84 | 72.48 | 78.09 | 83.69 | 83.63 | 83.26 | 82.11 | 78.39 | 93.71 | 96.57 | 96.56 | 96.63 |
| Central Asia | M | - | 1,253 | 2,972 | 4,627 | 5,816 | 6,900 | 7,880 | 8,448 | 8,997 | 9,529 | 11,904 | 12,430 | 14,512 | 23,195 | 136,792 | 188,714 | 182,838 | 192,896 |
| | P | 2,820 | 2,962 | 3,104 | 3,246 | 3,425 | 3,780 | 4,155 | 4,535 | 4,930 | 5,283 | 6,077 | 6,837 | 9,115 | 16,865 | 78,039 | 150,918 | 132,801 | 139,082 |
| Arabian Asia | M% | - | 9.60 | 33.42 | 48.73 | 59.85 | 62.19 | 63.21 | 64.23 | 69.35 | 80.94 | 83.44 | 85.18 | 85.80 | 90.55 | 87.16 | 94.75 | 96.10 | 96.11 |
| | M | - | 284 | 1,037 | 1,582 | 2,050 | 2,351 | 2,626 | 2,913 | 3,419 | 4,276 | 5,071 | 5,824 | 7,820 | 15,271 | 68,018 | 142,992 | 127,618 | 133,673 |
| Southeast Asia | P | 8,667 | 8,790 | 8,911 | 9,031 | 9,153 | 8,820 | 8,452 | 8,087 | 7,711 | 7,366 | 7,568 | 7,271 | 8,272 | 11,969 | 103,448 | 299,763 | 266,217 | 279,594 |
| | M% | - | 62.22 | 73.66 | 81.66 | 88.20 | 90.27 | 92.57 | 93.12 | 93.38 | 93.66 | 93.68 | 92.75 | 90.66 | 91.38 | 88.14 | 90.20 | 90.62 | 91.13 |
| Indian Subcontinent | M | - | 5,470 | 6,564 | 7,375 | 8,073 | 7,962 | 7,824 | 7,531 | 7,201 | 6,899 | 7,090 | 6,744 | 7,499 | 10,937 | 91,180 | 270,375 | 241,242 | 254,791 |
| | P | 9,583 | 10,341 | 11,099 | 11,857 | 12,550 | 14,147 | 15,790 | 17,436 | 19,132 | 20,802 | 23,541 | 27,097 | 35,465 | 93,261 | 524,410 | 758,021 | 719,869 | 738,825 |
| Far East | M% | - | 0.45 | 0.92 | 2.24 | 4.43 | 9.35 | 14.81 | 30.35 | 36.49 | 42.61 | 46.35 | 42.88 | 43.07 | 42.10 | 39.71 | 43.16 | 44.73 | 45.67 |
| | M | - | 46 | 103 | 265 | 556 | 1,323 | 2,339 | 5,292 | 6,982 | 8,865 | 10,912 | 11,619 | 15,274 | 39,262 | 208,254 | 327,182 | 321,973 | 346,552 |
| Total | P | 72,514 | 73,591 | 74,668 | 75,745 | 76,848 | 84,114 | 91,366 | 98,618 | 105,870 | 113,094 | 138,509 | 168,990 | 204,638 | 295,253 | 1,361,345 | 2,049,876 | 1,819,727 | 1,911,506 |
| | M% | - | 0.73 | 2.35 | 3.40 | 4.85 | 6.27 | 7.78 | 9.42 | 11.16 | 13.96 | 15.72 | 17.81 | 19.06 | 21.84 | 29.38 | 35.05 | 38.39 | 42.21 |
| Far East | M | - | 540 | 1,756 | 2,576 | 3,731 | 5,274 | 7,107 | 9,288 | 11,811 | 15,784 | 21,774 | 30,093 | 39,007 | 64,498 | 399,919 | 718,509 | 698,623 | 806,846 |
| | P | 70,236 | 71,061 | 71,886 | 72,711 | 73,508 | 84,228 | 95,048 | 105,868 | 116,590 | 126,610 | 188,842 | 178,214 | 385,732 | 461,940 | 1,504,529 | 1,258,143 | 1,281,961 | 1,370,691 |
| Total | M% | - | 0.01 | 0.41 | 0.81 | 1.20 | 1.29 | 1.38 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 1.63 | 1.78 | 1.71 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.42 | 2.38 | 3.63 | 4.56 |
| | M | - | 6 | 296 | 591 | 885 | 1,088 | 1,309 | 1,548 | 1,805 | 2,060 | 3,360 | 3,039 | 7,964 | 9,451 | 21,365 | 29,997 | 46,477 | 62,470 |
| Total | P | 175,995 | 178,891 | 181,785 | 184,678 | 187,543 | 207,029 | 226,601 | 246,199 | 265,753 | 284,542 | 378,770 | 403,338 | 660,897 | 908,876 | 3,717,737 | 4,712,148 | 4,409,917 | 4,659,317 |
| | M% | - | 4.25 | 7.00 | 9.21 | 11.26 | 12.03 | 12.84 | 14.22 | 15.13 | 16.66 | 15.87 | 17.29 | 13.93 | 17.89 | 24.89 | 35.61 | 36.71 | 38.57 |
| Total | M | - | 7,599 | 12,727 | 17,015 | 21,111 | 24,897 | 29,085 | 35,020 | 40,214 | 47,413 | 60,111 | 69,749 | 92,077 | 162,613 | 925,528 | 1,677,769 | 1,618,772 | 1,797,228 |
| | G% | - | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.099 | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.076 | 0.068 | 0.286 | 0.063 | 0.494 | 0.319 | 1.409 | 0.237 | -0.066 | 0.055 |

Table 2.7b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Asia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|---------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Near East | P | 17,225 | 17,675 | 18,125 | 18,714 | 19,550 | 20,410 | 21,300 | 22,230 | 24,127 | 25,802 | 27,607 | 29,589 | 31,530 | 32,652 | 35,794 |
| | M% | 82.13 | 82.11 | 82.10 | 82.12 | 81.64 | 81.22 | 80.76 | 80.44 | 80.23 | 79.89 | 79.57 | 78.39 | 78.10 | 78.10 | 84.65 |
| | M | 14,147 | 14,512 | 14,881 | 15,368 | 15,960 | 16,578 | 17,201 | 17,882 | 19,356 | 20,614 | 21,968 | 23,195 | 24,780 | 25,500 | 34,728 |
| Central Asia | P | 8,845 | 9,115 | 9,385 | 9,671 | 10,170 | 10,780 | 11,390 | 12,010 | 12,667 | 13,906 | 15,275 | 16,865 | 19,986 | 20,440 | 22,522 |
| | M% | 85.66 | 85.80 | 85.92 | 86.07 | 86.28 | 86.52 | 86.74 | 86.93 | 87.14 | 87.53 | 87.90 | 90.55 | 90.34 | 83.65 | 78.18 |
| | M | 7,577 | 7,820 | 8,064 | 8,324 | 8,775 | 9,327 | 9,879 | 10,440 | 11,038 | 12,172 | 13,426 | 15,271 | 18,055 | 17,098 | 18,879 |
| Arabian Asia | P | 8,180 | 8,272 | 8,368 | 8,471 | 8,770 | 9,085 | 9,400 | 9,729 | 10,049 | 10,643 | 11,280 | 11,969 | 12,780 | 14,240 | 15,946 |
| | M% | 90.67 | 90.66 | 90.65 | 90.65 | 90.53 | 90.41 | 90.30 | 90.15 | 89.93 | 91.36 | 91.75 | 91.38 | 91.20 | 89.24 | 87.65 |
| | M | 7,417 | 7,499 | 7,586 | 7,679 | 7,940 | 8,214 | 8,488 | 8,771 | 9,037 | 9,723 | 10,350 | 10,937 | 11,655 | 12,708 | 15,987 |
| Southeast Asia | P | 34,426 | 35,465 | 36,363 | 37,753 | 40,912 | 44,425 | 48,246 | 53,277 | 62,477 | 70,528 | 79,401 | 93,261 | 106,621 | 117,521 | 132,808 |
| | M% | 43.07 | 43.07 | 42.99 | 42.48 | 42.57 | 42.67 | 42.78 | 43.52 | 46.87 | 46.16 | 46.02 | 42.10 | 41.16 | 43.08 | 43.12 |
| | M | 14,827 | 15,274 | 15,633 | 16,039 | 17,416 | 18,954 | 20,641 | 23,188 | 29,285 | 32,554 | 36,543 | 39,262 | 43,885 | 50,630 | 68,847 |
| Indian Subcontinent | P | 199,526 | 204,638 | 209,750 | 213,863 | 222,620 | 231,971 | 241,690 | 250,708 | 260,154 | 264,995 | 287,972 | 295,253 | 313,148 | 314,991 | 349,960 |
| | M% | 19.13 | 19.06 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 18.96 | 18.93 | 18.90 | 18.89 | 18.94 | 19.12 | 20.14 | 21.84 | 21.78 | 22.26 | 23.35 |
| | M | 38,164 | 39,007 | 39,851 | 40,634 | 42,202 | 43,919 | 45,675 | 47,360 | 49,267 | 50,668 | 58,001 | 64,498 | 68,202 | 70,108 | 79,167 |
| Far East | P | 365,203 | 385,732 | 406,261 | 427,780 | 456,271 | 459,766 | 460,248 | 426,690 | 409,241 | 421,855 | 436,811 | 461,940 | 491,389 | 549,652 | 579,200 |
| | M% | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.00 |
| | M | 7,496 | 7,964 | 8,432 | 8,923 | 9,579 | 9,649 | 9,649 | 8,830 | 8,386 | 8,694 | 8,978 | 9,451 | 9,995 | 11,154 | 11,557 |
| Total | P | 633,405 | 660,897 | 688,252 | 716,252 | 758,293 | 776,437 | 792,273 | 774,644 | 778,714 | 807,729 | 858,346 | 908,876 | 975,453 | 1,049,497 | 1,136,230 |
| | M% | 14.15 | 13.93 | 13.72 | 13.54 | 13.43 | 13.73 | 14.08 | 15.04 | 16.23 | 16.64 | 17.39 | 17.89 | 18.10 | 17.84 | 19.32 |
| | M | 89,627 | 92,077 | 94,447 | 96,967 | 101,872 | 106,641 | 111,533 | 116,470 | 126,369 | 134,426 | 149,265 | 162,613 | 176,573 | 187,198 | 210,609 |
| G% | | 0.425 | 0.406 | 0.399 | 0.370 | 0.370 | 0.236 | 0.202 | -0.225 | 0.052 | 0.366 | 0.608 | 0.572 | 0.707 | 0.732 | 1.097 |

Table 2.7c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Asia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Near East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 46,628 | 60,010 | 76,396 | 97,814 | 127,345 | 145,966 | 164,150 | 182,899 | 196,865 | 207,153 | 213,397 | 214,721 | 211,686 | 206,079 | 200,468 | 195,427 |
| M% | 86.85 | 87.15 | 88.44 | 90.04 | 91.80 | 93.71 | 94.49 | 95.03 | 95.45 | 95.77 | 96.03 | 96.22 | 96.35 | 96.44 | 96.51 | 96.57 |
| M | 40,496 | 52,296 | 67,568 | 88,069 | 116,900 | 136,792 | 155,105 | 173,814 | 187,904 | 198,399 | 204,926 | 206,600 | 203,952 | 198,746 | 193,477 | 188,714 |
| Central Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 25,730 | 33,833 | 45,097 | 55,822 | 64,002 | 78,039 | 92,804 | 109,245 | 124,045 | 136,630 | 146,458 | 152,467 | 155,439 | 155,750 | 153,859 | 150,918 |
| M% | 71.11 | 69.62 | 70.89 | 74.07 | 76.16 | 87.16 | 89.61 | 90.65 | 91.78 | 92.74 | 93.27 | 93.74 | 94.08 | 94.33 | 94.54 | 94.75 |
| M | 18,298 | 23,556 | 31,968 | 41,348 | 48,746 | 68,018 | 83,158 | 99,034 | 113,845 | 126,708 | 136,596 | 142,919 | 146,240 | 146,922 | 145,458 | 142,992 |
| Arabian Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 21,707 | 28,020 | 38,151 | 54,625 | 77,256 | 103,448 | 141,982 | 176,963 | 207,581 | 235,515 | 260,207 | 278,847 | 290,515 | 296,757 | 299,653 | 299,763 |
| M% | 86.82 | 85.39 | 85.80 | 86.85 | 89.03 | 88.14 | 87.98 | 88.51 | 88.93 | 89.22 | 89.46 | 89.67 | 89.85 | 90.01 | 90.12 | 90.20 |
| M | 18,846 | 23,927 | 32,734 | 47,441 | 68,784 | 91,180 | 124,912 | 156,638 | 184,604 | 210,135 | 232,790 | 250,053 | 261,033 | 267,098 | 270,039 | 270,375 |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 167,986 | 214,941 | 281,123 | 356,606 | 443,735 | 524,410 | 597,097 | 666,110 | 722,790 | 763,854 | 787,535 | 796,572 | 795,011 | 786,610 | 773,420 | 758,021 |
| M% | 40.46 | 39.69 | 39.22 | 39.33 | 39.25 | 39.71 | 39.99 | 40.70 | 41.06 | 41.40 | 41.65 | 41.93 | 42.28 | 42.67 | 42.97 | 43.16 |
| M | 67,963 | 85,319 | 110,249 | 140,260 | 174,169 | 208,254 | 238,760 | 271,098 | 296,813 | 316,231 | 328,036 | 334,029 | 336,124 | 335,609 | 332,368 | 327,182 |
| Indian Subcontinent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 468,229 | 564,426 | 705,163 | 891,433 | 1,123,554 | 1,361,345 | 1,578,547 | 1,779,772 | 1,950,643 | 2,076,375 | 2,154,877 | 2,189,602 | 2,185,580 | 2,152,888 | 2,104,267 | 2,049,876 |
| M% | 22.16 | 23.61 | 25.19 | 25.79 | 27.57 | 29.38 | 30.13 | 30.92 | 31.70 | 32.41 | 33.05 | 33.60 | 34.05 | 34.42 | 34.75 | 35.05 |
| M | 103,762 | 133,266 | 177,613 | 229,908 | 309,799 | 399,919 | 475,684 | 550,363 | 618,414 | 673,025 | 712,198 | 735,714 | 744,284 | 741,100 | 731,169 | 718,509 |
| Far East | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 665,428 | 793,770 | 982,912 | 1,178,081 | 1,377,392 | 1,504,529 | 1,590,875 | 1,666,398 | 1,684,617 | 1,660,637 | 1,600,717 | 1,519,141 | 1,436,047 | 1,359,100 | 1,302,111 | 1,258,143 |
| M% | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.52 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.09 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 2.38 |
| M | 7,493 | 8,713 | 10,904 | 14,370 | 18,211 | 21,365 | 24,228 | 26,637 | 28,654 | 29,926 | 30,429 | 30,345 | 30,075 | 29,772 | 29,783 | 29,997 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,395,709 | 1,695,000 | 2,128,841 | 2,634,381 | 3,213,285 | 3,717,737 | 4,165,456 | 4,581,388 | 4,886,542 | 5,080,163 | 5,163,190 | 5,151,351 | 5,074,278 | 4,957,184 | 4,833,778 | 4,712,148 |
| M% | 18.40 | 19.30 | 20.25 | 21.31 | 22.92 | 24.89 | 26.45 | 27.89 | 29.27 | 30.60 | 31.86 | 32.99 | 33.93 | 34.68 | 35.22 | 35.61 |
| M | 256,858 | 327,077 | 431,036 | 561,397 | 736,610 | 925,528 | 1,101,847 | 1,277,584 | 1,430,235 | 1,554,424 | 1,644,975 | 1,699,660 | 1,721,709 | 1,719,246 | 1,702,294 | 1,677,769 |
| C% | 0.960 | 1.943 | 2.279 | 2.131 | 1.986 | 1.458 | 1.137 | 0.952 | 0.645 | 0.389 | 0.162 | -0.023 | -0.151 | -0.233 | -0.252 | -0.255 |

Africa was the second continent that Islam spread into, which explains why almost one-third of World Muslim population resides in this continent. Muslims crossed current Djibouti and Eritrea to seek refuge in current Ethiopia from Pagan Arabs. On the advice of Prophet Muhammad, in Rajab 8BH, or May 614AD, sixteen Muslims migrated to Abyssinia where they were protected by its king, an-Najashi, who has also accepted Islam later. They were followed by 101 Muslims later in the same year. By Muharram 7H, or May 628AD, all those Muslims returned to Medina, but locals who embraced Islam remained there.

In 20H/641AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab, Muslim troops took over current Egypt and conquered current Libya the following year. Muslims then expanded to current Tunisia in 27H/647AD during the reign of the third Muslim Caliph, Othman bnu Affan. The conquest of North Africa continued under the Umayyad Dynasty, taking Algeria by 61H/680AD, and Morocco the following year. From the latter Muslim troops crossed the Strait of Gibraltar to Europe in 711.

Islam then spread slowly in much of the continent through trade and preaching. By the ninth century Muslim Sultanates started being established in the Horn of Africa, and by the twelfth century the Kilwa Muslim Dynasty spread as far south as Mozambique. Islam only crossed deeper to Malawi and Congo in the second half of the nineteenth century under Zanzibar Sultanate. Then the British brought labor force from India to their African colonies towards the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. Islam gained momentum during the tenth century in West and Central Africa with the start of Almoravids movement on Senegal River and as rulers and kings embraced Islam.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 1.2 million or 4.5% of the total African population in 700AD, to 5.1 million or 17.3% in 800AD, to 9.2 million or 29.7% in 900AD, to 12.3 million or 38.2% in 1000AD, to 13.1 million or 37.6% in 1100AD, to 13.8 million or 36.5% in 1200AD, to 14.4 million or 35.6% in 1300AD, to 15.3 million or 35.1% in 1400AD, to 16.3 million or 34.9% in 1500AD, to 21 million or 37.4% in 1600AD, to 23 million or 37.9% in 1700AD, to 27 million or 37.8% in 1800AD, to 46 million or 40.4% in 1900, to 346 million or 42.8% in 2000, to 551 million or 42.0% in 2020, and is projected to reach 1.72 billion or 41.1% by 2100, then 1.60 billion or 42.8% by 2200, and then 1.74 billion or 44.2% by 2300.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in Africa from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 3.0a.

The World Muslim Population, History & Prospect

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A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this continent from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 3.0b. This shows that the Muslim population in Africa was increasing slowly until 1950, but is increasing substantially since then, doubling every quarter of a century or so. However, the percentage of Muslims

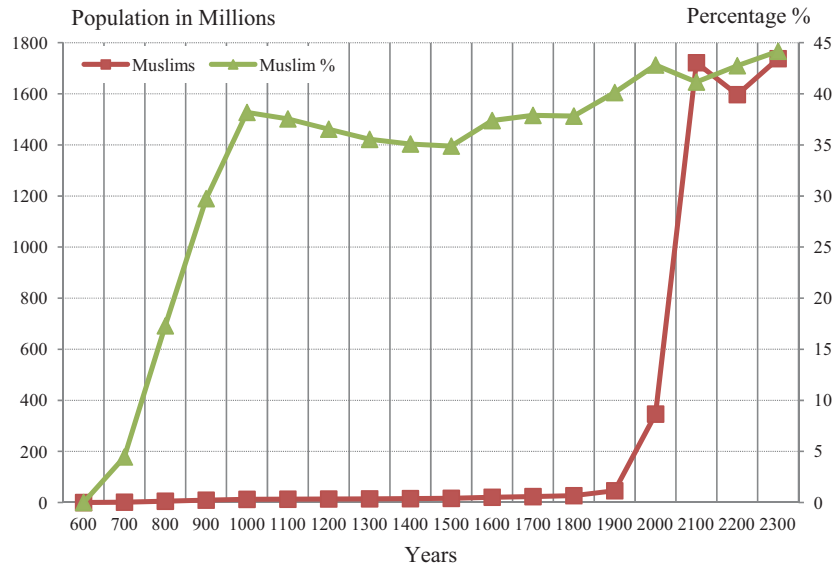


Fig. 3.0a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Africa from 600 to 2300.

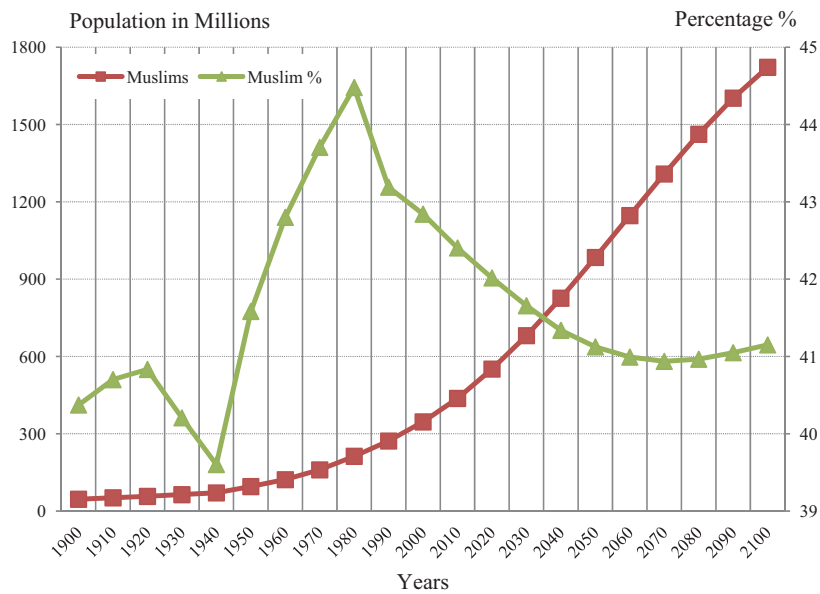


Fig. 3.0b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Africa from 1900 to 2100.



Fig. 3.0c. A color coded map of Africa illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent as of 2010.

peaked to 44% in 1980, and is decreasing since then, and is expected to flatten at 41% throughout the last three quarters of this century. This is due to higher fertility rate among non-Muslims in sub-Saharan Africa.

We divided Africa into five regions; the data for each is included in a separate section, and are sorted in terms of the percentage of Muslims in descending order. These regions are North Africa (Section 3.1), West Africa (Section 3.2), East Africa (Section 3.3), Central Africa (Section 3.4), and Southern Africa (Section 3.5). A color coded map of Africa illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 3.0c. In Section 3.6, the total population in each of the five African regions and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 3.6a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 3.6b and 3.6c from 1790 to 2100.

3.1. Muslims in North Africa

This region consists of ten countries: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, and Tunisia. Islam entered this region in 20H/641AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet companion Amr bnul Aass who conquered Egypt and Libya. Muslims then conquered Tunisia in 27H/647AD, Algeria between 51H and 61H, or 671AD and

680AD, Morocco between 62H/681AD and 89H/708AD. Islam spread in southern part of this region during the eleventh century, from the preaching efforts of Almoravids movement in the west and trade in the other parts. Islam was strengthened by its adoption of the rulers of Songhai Empire in current Mali and east Niger in 1010 and the rulers of the Kanem-Bornu Empire around Lake Chad in 1085.

Thus, the Muslim population changed from 1.2 million or 8.8% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 4.9 million or 35.2% in 800AD, to 8.8 million or 61.7% in 900AD, to 11.7 million or 80.1% in 1000AD, to 12.0 million or 82.5% in 1100AD, to 11.9 million or 83.1% in 1200AD, to 11.8 million or 82.9% in 1300AD, to 11.7 million or 82.8% in 1400AD, to 11.6 million or 82.1% in 1500AD, to 14.4 million or 82.7% in 1600AD, to 13.3 million or 81.4% in 1700AD, to 14.7 million or 82.2% in 1800AD, to 27 million or 85.9% in 1900, to 192 million or 95.1% in 2000, to 282 million or 94.9% in 2020, and is projected to reach 710 million or 94.8% by 2100, then 645 million or 96.0% by 2200, and then 678 million or 96.4% by 2300.

North Africa has the highest concentration of Muslims among five regions covering the African continent, which are North Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, and Southern Africa. The fraction of the population living in North Africa out of the total population of Africa peaked from 25% at the start of the nineteenth century to 28% at the start of the twentieth century, but decreased back to 25% at the start of the twenty-first century and is decreasing by about one percentage point per decade, reaching 18% by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Africa peaked to 60% in 1940 from 53% in 1790, but decreased to 55% in 2000 and will continue to decrease, reaching 41% towards the end of this century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 3.1a.

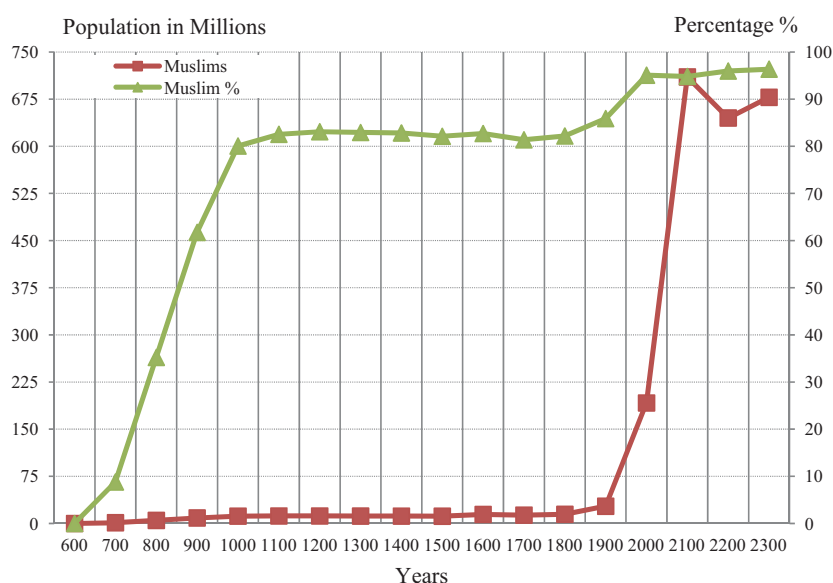


Fig. 3.1a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in North Africa from 600 to 2300.

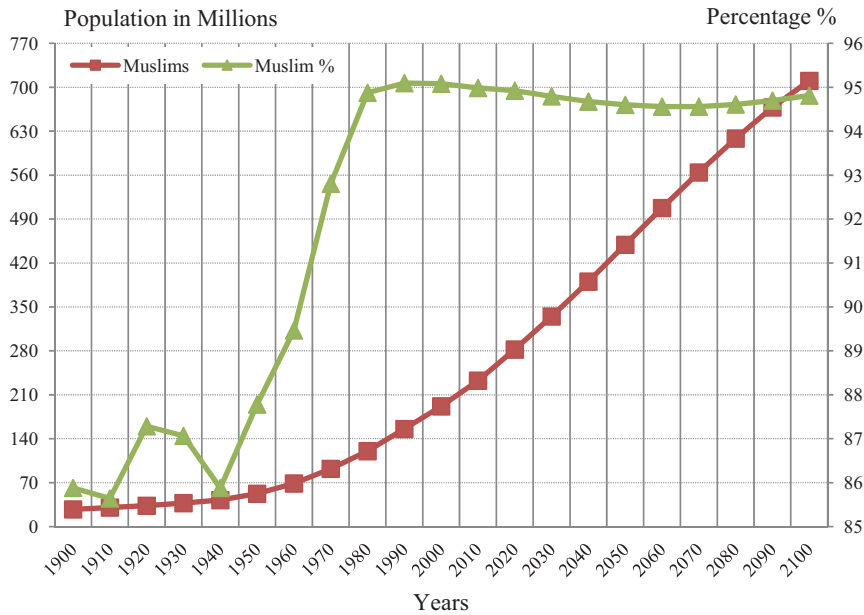


Fig. 3.1b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in North Africa from 1900 to 2100.

A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 3.1b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was increasing slowly until 1950, and is increasing substantially afterwards towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand, increased sharply after its dip in 1940 to less than 87%, reaching almost 95% from 1980 to 2000, and is expected to remain around 94% throughout the last three quarters of the twenty-first century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 3.1.11, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 3.1a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 3.1b and 3.1c from 1790 to 2100.

3.1.1. Algeria

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria has a total area of 2,381,741Km², and is the tenth largest country in the world, and the largest in Africa. The map of Algeria is presented in Figure 3.1.1. It was taken by France from the Ottoman Empire in 1830 and gained its independence from France in 1962. Islam entered here between 51H and 61H, or 671AD and 680AD during the reign of the founder of the Umayyad Dynasty Muawiya bnu Abi Sufyan. The Muslim troops were under the leadership of Abul Mohajir Dinar.

According to census data and as shown in Table 3.1.1, the Muslim population changed from 2.0 million or 95% in 1845, to 2.3 million or 94% in 1851, to 2.3 million or 93% in 1856, to 2.7 million or 93% in 1861, to 2.7 million or 91% in



Fig. 3.1.1. Map of the People’s Republic of Algeria.

Table 3.1.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Algeria.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|--------|
| 1845 | 2,142,000 | 2,028,000 | 94.68 | [DZH]c |
| 1851 | 2,476,300 | 2,324,000 | 93.85 | [DZH]c |
| 1856 | 2,487,700 | 2,307,300 | 92.75 | [DZH]c |
| 1861 | 2,953,700 | 2,732,900 | 92.53 | [DZH]c |
| 1866 | 2,904,000 | 2,652,100 | 91.33 | [DZH]c |
| 1872 | 2,404,700 | 2,125,100 | 88.37 | [DZH]c |
| 1876 | 2,807,700 | 2,462,900 | 87.72 | [DZH]c |
| 1881 | 3,254,900 | 2,842,500 | 87.33 | [DZH]c |
| 1886 | 3,752,000 | 3,287,200 | 87.61 | [DZH]c |
| 1891 | 4,108,000 | 3,577,100 | 87.08 | [DZH]c |
| 1896 | 4,359,600 | 3,781,100 | 86.73 | [DZH]c |
| 1901 | 4,723,000 | 4,089,200 | 86.58 | [DZH]c |
| 1906 | 5,158,100 | 4,477,800 | 86.81 | [DZH]c |
| 1911 | 5,492,600 | 4,740,500 | 86.31 | [DZH]c |
| 1921 | 5,714,600 | 4,923,200 | 86.15 | [DZH]c |
| 1926 | 5,984,100 | 5,150,800 | 86.08 | [DZH]c |
| 1931 | 6,470,000 | 5,588,300 | 86.37 | [DZH]c |
| 1936 | 7,147,200 | 6,201,100 | 86.76 | [DZH]c |
| 1948 | 8,601,400 | 7,679,100 | 89.28 | [DZH]c |
| 1954 | 9,433,400 | 8,449,300 | 89.57 | [DZH]c |
| 1966 | 12,101,994 | 11,959,000 | 98.82 | [DZH]c |
| 2020 | 43,829,736 | 43,312,545 | 98.82 | es |
| 2050 | 54,522,290 | 53,878,927 | 98.82 | es |
| 2100 | 54,887,401 | 54,239,730 | 98.82 | es |

1866, to 2.1 million or 88% in 1872, to 2.5 million or 88% in 1876, to 2.8 million or 87% in 1881, to 3.3 million or 88% in 1886, to 3.6 million or 87% in 1891, to 3.8 million or 87% in 1896, to 4.1 million or 87% in 1901, to 4.5 million or 87% in 1906, to 4.7 million or 86% in 1911, to 4.9 million or 86% in 1921, to 5.2 million or 86% in 1926, to 5.6 million or 86% in 1931, to 6.2 million or 87% in 1936, to 7.7 million or 89% in 1948, to 8.4 million or 90% in 1954, to 12.0 million or 99% in 1966. The post-independence increase in percentage is due to the migration of the Jewish population and European colonizers. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 43 million in 2020, to 54 million by 2050 and 2100.

3.1.2. Chad

The Republic of Chad has an area of 1,284,000Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.2. It was occupied by France in 1900 and gained its independence from



Fig. 3.1.2. Map of the Republic of Chad.

Table 3.1.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Chad.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1921 | 1,271,371 | 920,000 | 72.36 | [RMM]es |
| 1964 | 2,524,370 | 1,035,450 | 41.02 | [UN71]c |
| 1975 | 4,029,917 | 2,095,557 | 52.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1993 | 6,193,538 | 3,335,869 | 53.86 | [UN04]c |
| 1997 | 6,214,000 | 3,394,087 | 54.62 | [TD97]s |
| 2009 | 11,175,915 | 6,217,160 | 55.63 | [TD04]s |
| 2020 | 15,733,445 | 8,810,729 | 56.00 | es |
| 2050 | 33,515,862 | 19,271,621 | 57.50 | es |
| 2100 | 63,286,185 | 37,971,711 | 60.00 | es |

France in 1960. Islam entered here during the eleventh century with Muslim traders. By 1085, Hummay bnu Abdul Jalil founded the Sayfawa Muslim Dynasty of the Kanem-Bornu Empire and ruled until 1097. This helped spread of Islam in this region and the Dynasty lasted until 1389 but the rulers afterwards remained Muslim.

By 1921, the Muslim population was estimated at 0.92 million or 72.4% of the total population. Later census data indicated that the Muslim population increased from 1.04 million or 41.0% in 1964, to 2.10 million or 52.0% in 1975 (estimate), to 3.34 million or 53.9% in 1993. Later Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) showed an increase of these numbers to 3.39 million or 54.6% in 1997, and 6.22 million or 55.6% in 2009. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 9 million or 56.0% in 2020, to 19 million or 57.5% by 2050, and 38 million or 60.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.1.2.

3.1.3. *Egypt*

The Arab Republic of Egypt has a total area of 1,001,450Km² including the Sinai Peninsula (59,570Km²) which is in Asia. The map of Egypt is presented in Figure 3.1.3. It was taken by the British from the Ottoman Empire in 1882 and gained its independence from the UK in 1922. It was conquered by Muslims in 20H/641AD during the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet companion Amru bnul Aass and the territories remained under Muslim control since then.

Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 4.7 million or 96.4% in 1865, to 6.4 million or 94.3% in 1882. Based on census data and as shown in Table 3.1.3, the Muslim population increased from 9.0 million or 92.2% in 1897, to 10.4 million or 91.8% in 1907, to 11.7 million or 91.4% in 1917, to 12.9 million or 91.0% in 1927, to 14.6 million or 91.4% in 1937, to 17.4 million or 91.7% in 1947, to 24.1 million or 92.8% in 1960, to 27.9 million or 92.9% in 1966, to 34.3 million or 93.7% in 1976, to 45.4 million or 94.1% in 1986, to 56 million or 94.4% in 1996, to 69 million or 94.7% in 2006. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a quarter of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 87 million or 95.0% in 2020, then 117 million or 95.8% by 2050, and 131 million or 97.0% by 2100.



Fig. 3.1.3. Map of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Table 3.1.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Egypt.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1865 | 4,841,677 | 4,665,677 | 96.36 | [SYB80]es |
| 1882 | 6,817,265 | 6,426,379 | 94.26 | [SYB90]es |
| 1897 | 9,734,405 | 8,978,775 | 92.24 | [SYB00]c |
| 1907 | 11,287,359 | 10,366,526 | 91.84 | [SYB10]c |
| 1917 | 12,750,918 | 11,658,148 | 91.43 | [SYB20]c |
| 1927 | 14,213,364 | 12,929,260 | 90.97 | [SYB31]c |
| 1937 | 15,920,694 | 14,552,695 | 91.41 | [SYB50]c |
| 1947 | 18,966,767 | 17,397,946 | 91.73 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 25,984,101 | 24,105,450 | 92.77 | [EGH]c |
| 1966 | 30,075,858 | 27,925,659 | 92.85 | [UN71]c |
| 1976 | 36,626,204 | 34,334,328 | 93.74 | [UN83]c |
| 1986 | 48,205,049 | 45,368,453 | 94.12 | [UN04]c |
| 1996 | 59,312,914 | 55,969,068 | 94.36 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2006 | 72,798,031 | 68,936,896 | 94.70 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2020 | 91,061,637 | 86,508,555 | 95.00 | es |
| 2050 | 121,797,792 | 116,621,386 | 95.75 | es |
| 2100 | 135,199,848 | 131,143,853 | 97.00 | es |

3.1.4. Libya

The State of Libya has a total area of 1,759,540Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.4. It was taken by Italy from the Ottoman Empire in 1911 and passed to the United Nations in 1943 after the Italian defeat in WWII. It gained its independence in 1951. It used to consist of Cyrenaica (Eastern half with area 934,934Km² and a third of the population) and Tripolitania (Western half with area 824,606 and two thirds of the population). It was conquered by Muslims in



Fig. 3.1.4. Map of the State of Libya.

Table 3.1.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Libya.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1911 | 523,176 | 501,000 | 95.76 | [SYB20]c |
| 1921 | 840,213 | 795,581 | 94.69 | [RMM]c |
| 1931 | 692,016 | 626,417 | 90.52 | [LY36]c |
| 1936 | 814,573 | 722,479 | 88.69 | [LY36]c |
| 1938 | 888,401 | 763,179 | 85.90 | [SYB50]c |
| 1948 | 1,072,000 | 1,000,000 | 93.28 | [SYB50]es |
| 1964 | 1,564,369 | 1,520,517 | 97.20 | [UN71]c |
| 1973 | 2,052,372 | 2,051,731 | 99.97 | [UN79]c |
| 2020 | 6,767,203 | 6,767,203 | 100 | es |
| 2050 | 8,350,277 | 8,350,277 | 100 | es |
| 2100 | 7,638,728 | 7,638,728 | 100 | es |

21H/642AD under the reign of Caliph Omar bnul Khattab. The Muslim troops were led by the Prophet companion Amr bnul Aass and the territories remained under Muslim control since then.

Based on census data and as shown in Table 3.1.4, the Muslim population continued to decrease in percentage due to the Italian occupation from half million or 95.8% in 1911, to 0.8 million or 94.7% in 1921, to 0.6 million or 90.5% in 1931, to 0.7 million or 88.7% in 1936, to 0.8 million or 85.9% in 1938. The Muslim population continued to increase since then with the Italian departure and subsequent independence to a million or 93.3% in 1948, to 1.5 million or 97.2% in

1964, to 2.1 million or 100% in 1973. Assuming that the entire population remains Muslim; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 6.8 million in 2020, to 8.4 million by 2050, but will decrease to 7.6 million by 2100.

3.1.5. *Mali*

The Republic of Mali has an area of 1,240,192Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.5. It was occupied by France in 1892 and gained its independence from France in 1960. Its name was changed in 1958 from French Sudan to the Sudanese Republic and then after independence in 1960 to Mali. Islam entered here during the tenth century through trade. By 1010, Kusoy Muslim Dam, the ruler of the Za Dynasty of the Songhai Empire converted to Islam and ruled from 1008 to 1020. This Dynasty was based in Gao, east of current Mali.

Earlier estimates of the size of the Muslim population increased from 0.6 million or 29.7% in 1910, to 1.1 million or 42.9% in 1921, to 2.67 million or 65% in 1961, to 4.2 million or 65% in 1976. According to Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), the Muslim population increased to 7.1 million or 92.6% in 1987, to 8.4 million or 90.7% in 1996, to 9.8 million or 93.1% in 2001, to 11.4 million or 92.1% in 2006, to 11.4 million or 92.1% in 2006. However, the first census to record religious affiliation was in 2009, according to the Muslims population reached 13.8 million or 94.8% of the total population. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a quarter of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 18 million or 95.3% in 2020, then 43 million or 96.0% by 2050, and 98 million or 97.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.1.5.



Fig. 3.1.5. Map of the Republic of Mali.

Table 3.1.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Mali.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1910 | 2,000,000 | 594,450 | 29.72 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 2,474,589 | 1,061,000 | 42.88 | [RMM]es |
| 1961 | 4,100,000 | 2,665,000 | 65.00 | [EWY70]es |
| 1976 | 6,394,918 | 4,156,700 | 65.00 | [SYB80]es |
| 1987 | 7,696,348 | 7,129,127 | 92.63 | [ML87]s |
| 1996 | 9,222,157 | 8,368,185 | 90.74 | [ML96]s |
| 2001 | 10,562,768 | 9,833,937 | 93.10 | [ML01]s |
| 2006 | 12,325,545 | 11,355,525 | 92.13 | [ML06]s |
| 2009 | 14,528,662 | 13,779,000 | 94.84 | [ML09]c |
| 2020 | 19,059,859 | 18,154,516 | 95.25 | es |
| 2050 | 45,168,484 | 43,361,745 | 96.00 | es |
| 2100 | 100,750,638 | 97,980,000 | 97.25 | es |

3.1.6. Mauritania

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania has an area of 1,030,700Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.6. It was occupied by France in 1900 and gained its independence from France in 1960. Islam entered here in the eleventh century Abdullah bnu Yassin and Abo Bakr bnu Omar, the founders of the Almoravid Dynasty. As shown in Table 3.1.6, the entire population is Muslim. Assuming that the total population remains Muslim, then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 4.6 million in 2020, to 7.9 million by 2050, and to 12.4 million by 2100.



Fig. 3.1.6. Map of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Table 3.1.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Mauritania.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1910 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 100 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 261,746 | 254,000 | 97.04 | [RMM]c |
| 1977 | 923,175 | 923,175 | 100 | [KET86]es |
| 2000 | 2,548,157 | 2,548,157 | 100 | [DOS01]es |
| 2010 | 3,365,675 | 3,365,675 | 100 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 4,576,654 | 4,576,654 | 100 | es |
| 2050 | 7,921,475 | 7,921,475 | 100 | es |
| 2100 | 12,397,086 | 12,397,086 | 100 | es |

3.1.7. Morocco

The Kingdom of Morocco has an area of 712,550Km², including Western Sahara (266,000Km²), and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.7. Morocco was occupied by Spain (northern coast with area 47,400Km²) and France (518,000Km²) in 1912, while Tangier (583Km²) was an international zone. Morocco gained its independence from France and Spain in 1956. Western Sahara was occupied by Spain in 1884, which left in 1975, and Morocco annexed much of the territory.



Fig. 3.1.7. Map of the Kingdom of Morocco.

Table 3.1.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Morocco.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1877 | 2,750,000 | 2,409,500 | 87.62 | [SYB80]es |
| 1898 | 4,460,000 | 4,300,000 | 96.41 | [SYB90]es |
| 1926 | 5,404,860 | 5,067,743 | 93.76 | [MAH]c |
| 1935 | 7,040,000 | 6,590,000 | 93.61 | [MAH]c |
| 1952 | 9,342,000 | 8,585,000 | 91.90 | [MAH]c |
| 1960 | 11,626,470 | 11,070,841 | 95.22 | [MAH]c |
| 1971 | 15,379,259 | 15,236,231 | 99.07 | [MAH]c |
| 2020 | 36,630,448 | 36,630,448 | 99.07 | es |
| 2050 | 43,728,568 | 43,321,892 | 99.07 | es |
| 2100 | 43,508,371 | 43,103,743 | 99.07 | es |

Islam entered the northern parts in 62H/681AD during the time of the second Umayyad ruler Yazid bnu Muawiya (ruled 680–683). The Muslim troops were under the leadership of Oqba bnu Nafie. The rest of the upper part of Morocco was conquered in 89H/708AD during the reign of the sixth Umayyad ruler al-Walid bnu Abdel Malik bnu Marwan (ruled 705–715). The Muslim troops were under the leadership of Musa bnu Nusair. Islam entered the southern part (Western Sahara) during the eleventh century by Abdullah bnu Yassin and Abo Bakr bnu Omar, the founders of the Almoravid Dynasty.

Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 2.4 million or 87.6% in 1877, to 4.3 million or 96.4% in 1889. Based on census data and as shown in Table 3.1.7, the Muslim population increased from 5.1 million or 93.8% in 1926, to 6.6 million or 93.6% in 1935, to 8.6 million 91.9% in 1952, to 11.1 million or 95.2% in 1960, to 15.2 million or 99.1% in 1971. The post-independence increase in percentage is due to the migration of the Jewish population and European colonizers. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 36 million in 2020, then 43 million by 2050 and 2100.

3.1.8. Niger

The Republic of Niger has an area of 1,267,000Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.8. It was occupied by France between 1900 and 1922 and gained its independence in 1960. Islam entered here during the tenth century through trade. By 1010, Kusoy Muslim Dam, the ruler of the Za Dynasty of the Songhai Empire converted to Islam. This Dynasty was based on Gao, east of current Mali. Starting 1085, the eastern part of current Niger was ruled by the Sayfawa Muslim Dynasty of the Kanem-Bornu Empire, which was centered in Kanem in west Chad.

By 1910, the Muslim population was estimated at 600,000 or 55.9% of the total population. The number jumped by 1921 to 881,000 or 81.3%. However, census data showed an increase of the Muslim population from 1.5 million or 98.5% in 1960 to 11.0 million or 99.3% in 2001. Thus, assuming that this percentage remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to



Fig. 3.1.8. Map of the Republic of Niger.

Table 3.1.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Niger.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| 1910 | 1,073,800 | 600,000 | 55.88 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 1,084,043 | 881,000 | 81.27 | [RMM]es |
| 1960 | 1,506,490 | 1,484,710 | 98.55 | [UN64]c |
| 2001 | 11,043,874 | 10,968,773 | 99.32 | [NE]c |
| 2020 | 23,421,965 | 23,262,696 | 99.32 | es |
| 2050 | 69,410,209 | 68,938,220 | 99.32 | es |
| 2100 | 203,781,000 | 202,395,289 | 99.32 | es |

23 million in 2020, to 69 million by 2050, and to 202 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.1.8.

3.1.9. Sudan

The Republic of the Sudan has an area of 1,886,068Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.9. It was occupied by the British in 1898 as Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and gained its independence from the UK in 1956, but its southern part seceded as South Sudan (619,745Km²) in 2011. Islam entered here through the immigration of Muslim Arabs from Egypt and Arabia between the seventh and ninth centuries. Eventually, the following cities came under Muslim control: Dongola

**Fig. 3.1.9.** Map of the Republic of the Sudan.**Table 3.1.9.** Evolution of the Muslim population in Sudan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| 1923 | 2,800,000 | 2,800,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1956 | 7,481,000 | 7,210,190 | 96.38 | es |
| 1973 | 11,309,000 | 10,899,614 | 96.38 | es |
| 1983 | 15,325,000 | 14,770,235 | 96.38 | es |
| 1993 | 21,266,641 | 20,495,781 | 96.38 | [SD93]c |
| 2008 | 30,894,000 | 29,774,673 | 96.38 | es |
| 2020 | 44,499,402 | 42,888,524 | 96.38 | es |
| 2050 | 77,138,383 | 74,345,974 | 96.38 | es |
| 2100 | 116,140,933 | 111,936,631 | 96.38 | es |

(North) in 1350, Soba, the ruined capital of the Nubian kingdom of Alodia in 1504 (just south of the capital Khartoum), Darfur (East) in 1596, Kordofan (South) in 1600.

According to a 1923 estimate, the total population was 2.8 million all of which were Muslim. The 1993 census is the only census that inquired on religious affiliation and it indicated that the Muslim population was 20.5 million or 96.4% of the total population. We apply this percentage to the results of other censuses and estimate that the Muslim population increased from 2.8 million in 1923, to 7.2 million in 1956, to 10.9 million in 1973, to 14.8 million in 1983, to 20.5 million in 1993, to 29.8 million in 2008. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims

remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 43 million in 2020, to 74 million by 2050, and to 112 million by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 3.1.9.

3.1.10. Tunisia

The Tunisian Republic has an area of 163,610Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.1.10. It was taken by France from the Ottoman Empire in 1881 and gained its independence from France in 1956. Islam entered here in 27H/647AD during the



Fig. 3.1.10. Map of the Republic of Tunisia.

Table 3.1.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Tunisia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1877 | 1,500,000 | 1,429,400 | 95.29 | [SYB80]es |
| 1895 | 1,700,000 | 1,619,350 | 95.26 | [SYB00]es |
| 1911 | 1,939,087 | 1,740,144 | 89.74 | [TN11]c |
| 1921 | 2,141,669 | 1,890,132 | 88.26 | [TNH]c |
| 1926 | 2,212,579 | 1,933,254 | 87.38 | [TNH]c |
| 1931 | 2,754,122 | 2,448,049 | 88.89 | [TNH]c |
| 1936 | 2,667,300 | 2,335,651 | 87.57 | [TNH]c |
| 1946 | 3,230,380 | 2,848,889 | 88.19 | [TNH]c |
| 1956 | 3,783,175 | 3,412,267 | 90.20 | [TNH]c |
| 1966 | 4,496,834 | 4,464,067 | 99.27 | [TNH]c |
| 2020 | 11,782,531 | 11,696,519 | 99.27 | es |
| 2050 | 13,191,981 | 13,095,680 | 99.27 | es |
| 2100 | 11,556,288 | 11,471,927 | 99.27 | es |

reign of the third Muslim Caliph, Othman bnu Affan. The Muslim troops were under the leadership of Abdullah bnu Saad bnu Abi Sarh.

Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 1.43 million or 95.3% in 1877, to 1.62 million or 95.3% in 1895. Based on census data and as shown in Table 3.1.10, the Muslim population increased from 1.7 million or 89.7% in 1911, to 1.9 million or 88.3% in 1921, to 1.9 million or 87.4% in 1926, to 2.4 million or 88.9% in 1931, to 2.3 million or 87.6% in 1936, to 2.8 million or 88.2% in 1946, to 3.4 million or 90.2% in 1956, to 4.5 million or 99.3% in 1966. The post-independence increase in percentage is due to the migration of the Jewish population and European colonizers. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 12 million in 2020, then 13 million by 2050, but will decrease to 11 million by 2100.

3.1.11. Regional Summary and Conclusion

North Africa was the first part of Africa to come under Muslim control within a decade of the death of Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings upon him. Islam spread widely and the vast majority of this region remains Muslim. Accordingly, North Africa has the largest concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning Africa. This is expected to remain so for the next three centuries.

The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 3.1a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 3.1b and 3.1c for current countries in North Africa. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

Table 3.1a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in North Africa from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Algeria | P | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 2,250 | 1,750 | 2,300 | 4,675 | 31,719 | 54,887 | 52,095 | 54,902 |
| | M% | – | 10.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 88.37 | 86.58 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 |
| | M | – | 200 | 800 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1,710 | 1,620 | 1,530 | 1,440 | 2,025 | 1,575 | 2,033 | 4,048 | 31,345 | 54,240 | 51,481 | 54,254 |
| Chad | P | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 350 | 400 | 475 | 675 | 8,301 | 63,286 | 54,381 | 57,188 |
| | M% | – | 1.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 55.63 | 60.00 | 65.00 | 70.00 |
| | M | – | 2 | 18 | 38 | 60 | 88 | 120 | 156 | 196 | 245 | 280 | 344 | 488 | 4,618 | 37,972 | 35,348 | 40,031 |
| Egypt | P | 4,800 | 4,850 | 4,900 | 4,950 | 5,000 | 4,800 | 4,600 | 4,400 | 4,200 | 5,000 | 4,500 | 3,854 | 10,186 | 66,137 | 135,200 | 120,874 | 127,914 |
| | M% | – | 10.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 96.36 | 92.24 | 94.36 | 97.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | – | 485 | 1,960 | 3,465 | 4,500 | 4,320 | 4,140 | 3,960 | 3,780 | 4,500 | 4,050 | 3,714 | 9,396 | 62,406 | 131,144 | 119,665 | 126,635 |
| Libya | P | 460 | 470 | 480 | 490 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 533 | 747 | 5,176 | 7,639 | 7,237 | 7,630 |
| | M% | – | 10.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 99.77 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | – | 47 | 192 | 343 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 510 | 715 | 5,175 | 7,639 | 7,237 | 7,630 |
| Mali | P | 800 | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,440 | 2,672 | 10,261 | 100,751 | 86,882 | 90,028 |
| | M% | – | 0.10 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 93.10 | 97.25 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | – | 1 | 9 | 48 | 100 | 220 | 360 | 390 | 420 | 540 | 600 | 725 | 794 | 9,553 | 97,980 | 86,013 | 89,128 |
| Mauritania | P | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 350 | 400 | 440 | 502 | 2,708 | 12,397 | 10,900 | 11,441 |
| | M% | – | – | 1.00 | 5.00 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | – | – | 2 | 10 | 100 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 350 | 400 | 440 | 502 | 2,708 | 12,397 | 10,900 | 11,441 |
| Morocco & WS | P | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 1,600 | 2,250 | 1,750 | 2,300 | 4,675 | 29,016 | 43,508 | 40,379 | 42,800 |
| | M% | – | 10.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 87.62 | 96.41 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 |
| | M | – | 170 | 720 | 1,330 | 1,800 | 1,710 | 1,620 | 1,530 | 1,440 | 2,025 | 1,575 | 2,015 | 4,507 | 28,746 | 43,104 | 40,003 | 42,402 |
| Niger | P | 480 | 510 | 540 | 570 | 600 | 640 | 680 | 720 | 760 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,310 | 1,459 | 10,990 | 203,781 | 187,611 | 193,904 |
| | M% | – | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 |
| | M | – | 5 | 27 | 57 | 90 | 128 | 170 | 216 | 266 | 320 | 450 | 600 | 732 | 815 | 10,915 | 202,395 | 186,335 |
| Sudan | P | 1,820 | 1,890 | 1,960 | 2,030 | 2,100 | 2,250 | 2,400 | 2,550 | 2,700 | 2,940 | 3,080 | 3,360 | 4,522 | 27,730 | 116,141 | 100,482 | 105,687 |
| | M% | – | 10.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 |
| | M | – | 189 | 784 | 1,421 | 1,890 | 2,250 | 2,400 | 2,550 | 2,700 | 2,940 | 3,080 | 3,360 | 4,522 | 26,726 | 111,937 | 96,844 | 101,861 |
| Tunisia | P | 920 | 940 | 960 | 980 | 1,000 | 960 | 920 | 880 | 840 | 1,000 | 800 | 825 | 1,900 | 9,553 | 11,556 | 11,325 | 12,061 |
| | M% | – | 10.00 | 40.00 | 70.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 95.29 | 89.74 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 |
| | M | – | 94 | 384 | 686 | 900 | 864 | 828 | 792 | 756 | 900 | 720 | 786 | 1,705 | 9,483 | 11,472 | 11,242 | 11,973 |
| Total | P | 13,200 | 13,550 | 13,900 | 14,250 | 14,600 | 14,490 | 14,380 | 14,270 | 14,160 | 17,440 | 16,380 | 17,837 | 32,013 | 201,590 | 749,146 | 672,165 | 703,553 |
| | M% | – | 8.80 | 35.22 | 61.73 | 80.07 | 82.54 | 83.09 | 82.93 | 82.13 | 82.71 | 81.38 | 82.18 | 85.88 | 95.08 | 94.81 | 95.97 | 96.36 |
| | M | – | 1,193 | 4,896 | 8,797 | 11,690 | 11,960 | 11,948 | 11,834 | 11,728 | 11,580 | 14,425 | 13,330 | 14,659 | 27,493 | 191,675 | 710,279 | 645,068 |
| | G% | – | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.025 | 0.024 | –0.008 | –0.008 | –0.008 | –0.008 | –0.004 | –0.063 | 0.085 | 0.585 | 1.840 | 1.313 | –0.108 | 0.046 |

Table 3.1b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in North Africa from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,689 | 2,900 | 3,100 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 3,776 | 4,183 | 4,325 | 4,675 | 5,378 | 5,785 | 6,507 | 7,614 |
| M% | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 88.37 | 87.33 | 87.08 | 86.58 | 86.31 | 86.15 | 86.37 | 86.76 |
| M | 1,856 | 2,033 | 2,209 | 2,376 | 2,563 | 2,739 | 2,916 | 3,093 | 3,337 | 3,653 | 3,766 | 4,048 | 4,642 | 4,984 | 5,620 | 6,606 |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 470 | 475 | 480 | 485 | 490 | 495 | 500 | 505 | 510 | 513 | 588 | 675 | 888 | 1,271 | 1,536 | 2,021 |
| M% | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 72.36 | 41.02 |
| M | 340 | 344 | 347 | 351 | 355 | 358 | 362 | 365 | 369 | 371 | 425 | 488 | 643 | 920 | 1,111 | 829 |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,575 | 3,854 | 4,115 | 4,194 | 4,662 | 4,304 | 4,752 | 5,000 | 5,252 | 6,817 | 8,777 | 10,186 | 11,740 | 13,222 | 14,767 | 16,887 |
| M% | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 96.36 | 94.26 | 92.24 | 92.24 | 91.84 | 91.43 | 90.97 | 91.41 |
| M | 3,445 | 3,714 | 3,965 | 4,041 | 4,492 | 4,147 | 4,579 | 4,818 | 5,061 | 6,426 | 8,096 | 9,396 | 10,782 | 12,089 | 13,434 | 15,436 |
| Libya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 530 | 533 | 536 | 538 | 560 | 585 | 610 | 635 | 660 | 688 | 717 | 747 | 780 | 811 | 841 | 873 |
| M% | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 95.76 | 94.69 | 90.52 | 85.90 |
| M | 508 | 510 | 513 | 515 | 536 | 560 | 584 | 608 | 632 | 659 | 687 | 715 | 747 | 768 | 761 | 750 |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,430 | 2,440 | 2,450 | 2,460 | 2,470 | 2,480 | 2,490 | 2,500 | 2,510 | 2,520 | 2,529 | 2,672 | 2,824 | 2,984 | 3,153 | 3,331 |
| M% | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 29.73 | 42.88 | 42.88 | 42.88 |
| M | 722 | 725 | 728 | 731 | 734 | 737 | 740 | 743 | 746 | 749 | 752 | 794 | 840 | 1,280 | 1,352 | 1,428 |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 435 | 440 | 445 | 450 | 455 | 460 | 465 | 470 | 475 | 480 | 482 | 502 | 600 | 256 | 676 | 747 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 97.04 | 97.04 | 97.04 |
| M | 435 | 440 | 445 | 450 | 455 | 460 | 465 | 470 | 475 | 480 | 482 | 502 | 600 | 248 | 656 | 725 |
| Morocco & WS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,689 | 2,900 | 3,100 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 3,776 | 4,183 | 4,325 | 4,675 | 5,000 | 5,137 | 6,206 | 7,498 |
| M% | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 87.62 | 86.41 | 86.41 | 85.42 | 85.42 | 93.76 | 93.61 |
| M | 1,840 | 2,015 | 2,191 | 2,356 | 2,541 | 2,716 | 2,891 | 3,067 | 3,309 | 3,665 | 4,170 | 4,507 | 4,771 | 4,902 | 5,819 | 7,019 |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,300 | 1,310 | 1,320 | 1,330 | 1,340 | 1,350 | 1,360 | 1,370 | 1,380 | 1,390 | 1,400 | 1,459 | 1,612 | 1,781 | 1,967 | 2,173 |
| M% | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 55.88 | 81.27 | 81.27 | 81.27 |
| M | 726 | 732 | 738 | 743 | 749 | 754 | 760 | 766 | 771 | 777 | 782 | 815 | 901 | 1,447 | 1,599 | 1,766 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,320 | 3,360 | 3,400 | 3,437 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,750 | 3,900 | 4,080 | 4,222 | 4,369 | 4,522 | 4,728 | 4,843 | 4,995 | 5,151 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 3,320 | 3,360 | 3,400 | 3,437 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,750 | 3,900 | 4,080 | 4,222 | 4,369 | 4,522 | 4,728 | 4,843 | 4,995 | 5,151 |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 800 | 825 | 850 | 875 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,176 | 1,200 | 1,850 | 1,900 | 1,957 | 2,094 | 2,411 | 2,841 |
| M% | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.29 | 95.26 | 89.74 | 88.26 | 88.89 | 88.89 | 87.57 |
| M | 762 | 786 | 810 | 834 | 858 | 905 | 953 | 1,048 | 1,121 | 1,143 | 1,762 | 1,705 | 1,756 | 1,848 | 2,143 | 2,488 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 17,060 | 17,837 | 18,596 | 19,147 | 20,177 | 20,424 | 21,527 | 22,480 | 23,595 | 26,196 | 29,362 | 32,013 | 35,507 | 38,184 | 43,059 | 49,136 |
| M% | 81.80 | 82.18 | 82.53 | 82.70 | 83.18 | 83.13 | 83.62 | 83.98 | 84.34 | 84.54 | 86.14 | 85.88 | 85.64 | 87.28 | 87.07 | 85.88 |
| M | 13,954 | 14,659 | 15,347 | 15,835 | 16,783 | 16,978 | 18,001 | 18,878 | 19,900 | 22,146 | 25,291 | 27,493 | 30,409 | 33,329 | 37,490 | 42,198 |
| G% | 0.446 | 0.418 | 0.292 | 0.292 | 0.525 | 0.122 | 0.527 | 0.434 | 0.484 | 1.046 | 1.141 | 0.864 | 1.036 | 0.727 | 1.201 | 1.320 |

Table 3.1c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in North Africa from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|--------------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Algeria | P | 8,872 | 11,278 | 14,691 | 19,475 | 26,240 | 31,719 | 37,063 | 43,830 | 48,561 | 51,810 | 54,522 | 55,827 | 55,810 | 55,740 | 8,872 |
| | M% | 89.28 | 89.57 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 98.82 | 89.28 |
| | M | 7,921 | 10,101 | 14,518 | 19,245 | 25,930 | 31,345 | 36,625 | 43,313 | 47,988 | 51,198 | 53,879 | 55,169 | 55,152 | 55,082 | 7,921 |
| Chad | P | 2,502 | 3,003 | 3,645 | 4,513 | 5,952 | 8,301 | 11,721 | 15,733 | 20,878 | 26,888 | 33,516 | 40,424 | 47,218 | 53,504 | 2,502 |
| | M% | 41.02 | 41.02 | 52.00 | 52.00 | 53.86 | 55.63 | 56.00 | 56.50 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 57.50 | 58.00 | 58.50 | 59.00 | 41.02 |
| | M | 1,026 | 1,232 | 1,895 | 2,347 | 3,206 | 4,618 | 6,520 | 8,811 | 11,796 | 15,326 | 19,272 | 23,446 | 27,622 | 31,567 | 1,026 |
| Egypt | P | 21,514 | 27,998 | 36,342 | 44,932 | 56,337 | 66,137 | 78,076 | 91,062 | 102,553 | 113,001 | 121,798 | 128,296 | 132,748 | 135,135 | 21,514 |
| | M% | 91.73 | 92.77 | 92.85 | 93.74 | 94.12 | 94.36 | 94.70 | 95.00 | 95.25 | 95.50 | 95.75 | 96.00 | 96.25 | 96.50 | 91.73 |
| | M | 19,735 | 25,974 | 33,744 | 42,119 | 53,024 | 62,406 | 73,938 | 86,509 | 97,682 | 107,916 | 116,621 | 123,164 | 127,770 | 130,406 | 19,735 |
| Libya | P | 1,113 | 1,428 | 2,076 | 3,078 | 4,260 | 5,176 | 6,041 | 6,767 | 7,459 | 7,978 | 8,350 | 8,473 | 8,380 | 8,199 | 1,113 |
| | M% | 88.69 | 97.20 | 99.97 | 99.97 | 99.97 | 99.97 | 99.97 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 88.69 |
| | M | 987 | 1,388 | 2,075 | 3,077 | 4,259 | 5,175 | 6,039 | 6,767 | 7,459 | 7,978 | 8,350 | 8,473 | 8,380 | 8,199 | 987 |
| Mali | P | 4,638 | 5,099 | 5,716 | 6,735 | 7,964 | 10,261 | 13,986 | 19,060 | 26,034 | 34,838 | 45,168 | 56,536 | 68,452 | 80,248 | 4,638 |
| | M% | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 92.63 | 92.63 | 93.10 | 94.84 | 95.25 | 95.50 | 95.75 | 96.00 | 96.25 | 96.50 | 96.75 | 65.00 |
| | M | 3,014 | 3,314 | 3,716 | 6,239 | 7,377 | 9,553 | 13,264 | 18,155 | 24,863 | 33,358 | 43,362 | 54,416 | 66,056 | 77,640 | 3,014 |
| Mauritania | P | 660 | 858 | 1,149 | 1,534 | 2,024 | 2,708 | 3,609 | 4,577 | 5,640 | 6,776 | 7,921 | 9,033 | 10,082 | 11,017 | 660 |
| | M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | 660 | 858 | 1,149 | 1,534 | 2,024 | 2,708 | 3,609 | 4,577 | 5,640 | 6,776 | 7,921 | 9,033 | 10,082 | 11,017 | 660 |
| Morocco & WS | P | 9,000 | 12,361 | 15,993 | 19,950 | 24,892 | 29,016 | 32,157 | 36,630 | 39,961 | 42,223 | 43,729 | 44,452 | 44,500 | 44,301 | 9,000 |
| | M% | 91.90 | 95.22 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 99.07 | 91.90 |
| | M | 8,271 | 11,770 | 15,845 | 19,764 | 24,660 | 28,746 | 31,858 | 36,290 | 39,590 | 41,831 | 43,322 | 44,039 | 44,086 | 43,889 | 8,271 |
| Niger | P | 2,560 | 3,337 | 4,413 | 5,834 | 7,754 | 10,990 | 15,894 | 23,422 | 34,513 | 49,756 | 69,410 | 93,082 | 119,778 | 148,166 | 2,560 |
| | M% | 98.55 | 98.55 | 98.55 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 99.32 | 98.55 |
| | M | 2,523 | 3,289 | 4,349 | 5,795 | 7,701 | 10,915 | 15,786 | 23,263 | 34,278 | 49,418 | 68,938 | 92,450 | 118,964 | 147,158 | 2,523 |
| Sudan | P | 5,734 | 7,527 | 10,233 | 14,418 | 20,009 | 27,730 | 35,652 | 44,499 | 55,078 | 66,169 | 77,138 | 87,615 | 97,051 | 105,017 | 5,734 |
| | M% | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 | 96.38 |
| | M | 5,526 | 7,255 | 9,862 | 13,896 | 19,284 | 26,726 | 34,361 | 42,889 | 53,084 | 63,774 | 74,346 | 84,444 | 93,538 | 101,215 | 5,526 |
| Tunisia | P | 3,099 | 3,915 | 4,983 | 6,308 | 8,135 | 9,553 | 10,632 | 11,783 | 12,561 | 12,969 | 13,192 | 13,109 | 12,732 | 12,291 | 3,099 |
| | M% | 88.19 | 90.20 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 99.27 | 88.19 |
| | M | 2,733 | 3,532 | 4,946 | 6,262 | 8,076 | 9,483 | 10,554 | 11,697 | 12,470 | 12,874 | 13,096 | 13,013 | 12,639 | 12,201 | 2,733 |
| Total | P | 59,692 | 76,805 | 99,240 | 126,778 | 163,566 | 201,590 | 244,830 | 297,363 | 353,239 | 412,409 | 474,745 | 536,848 | 596,751 | 653,617 | 705,435 |
| | M% | 87.78 | 89.46 | 92.80 | 94.87 | 95.09 | 95.08 | 94.92 | 94.79 | 94.68 | 94.56 | 94.56 | 94.56 | 94.56 | 94.61 | 87.78 |
| | M | 52,397 | 68,713 | 92,098 | 120,278 | 155,541 | 191,675 | 232,555 | 282,268 | 334,849 | 390,449 | 449,107 | 507,645 | 564,289 | 618,374 | 668,037 |
| G% | | 1.946 | 2.521 | 2.563 | 2.449 | 2.548 | 2.090 | 1.943 | 1.722 | 1.549 | 1.408 | 1.229 | 1.058 | 0.910 | 0.763 | 0.601 |

3.2. Muslims in West Africa

This region consists of twelve countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Islam entered this region towards the end of the tenth century through interaction with Muslim traders. It was strengthened by its adoption by the rulers of the Tekrur Kingdom in current Senegal in 1030 and the rulers of the Songhai Empire in current Mali in 1010 and the start of Almoravid movement by Abdullah bnu Yassin in 1040. Islam then continued to spread in this region through preaching and commerce.

Thus, the Muslim population remained negligible for the first millennium, and reached 32,000 or 1.1% in 1100AD, increasing to 68,000 or 2.0% in 1200AD, to 0.11 million or 2.9% in 1300AD, to 0.21 million or 5.1% in 1400AD, to 0.32 million or 7.2% in 1500AD, to 0.53 million or 9.4% in 1600AD, to 1.1 million or 14.7% in 1700AD, to 1.6 million or 19.9% in 1800AD, to 2.8 million or 24.3% in 1900, to 40 million or 46.2% in 2000, to 70 million or 49.2% in 2020, and is projected to reach 232 million or 57.2% by 2100, then 221 million or 62.3% by 2200, and then 253 million or 67.6% by 2300.

West Africa has the second highest concentration of Muslims among the five regions covering the African continent. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Africa has been around 11% since the eighteenth century and is expected to decrease to 10% in the second half of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Africa was between 6% and 8% from the end of the eighteenth century until 1970. It continued to increase since then, reaching 12% in 2010, and is expected to remain at 13% after 2030.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 3.2a.

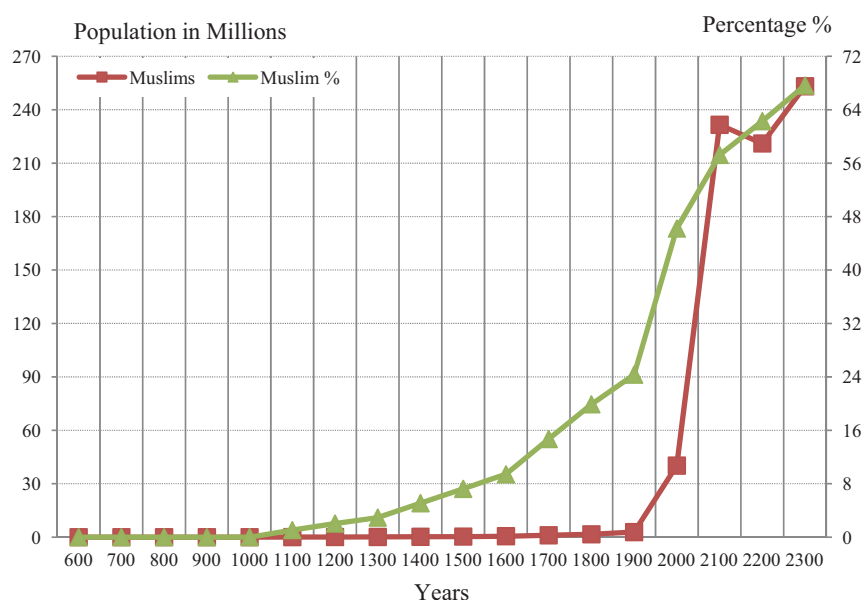


Fig. 3.2a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in West Africa from 600 to 2300.

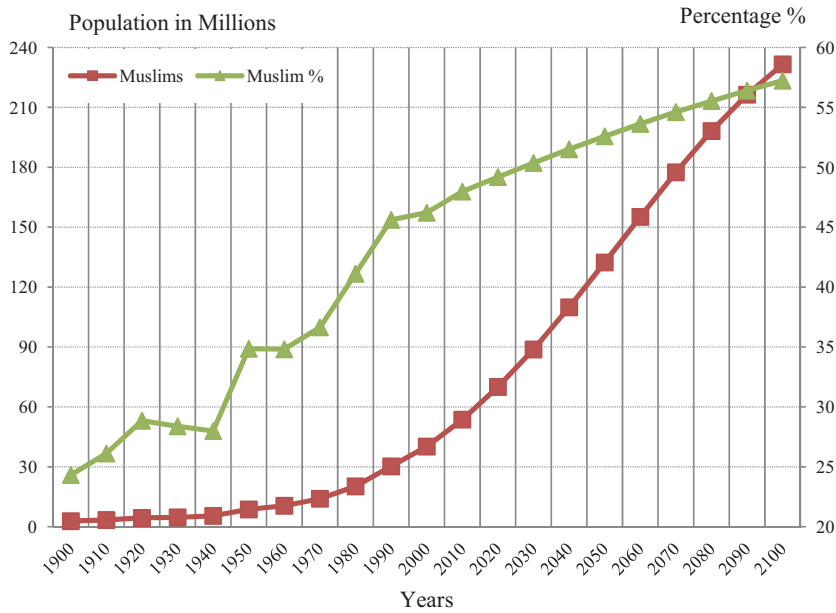


Fig. 3.2b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in West Africa from 1900 to 2100.

A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 3.2b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was increasing slowly until 1970, and is increasing substantially afterwards towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand, more than doubled from 22% in 1860, to 45% in 1990, and is continuing its sharp increase at a lesser pace towards the end of this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 3.2.13, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 3.2a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 3.2b and 3.2c from 1790 to 2100.

3.2.1. Benin

The Republic of Benin has an area of 112,622Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.1. It was occupied by the French in 1872, and gained its independence from France in 1960 as the Republic of Dahomey, but changed its name to Benin in 1975. Islam entered here through trade as early as the fourteenth century. Estimate of the Muslim population increased from 50,000 or 7.6% in 1910 to 70,000 or 8.3% in 1921, to 0.27 million or 13.0% in 1961 (census), to 0.35 million or 13.0% in 1970, to 0.50 million or 15.0% in 1979. Recent census data indicate an increase to 1.01 million or 20.6% in 1992, and 1.65 million or 24.4% in 2002. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3.2 million or 26% in 2020, then 6.4 million or 29% by 2050, and 11.2 million or 34% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.1.



Fig. 3.2.1. Map of the Republic of Benin.

Table 3.2.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Benin.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1910 | 655,000 | 50,000 | 7.63 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 842,137 | 70,000 | 8.31 | [RMM]es |
| 1961 | 2,106,000 | 273,800 | 13.00 | [EWY70]c |
| 1970 | 2,708,000 | 352,000 | 13.00 | [SYB80]es |
| 1979 | 3,331,210 | 499,700 | 15.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1992 | 4,915,555 | 1,011,193 | 20.57 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 6,769,914 | 1,652,953 | 24.42 | [BJ]c |
| 2020 | 12,343,775 | 3,209,382 | 26.00 | es |
| 2050 | 22,137,263 | 6,419,806 | 29.00 | es |
| 2100 | 32,943,598 | 11,200,823 | 34.00 | es |

3.2.2. Burkina Faso

It has a total area of 274,200Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.1. It was occupied by France in 1896. It gained independence from France in 1960 as Upper Volta, but changed its name to Burkina Faso in 1984. Islam entered here with Muslim merchants coming from the northwest during the fifteenth century. However, by 1890 the Muslim population was estimated at 30,000 or 1.4% of the total population. The Muslim population then increased substantially to 250,000 or 10.2% in 1910, to 0.44 million or 14.9% in 1921, and doubled to 0.80 million or 22.6% in 1959, then more than doubled to 2.03 million or 36% in 1975, then almost doubled to 3.58 million or 45% in 1985. Later census data showed that the Muslim population increased to 5.8 million or 55.9% in 1996, to 8.5 million or 60.5% in 2006. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 13 million or 62% in 2020, then 27 million or 65% by 2050, and 53 million or 70% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 3.2.2.



Fig. 3.2.2. Map of Burkina Faso.

Table 3.2.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Burkina Faso.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1890 | 2,135,000 | 30,000 | 1.41 | [IML]es |
| 1910 | 2,455,076 | 250,000 | 10.18 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 2,973,442 | 444,000 | 14.93 | [RMM]es |
| 1959 | 3,534,000 | 800,000 | 22.64 | [IML]es |
| 1975 | 5,638,203 | 2,030,000 | 36.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1985 | 7,964,705 | 3,584,120 | 45.00 | [SYB90]es |
| 1996 | 10,312,609 | 5,764,748 | 55.90 | [UN]c |
| 2006 | 14,017,262 | 8,485,149 | 60.53 | [BF]c |
| 2020 | 20,542,277 | 12,736,212 | 62.00 | es |
| 2050 | 40,932,320 | 26,606,008 | 65.00 | es |
| 2100 | 75,274,016 | 52,691,811 | 70.00 | es |

3.2.3. Cape Verde

The Republic of Cape Verde is an island nation located in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Senegal and Mauritania and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.2. It was uninhabited when it was discovered by the Portuguese in 1456 who named it the Green Cape. It remained under their control until it gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. It has a total area of 4,033Km², comprising ten islands and five islets, the largest of which are Santiago (991Km²) where more than half the population lives and the capital Praia is located, Santo Antão (779Km²) with a tenth of the total population, Boavista (620Km²), Fogo (476Km²) with 8% of the total population, São Nicolau (388Km²), Maio (269Km²), Sao Vicente (227Km²) with a sixth of the total population, Sal (216Km²), Brava (67Km²), Santa Luzia (35Km²) and Raso (7Km²).



Fig. 3.2.3. Map of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Table 3.2.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Cape Verde.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1950 | 148,331 | <5 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1990 | 341,491 | 0 | 0.00 | [CV90]es |
| 2000 | 436,823 | 1,000 | 0.23 | [PEW]es |
| 2010 | 336,050 | 6,008 | 1.79 | [CV10]c |
| 2020 | 531,410 | 10,628 | 2.00 | es |
| 2050 | 635,955 | 17,489 | 2.75 | es |
| 2100 | 552,456 | 22,098 | 4.00 | es |

Islam was brought to these islands in mid 1990s by immigrants from Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Nigeria. According to 1950 census, there were five people affiliated with a non-Christian religion. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from none in 1990, to 1,000 or 0.2% in 2000. The first census recording Muslim was in 2010, which recorded a total population of 491,683 of which 336,050 are fifteen years or older, of whom 6,008 or 1.79% are Muslim. The Muslim population continues to increase as a result of immigration from predominant Muslim countries and conversion of locals. The data is summarized in Table 3.2.3. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a quarter of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 11,000 or 2.0% in 2020, then 17,000 or 2.8% by 2050, and 22,000 or 4.0% by 2100.

3.2.4. Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire has an area of 322,463Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.4. It was occupied by France in 1886 and gained its independence from

**Fig. 3.2.4.** Map of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

Table 3.2.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Côte d'Ivoire.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1910 | 2,000,000 | 250,000 | 12.50 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 1,545,680 | 180,000 | 11.65 | [RMM]es |
| 1957 | 3,048,000 | 661,416 | 21.70 | [CI]es |
| 1965 | 3,840,000 | 902,400 | 23.50 | [SYB70]es |
| 1975 | 6,709,600 | 2,230,942 | 33.25 | [CI]c |
| 1988 | 10,815,694 | 4,182,410 | 38.67 | [UN04]c |
| 1998 | 15,366,298 | 5,946,757 | 38.70 | [CI]c |
| 2005 | 18,020,946 | 6,608,281 | 36.67 | [CI05]s |
| 2012 | 20,594,615 | 8,464,387 | 41.10 | [CI12]s |
| 2020 | 23,769,795 | 9,864,465 | 41.50 | es |
| 2050 | 42,339,426 | 18,205,953 | 43.00 | es |
| 2100 | 76,180,176 | 34,661,980 | 45.50 | es |

France in 1960. Islam entered here through trade starting in the eighteenth century. The traders, who were mostly from Dyula, established Muslim communities in the northern districts which became centers of Islamization for the whole region.

Accordingly, estimates of the Muslim population decreased from 0.3 million or 12.5% in 1910, to 0.2 million or 11.7% in 1921, and continued to increase since then to 0.7 million or 21.7% in 1957, to 0.9 million or 23.5% in 1965. Post-independence censuses indicate an increase to 2.2 million or 33.3% in 1975, to 4.2 million or 38.7% in 1988, to 5.9 million or 38.7% in 1998. And according to a DHS, the Muslim population increased to 6.6 million or 36.7% in 2005, to 8.5 million or 41.1% in 2012. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase at a half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 10 million in 2020, to 18 million by 2050, and to 35 million by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 3.2.4.

3.2.5. The Gambia

The Republic of The Gambia has an area of 11,295Km² and is the smallest country in the continent of Africa. Its map is presented in Figure 3.2.5. It was occupied by

**Fig. 3.2.5.** Map of the Republic of The Gambia.

Table 3.2.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in The Gambia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1914 | 146,100 | 70,000 | 47.91 | [RMM]es |
| 1963 | 315,486 | 268,163 | 85.00 | [GM63]c |
| 1993 | 1,029,376 | 986,009 | 95.79 | [GM93]c |
| 2003 | 1,357,190 | 1,298,165 | 95.65 | [GM03]c |
| 2020 | 2,297,218 | 2,197,289 | 95.65 | es |
| 2050 | 4,865,860 | 4,654,195 | 95.65 | es |
| 2100 | 8,423,355 | 8,056,939 | 95.65 | es |

the British in 1783 and gained its independence from the UK in 1965. Islam entered here after 1050 by Abdullah bnu Yassin and Abo Bakr bnu Omar, the founders of the Almoravid Dynasty with its later capital in Marrakech, current Morocco. By 1914, the Muslim population was estimated at 70,000 or 47.9% of the total population. Later census data show that this number increased to 268,163 or 85.0% in 1963, to one million or 95.8% in 1993, then to 1.3 million or 95.7% in 2003. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 2.2 million in 2020, to 4.7 million by 2050, and to 8.1 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.5.

3.2.6. Ghana

The Republic of Ghana has an area of 238,533Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.6. It was formed from the merger of the British colony of the Gold Coast (most

**Fig. 3.2.6.** Map of the Republic of Ghana.

Table 3.2.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Ghana.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1891 | 1,473,882 | 50,000 | 3.46 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 1,508,000 | 75,000 | 4.97 | [RMM]es |
| 1931 | 3,163,600 | 54,662 | 1.73 | [GH]c |
| 1960 | 6,726,815 | 807,000 | 12.00 | [EWY70]c |
| 1970 | 8,559,313 | 1,027,100 | 12.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1984 | 12,296,081 | 1,598,500 | 13.00 | [SYB90]es |
| 2000 | 18,912,079 | 3,004,794 | 15.89 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 24,658,823 | 4,345,723 | 17.62 | [GH10] |
| 2020 | 29,746,249 | 5,651,787 | 19.00 | es |
| 2050 | 45,669,601 | 10,732,356 | 23.50 | es |
| 2100 | 57,210,393 | 17,735,222 | 31.00 | es |

of current Ghana) and the Togoland trust territory (the eastern part of current Ghana). Gold Coast was occupied by the British in 1874, while Togoland was taken in 1916 from Germans who occupied it since 1884, and split between the British and French. The latter became the nation of Togo after its independence. Ghana in 1957 became the first sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence.

Islam entered here through trade as early as the fourteenth century. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 50,000 or 3.5% in 1891, to 75,000 or 5.0% in 1911. The number of Muslims decreased according to the 1931 British census to 55,000 or 1.7% of the total population. Post-independence censuses show that this number increased to 0.81 million or 12.0% in 1960, to 1.03 million or 12.0% in 1970 (estimate), to 1.60 million or 13.0% in 1984 (estimate), and to 3.00 million or 15.9% in 2000, to 4.35 million or 17.6% in 2010. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by one and a half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 5.7 million or 19% in 2020, to 10.7 million or 23.5% by 2050, then to 17.7 million or 31% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.6.

3.2.7. Guinea

The Republic of Guinea has an area of 245,857Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.7. It was occupied by France in 1898 and gained independence from France in 1958, when it changed its name from French Guinea to simply Guinea. Islam entered here in the fourteenth century through Mali King-dom. It spread further starting the seventeenth century through Qadiri Sufi order (tariqa). Earlier estimates of the Muslim population increased from 1.6 million or 82.8% in 1911, to 1.8 million or 87.4% in 1921. Later census data showed an increase of the Muslim population from 5.0 million or 86.9% in 1983, to 6.2 million or 86.8% in 1996. However, according to DHS, the Muslim population increased from 5.5 million or 81.9% in 1992, to 7.3 million or 84.9% in 1999, to 8.1 million or 84.4% in 2005, and 9.8 million or 85.9% in 2012. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant at 86.77% of the total population; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 12 million in 2020, to 21 million by 2050, and 31 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.7.



Fig. 3.2.7. Map of the Republic of Guinea.

Table 3.2.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guinea.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1911 | 1,876,000 | 1,553,000 | 82.78 | [RMM]es |
| 1921 | 2,008,485 | 1,754,422 | 87.35 | [GNH]es |
| 1972 | 5,143,284 | 3,188,836 | 62.00 | [SYB80]es |
| 1983 | 5,781,300 | 5,024,223 | 86.90 | [IPUMS]c |
| 1992 | 6,734,242 | 5,517,364 | 81.93 | [GN92]s |
| 1996 | 7,156,406 | 6,209,751 | 86.77 | [IPUMS]c |
| 1999 | 8,600,911 | 7,303,034 | 84.91 | [GN99]s |
| 2005 | 9,576,331 | 8,083,381 | 84.41 | [GN05]s |
| 2012 | 11,451,273 | 9,830,918 | 85.85 | [GN12]s |
| 2020 | 13,926,578 | 12,084,092 | 86.77 | es |
| 2050 | 24,465,862 | 21,229,028 | 86.77 | es |
| 2100 | 35,767,557 | 31,035,509 | 86.77 | es |

3.2.8. Guinea-Bissau

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau has an area of 36,125Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.8. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1446 and gained its independence from Portugal in 1974, when it changed its name from Portuguese Guinea to Guinea-Bissau, where Bissau is its capital. Islam entered here in the fourteenth century through Mali Kingdom which conquered these lands. Estimates of the Muslim population changed from 80,000 or 10% in 1896, to 40,000 or 18.6% in 1921, to 0.23 million or 30% in 1979, to 0.30 million or 30% in 1991, to 0.49 million or 38% in 2001, to 0.62 million or 40.0% in 2009. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase at one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach



Fig. 3.2.8. Map of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Table 3.2.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guinea-Bissau.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1896 | 800,000 | 80,000 | 10.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1921 | 215,000 | 40,000 | 18.60 | [RMM]es |
| 1979 | 767,739 | 230,322 | 30.00 | [SYB90]es |
| 1991 | 983,367 | 295,010 | 30.00 | [SYB00]es |
| 2001 | 1,285,715 | 488,572 | 38.00 | [DOS4]es |
| 2009 | 1,548,159 | 619,264 | 40.00 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 2,003,935 | 821,613 | 41.00 | es |
| 2050 | 3,504,224 | 1,541,859 | 44.00 | es |
| 2100 | 5,627,720 | 2,757,583 | 49.00 | es |

0.8 million or 41% in 2020, then 1.5 million or 44% by 2050, and 2.8 million or 49% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.8.

3.2.9. Liberia

The Republic of Liberia has an area of 111,369Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.9. It was established in 1847 by the Americans as a nation of freed black slaves from the USA. Islam entered here in the sixteenth century through Mali Kingdom. By 1921 the Muslim population was estimated at 200,000 or 11.8% of the total population. Later censuses indicate that the Muslim population increased from 294,000 or 14.0% in 1984, to 425,000 or 12.2% in 2008. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to



Fig. 3.2.9. Map of the Republic of Liberia.

Table 3.2.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Liberia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1921 | 1,700,000 | 200,000 | 11.76 | [RMM]es |
| 1984 | 2,101,628 | 294,228 | 14.00 | [LR84]c |
| 2008 | 3,476,608 | 424,685 | 12.22 | [LR]c |
| 2020 | 5,085,874 | 621,494 | 12.22 | es |
| 2050 | 9,391,504 | 1,147,642 | 12.22 | es |
| 2100 | 15,904,600 | 1,943,542 | 12.22 | es |

reach 0.6 million in 2020, then 1.1 million by 2050, and 1.9 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.9.

3.2.10. Senegal

The Republic of Senegal has an area of 196,722Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.10. It was occupied by France in 1850s and gained its independence from France in 1960. Islam entered here in 1030s when the War Jabi King of Tekrur Kingdom embraced Islam. The Kingdom was situated in the north of current Senegal around the Senegal River. War Jabi died in 1040. Islam spread further around 1040 when Abdullah bnu Yassin and Yahya bnu Ibrahim, the founders of the Almoravid Dynasty, isolated themselves in an island at the end of the Senegal River, which separates current Mauritania from Senegal. They were followed by hundreds from which was the seed of Almoravid Dynasty. King Labi son of War Jabi continued the spread of Islam in this region.



Fig. 3.2.10. Map of the Republic of Senegal.

Table 3.2.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Senegal.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|----------|
| 1910 | 1,121,150 | 500,000 | 44.60 | [SNH]es |
| 1921 | 1,225,523 | 915,245 | 74.68 | [RMM]es |
| 1961 | 3,109,840 | 2,789,320 | 89.69 | [UN63]c |
| 1988 | 6,773,417 | 6,353,464 | 93.80 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 9,858,482 | 9,386,177 | 95.21 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2020 | 17,123,417 | 16,395,672 | 95.75 | es |
| 2050 | 32,932,914 | 31,780,262 | 96.50 | es |
| 2100 | 58,180,249 | 56,871,193 | 97.75 | es |

The Muslim population increased slowly as more local chiefs converted to Islam. The Muslim population was estimated at half million or 44.6% in 1910, which increased to 0.9 million or 74.7% in 1921. Post-independence census data show that the Muslim population increased to 2.8 million or 89.7% in 1961, then 6.4 million or 93.8% in 1988, and 9.4 million or 95.2% in 2002. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a quarter of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 16 million or 95.8% in 2020, then 32 million or 96.5% by 2050, and 57 million or 97.8% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.10.

3.2.11. Sierra Leone

The Republic of Sierra Leone has an area of 71,740Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.11. It was occupied by the British in 1787 and gained its independence from the UK in 1961. Islam entered here in the eighteenth century through preachers



Fig. 3.2.11. Map of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Table 3.2.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sierra Leone.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1911 | 1,403,560 | 450,000 | 32.06 | [RMM]es |
| 1963 | 2,180,355 | 763,124 | 35.00 | [IML]es |
| 1985 | 3,515,812 | 2,109,487 | 60.00 | [IML]es |
| 2004 | 4,930,461 | 3,780,473 | 76.68 | [SL]c |
| 2020 | 6,894,241 | 5,286,504 | 76.68 | es |
| 2050 | 10,295,686 | 7,894,732 | 76.68 | es |
| 2100 | 13,889,776 | 10,650,680 | 76.68 | es |

from neighboring Guinea. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from half a million or 32.1% in 1911, to 0.8 million or 35.0% in 1963, to 2.1 million or 60.0% in 1985. According to the 2004 census, number increased to 3.8 million or 76.7% of the total population. Assuming that this percentage remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 5.3 million in 2020, then 7.9 million by 2050, and 10.7 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.11.

3.2.12. Togo

The Togolese Republic has an area of 56,785Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.2.12. Togoland was taken in 1916 from Germans who occupied it since 1884, and split between the British and French. The latter became the nation of Togo after its independence from France in 1960. Islam entered here through trade as early as the fourteenth century. A 1914 estimate of the Muslim population was 30,000 or 2.9% of the total population. According to the 1970 census, this number increased to 226,000 or 11.6%. Later DHS show an increase to 389,000 or 11.4% in 1988 and

**Fig. 3.2.12.** Map of the Togolese Republic.**Table 3.2.12.** Evolution of the Muslim population in Togo.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1914 | 1,032,000 | 30,000 | 2.91 | [RMM]es |
| 1970 | 1,949,470 | 226,186 | 11.60 | [UN79]c |
| 1988 | 3,400,000 | 388,620 | 11.43 | [TG88]s |
| 1998 | 4,242,000 | 519,221 | 12.24 | [TG98]s |
| 2010 | 6,191,155 | 848,188 | 13.70 | [DOS5]s |
| 2020 | 8,075,577 | 1,130,581 | 14.00 | es |
| 2050 | 14,521,494 | 2,141,920 | 14.75 | es |
| 2100 | 24,659,103 | 3,945,456 | 16.00 | es |

519,000 or 12.2% in 1998. A later survey showed an increase to 848,000 or 13.7% in 2010. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.25 of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.1 million or 14.0% in 2020, then 2.1 million or 14.8% by 2050, and 3.9 million or 16.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.2.12.

3.2.13. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered West Africa in the eleventh century and spread through Sufi orders. Islam spread rapidly and almost half of the population of this region is now Muslim. Accordingly, West Africa has the second largest concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning Africa. The Muslim population is expected to continue to increase in number and percentage for the next three centuries. The following tables

Table 3.2a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in West Africa from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 190 | 235 | 270 | 482 | 6,949 | 32,944 | 28,864 | 30,412 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 24.42 | 34.00 | 44.00 | 54.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 21 | 37 | 1,697 | 11,201 | 12,700 | 16,423 |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 400 | 425 | 450 | 475 | 500 | 550 | 700 | 850 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,940 | 2,222 | 11,608 | 75,274 | 67,865 | 70,653 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 55.90 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 90.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 17 | 27 | 31 | 6,489 | 52,692 | 54,292 | 63,588 |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 25 | 60 | 147 | 442 | 552 | 506 | 535 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 30 | 43 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 400 | 425 | 450 | 470 | 490 | 510 | 530 | 550 | 570 | 600 | 800 | 1,050 | 1,150 | 1,355 | 16,131 | 76,180 | 66,995 | 70,854 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12.50 | 12.50 | 38.70 | 45.50 | 50.00 | 55.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 144 | 169 | 6,243 | 34,662 | 33,497 | 38,970 |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 1,229 | 8,423 | 7,292 | 7,650 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 95.79 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1,177 | 8,057 | 6,975 | 7,317 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 350 | 375 | 400 | 430 | 463 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 727 | 926 | 1,190 | 1,325 | 1,800 | 18,825 | 57,210 | 51,076 | 53,624 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.46 | 4.97 | 15.89 | 31.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 19 | 36 | 46 | 89 | 2,991 | 17,735 | 20,430 | 26,812 |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 240 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 315 | 350 | 385 | 420 | 460 | 495 | 630 | 810 | 915 | 1,762 | 8,746 | 35,768 | 30,556 | 32,113 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 80.00 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46 | 99 | 252 | 648 | 757 | 1,459 | 7,589 | 31,036 | 26,514 | 27,864 |

(Continued)

Table 3.2a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Guinea | P | 53 | 57 | 61 | 65 | 69 | 76 | 84 | 92 | 100 | 108 | 138 | 177 | 201 | 386 | 1,273 | 5,628 | 4,863 | 5,092 |
| Bissau | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 38.00 | 49.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 39 | 484 | 2,758 | 2,675 | 3,055 |
| Liberia | P | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 210 | 220 | 230 | 250 | 270 | 350 | 480 | 520 | 641 | 2,892 | 15,905 | 13,542 | 14,203 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 24 | 61 | 75 | 353 | 1,944 | 1,655 | 1,736 |
| Senegal | P | 240 | 255 | 270 | 285 | 300 | 320 | 340 | 360 | 380 | 400 | 450 | 600 | 700 | 1,200 | 9,862 | 58,180 | 51,115 | 54,916 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 95.21 | 97.75 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 68 | 108 | 152 | 200 | 225 | 300 | 312 | 535 | 9,389 | 56,871 | 50,604 | 54,367 |
| Sierra Leone | P | 182 | 195 | 208 | 221 | 234 | 260 | 285 | 310 | 335 | 367 | 468 | 601 | 665 | 1,024 | 4,140 | 13,890 | 10,069 | 10,892 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32.06 | 32.06 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 213 | 328 | 3,174 | 10,651 | 7,721 | 8,352 |
| Togo | P | 96 | 102 | 108 | 114 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 230 | 330 | 360 | 484 | 4,865 | 24,659 | 22,187 | 23,447 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 12.24 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 595 | 3,945 | 3,994 | 4,689 |
| Total | P | 2,201 | 2,349 | 2,497 | 2,645 | 2,791 | 3,017 | 3,355 | 3,693 | 4,046 | 4,389 | 5,594 | 7,200 | 8,108 | 11,594 | 86,963 | 404,613 | 354,932 | 374,391 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | 1.06 | 2.03 | 2.93 | 5.08 | 7.23 | 9.41 | 14.69 | 19.89 | 24.33 | 46.21 | 57.23 | 62.29 | 67.63 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 68 | 108 | 206 | 318 | 527 | 1,057 | 1,613 | 2,820 | 40,184 | 231,573 | 221,088 | 253,216 |
| | G% | - | 0.065 | 0.061 | 0.058 | 0.054 | 0.078 | 0.106 | 0.096 | 0.091 | 0.081 | 0.243 | 0.252 | 0.119 | 0.358 | 2.015 | 1.537 | -0.131 | 0.053 |

Table 3.2b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in West Africa from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 260 | 270 | 280 | 290 | 300 | 310 | 320 | 330 | 340 | 350 | 361 | 482 | 655 | 842 | 1,147 | 1,532 |
| M% | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 7.63 | 8.31 | 8.31 | 8.31 |
| M | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 37 | 50 | 70 | 95 | 127 |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,920 | 1,940 | 1,960 | 1,980 | 2,000 | 2,020 | 2,040 | 2,060 | 2,080 | 2,100 | 2,135 | 2,222 | 2,455 | 2,973 | 2,200 | 2,995 |
| M% | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 10.18 | 14.93 | 14.93 | 14.93 |
| M | 27 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 250 | 444 | 328 | 447 |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 87 | 84 | 76 | 99 | 106 | 147 | 143 | 150 | 151 | 181 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,130 | 1,150 | 1,170 | 1,190 | 1,210 | 1,230 | 1,250 | 1,270 | 1,290 | 1,310 | 1,330 | 1,355 | 1,367 | 1,825 | 2,000 | 2,200 |
| M% | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 11.65 | 11.65 | 11.65 |
| M | 141 | 144 | 146 | 149 | 151 | 154 | 156 | 159 | 161 | 164 | 166 | 169 | 171 | 213 | 233 | 256 |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 30 | 64 | 90 | 133 | 193 | 201 | 223 |
| M% | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 | 47.91 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 31 | 43 | 64 | 92 | 96 | 107 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,300 | 1,325 | 1,350 | 1,374 | 1,400 | 1,440 | 1,480 | 1,520 | 1,579 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,447 | 3,164 | 3,960 |
| M% | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 |
| M | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 53 | 55 | 55 | 57 | 89 | 99 | 42 | 55 | 68 |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 905 | 915 | 925 | 935 | 1,000 | 1,060 | 1,140 | 1,240 | 1,389 | 1,504 | 1,628 | 1,762 | 1,910 | 2,065 | 2,180 | 2,217 |
| M% | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 82.78 | 87.35 | 87.35 | 87.35 |
| M | 749 | 757 | 766 | 774 | 828 | 877 | 944 | 1,026 | 1,150 | 1,245 | 1,348 | 1,459 | 1,581 | 1,804 | 1,904 | 1,937 |

(Continued)

Table 3.2b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Guinea Bissau | P | 199 | 201 | 203 | 205 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 304 | 329 | 356 | 386 | 416 | 452 | 485 | 500 |
| | M% | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 18.60 | 18.60 | 18.60 | 18.60 |
| | M | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 77 | 84 | 90 | 93 |
| Liberia | P | 510 | 520 | 530 | 540 | 550 | 560 | 570 | 580 | 590 | 600 | 610 | 641 | 674 | 709 | 745 | 784 |
| | M% | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 | 11.76 |
| | M | 60 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 71 | 72 | 75 | 79 | 83 | 88 | 92 |
| Senegal | P | 650 | 700 | 750 | 800 | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 1,240 | 1,460 | 1,630 | 1,860 |
| | M% | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 44.60 | 74.68 | 74.68 | 89.69 |
| | M | 290 | 312 | 335 | 357 | 379 | 401 | 424 | 446 | 468 | 491 | 513 | 535 | 553 | 1,090 | 1,217 | 1,668 |
| Sierra Leone | P | 650 | 665 | 680 | 694 | 725 | 750 | 775 | 800 | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,024 | 1,400 | 1,541 | 1,768 | 1,859 |
| | M% | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 | 32.06 |
| | M | 208 | 213 | 218 | 222 | 232 | 240 | 248 | 256 | 273 | 289 | 305 | 328 | 449 | 494 | 567 | 596 |
| Togo | P | 350 | 360 | 370 | 380 | 390 | 400 | 410 | 420 | 430 | 440 | 450 | 484 | 592 | 725 | 887 | 1,064 |
| | M% | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 |
| | M | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 26 | 31 |
| Total | P | 7,931 | 8,108 | 8,286 | 8,461 | 8,724 | 8,995 | 9,287 | 9,591 | 9,992 | 10,362 | 10,790 | 11,594 | 12,984 | 15,382 | 16,557 | 19,375 |
| | M% | 19.81 | 19.89 | 19.97 | 20.05 | 20.52 | 20.89 | 21.36 | 21.96 | 22.83 | 23.45 | 24.07 | 24.33 | 26.11 | 28.85 | 28.38 | 27.99 |
| | M | 1,571 | 1,613 | 1,655 | 1,696 | 1,790 | 1,879 | 1,984 | 2,106 | 2,281 | 2,430 | 2,597 | 2,820 | 3,391 | 4,438 | 4,700 | 5,423 |
| | G% | | 0.221 | 0.217 | 0.210 | 0.306 | 0.306 | 0.320 | 0.322 | 0.410 | 0.364 | 0.405 | 0.718 | 1.133 | 1.695 | 0.736 | 1.571 |

Table 3.2c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in West Africa from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,255 | 2,432 | 2,908 | 3,718 | 5,001 | 6,949 | 9,510 | 12,344 | 15,507 | 18,838 | 22,137 | 25,254 | 28,004 | 30,235 | 31,878 | 32,944 |
| M% | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 20.57 | 24.42 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 32.00 | 33.00 | 34.00 |
| M | 293 | 316 | 378 | 558 | 1,029 | 1,697 | 2,377 | 3,209 | 4,187 | 5,275 | 6,420 | 7,576 | 8,681 | 9,675 | 10,520 | 11,201 |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,284 | 4,829 | 5,625 | 6,823 | 8,811 | 11,608 | 15,540 | 20,542 | 26,564 | 33,472 | 40,932 | 48,670 | 56,362 | 63,581 | 69,963 | 75,274 |
| M% | 22.64 | 22.64 | 36.00 | 45.00 | 55.90 | 55.90 | 60.53 | 62.00 | 63.00 | 64.00 | 65.00 | 66.00 | 67.00 | 68.00 | 69.00 | 70.00 |
| M | 970 | 1,093 | 2,025 | 3,070 | 4,925 | 6,489 | 9,407 | 12,736 | 16,736 | 21,422 | 26,606 | 32,122 | 37,762 | 43,235 | 48,275 | 52,692 |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 178 | 212 | 275 | 302 | 352 | 442 | 488 | 531 | 577 | 613 | 636 | 643 | 634 | 610 | 580 | 552 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.23 | 1.79 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,630 | 3,475 | 5,242 | 8,266 | 12,116 | 16,131 | 18,977 | 23,770 | 29,227 | 35,426 | 42,339 | 49,627 | 57,005 | 64,126 | 70,624 | 76,180 |
| M% | 21.70 | 21.70 | 23.50 | 33.25 | 38.67 | 38.70 | 41.10 | 41.50 | 42.00 | 42.50 | 43.00 | 43.50 | 44.00 | 44.50 | 45.00 | 45.50 |
| M | 571 | 754 | 1,232 | 2,748 | 4,685 | 6,243 | 7,799 | 9,864 | 12,275 | 15,056 | 18,206 | 21,588 | 25,082 | 28,536 | 31,781 | 34,662 |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 271 | 368 | 447 | 604 | 917 | 1,229 | 1,681 | 2,297 | 3,056 | 3,933 | 4,866 | 5,788 | 6,650 | 7,402 | 7,998 | 8,423 |
| M% | 85.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 95.79 | 95.79 | 95.79 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 | 95.65 |
| M | 231 | 313 | 380 | 579 | 878 | 1,177 | 1,608 | 2,197 | 2,923 | 3,762 | 4,654 | 5,536 | 6,361 | 7,080 | 7,650 | 8,057 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,981 | 6,653 | 8,597 | 10,802 | 14,629 | 18,825 | 24,263 | 29,746 | 35,264 | 40,715 | 45,670 | 49,789 | 53,030 | 55,321 | 56,663 | 57,210 |
| M% | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 15.89 | 15.89 | 17.62 | 19.00 | 20.50 | 22.00 | 23.50 | 25.00 | 26.50 | 28.00 | 29.50 | 31.00 |
| M | 598 | 798 | 1,032 | 1,404 | 2,324 | 2,991 | 4,275 | 5,652 | 7,229 | 8,957 | 10,732 | 12,447 | 14,053 | 15,490 | 16,715 | 17,735 |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,094 | 3,577 | 4,209 | 4,495 | 6,020 | 8,746 | 10,876 | 13,927 | 17,322 | 20,898 | 24,466 | 27,803 | 30,710 | 33,033 | 34,709 | 35,768 |
| M% | 86.90 | 86.90 | 86.90 | 86.90 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 | 86.77 |
| M | 2,688 | 3,108 | 3,658 | 3,907 | 5,224 | 7,589 | 9,437 | 12,084 | 15,030 | 18,133 | 21,229 | 24,124 | 26,647 | 28,663 | 30,117 | 31,036 |

(Continued)

Table 3.2c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|--------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Guinea | P | 518 | 636 | 683 | 818 | 1,017 | 1,273 | 1,587 | 2,004 | 2,473 | 2,981 | 3,504 | 4,018 | 4,505 | 4,945 | 5,322 | 5,628 |
| | M% | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 38.00 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 47.00 | 48.00 | 49.00 |
| Bissau | M | 155 | 191 | 205 | 245 | 305 | 484 | 635 | 822 | 1,039 | 1,282 | 1,542 | 1,808 | 2,072 | 2,324 | 2,555 | 2,758 |
| | P | 930 | 1,120 | 1,420 | 1,893 | 2,103 | 2,892 | 3,958 | 5,086 | 6,395 | 7,861 | 9,392 | 10,943 | 12,447 | 13,811 | 14,971 | 15,905 |
| Liberia | M% | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 | 12.22 |
| | M | 130 | 157 | 199 | 265 | 294 | 353 | 484 | 621 | 781 | 961 | 1,148 | 1,337 | 1,521 | 1,688 | 1,829 | 1,944 |
| Senegal | P | 2,477 | 3,178 | 4,218 | 5,569 | 7,514 | 9,862 | 12,951 | 17,123 | 21,856 | 27,209 | 32,933 | 38,693 | 44,350 | 49,649 | 54,290 | 58,180 |
| | M% | 89.69 | 89.69 | 89.69 | 93.80 | 93.80 | 95.21 | 95.50 | 95.75 | 96.00 | 96.25 | 96.50 | 96.75 | 97.00 | 97.25 | 97.50 | 97.75 |
| Sierra Leone | M | 2,221 | 2,850 | 3,783 | 5,224 | 7,048 | 9,389 | 12,368 | 16,396 | 20,981 | 26,189 | 31,780 | 37,435 | 43,019 | 48,284 | 52,932 | 56,871 |
| | P | 1,944 | 2,160 | 2,532 | 3,180 | 4,043 | 4,140 | 5,752 | 6,894 | 8,058 | 9,218 | 10,296 | 11,287 | 12,173 | 12,906 | 13,473 | 13,890 |
| Togo | M% | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 | 76.68 |
| | M | 680 | 756 | 886 | 1,908 | 3,100 | 3,174 | 4,411 | 5,287 | 6,179 | 7,069 | 7,895 | 8,655 | 9,334 | 9,896 | 10,331 | 10,651 |
| Total | P | 1,395 | 1,581 | 2,116 | 2,721 | 3,788 | 4,865 | 6,306 | 8,076 | 10,015 | 12,195 | 14,521 | 16,852 | 19,142 | 21,274 | 23,130 | 24,659 |
| | M% | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.43 | 12.24 | 13.70 | 14.00 | 14.25 | 14.50 | 14.75 | 15.00 | 15.25 | 15.50 | 15.75 | 16.00 |
| Total | M | 162 | 183 | 245 | 316 | 433 | 595 | 864 | 1,131 | 1,427 | 1,768 | 2,142 | 2,528 | 2,919 | 3,297 | 3,643 | 3,945 |
| | P | 24,958 | 30,220 | 38,271 | 49,191 | 66,310 | 86,963 | 111,887 | 142,340 | 176,314 | 213,358 | 251,692 | 289,365 | 325,012 | 356,894 | 383,602 | 404,613 |
| Total | M% | 34.86 | 34.81 | 36.64 | 41.11 | 45.61 | 46.21 | 47.97 | 49.18 | 50.37 | 51.50 | 52.59 | 53.63 | 54.61 | 55.53 | 56.40 | 57.23 |
| | M | 8,700 | 10,520 | 14,023 | 20,224 | 30,246 | 40,184 | 53,673 | 70,010 | 88,801 | 109,888 | 132,371 | 155,176 | 177,474 | 198,190 | 216,370 | 231,573 |
| Total | G% | 2,532 | 1,913 | 2,362 | 2,510 | 2,986 | 2,711 | 2,520 | 2,407 | 2,140 | 1,907 | 1,652 | 1,395 | 1,162 | 0,936 | 0,722 | 0,533 |

present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 3.2a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 3.2b and 3.2c for current countries in West Africa. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

3.3. Muslims in East Africa

This region consists of twelve countries and territories: Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mayotte, Réunion, Seychelles, Somalia, and Tanzania. Islam entered here when in Rajab 8BH, or May 614AD, sixteen persecuted Muslims fled to the Axumite port city of Zeila in present-day Somalia near the border with Djibouti, to seek protection from the Quraysh at the court of the Axumite Emperor, an-Najashi, in modern Ethiopia. They were followed by 101 Muslims later in the same year and preached Islam in these lands. After the Muslim conquest of Mecca Ramadan 8H, or January 630AD and the subsequent spread of Islam throughout the Arabian Peninsula, Islam continued to spread in this region through trade. Islam entered the islands further in the Indian Ocean in the nineteenth century with workers brought from India by the British.

Thus through commerce and migration, Islam spread amongst the coastal lines of this region from Eritrea in the north to Tanzania in the south and deeper into Ethiopia. Eventually, several Muslim sultanates were established covering Djibouti and parts of its neighboring countries: Shewa (896–1285), followed by Ifat (1285–1415), then Adal (1415–1555), in addition to others. By 1806, the entire coast from Northern Mozambique to southern Somalia was under the control of the Sultanate of Oman, based in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 52,000 or 2.0% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 0.18 million or 6.4% in 800AD, to 0.37 million or 11.8% in 900AD, to 0.65 million or 19.0% in 1000AD, to 0.86 million or 21.2% in 1100AD, to 1.15 million or 24.2% in 1200AD, to 1.43 million or 26.2% in 1300AD, to 1.78 million or 28.6% in 1400AD, to 2.21 million or 31.0% in 1500AD, to 2.53 million or 31.4% in 1600AD, to 3.05 million or 32.9% in 1700AD, to 3.5 million or 30.6% in 1800AD, to 7.1 million or 33.4% in 1900, to 46 million or 28.6% in 2000, to 81 million or 29.3% in 2020, and is projected to reach 270 million or 31.1% by 2100, then 261 million or 33.4% by 2200, and then 294 million or 35.7% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Africa has increased from 16% at the start of the nineteenth century to 19% by its end, remained between 18% and 20% during the twentieth century, and is expected to remain around 21% through much of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Africa was between 13% and 15% throughout the nineteenth century, but decreased to 12% towards the end of the twentieth century, and is expected to increase to 16% throughout the second half of the twenty-first century.

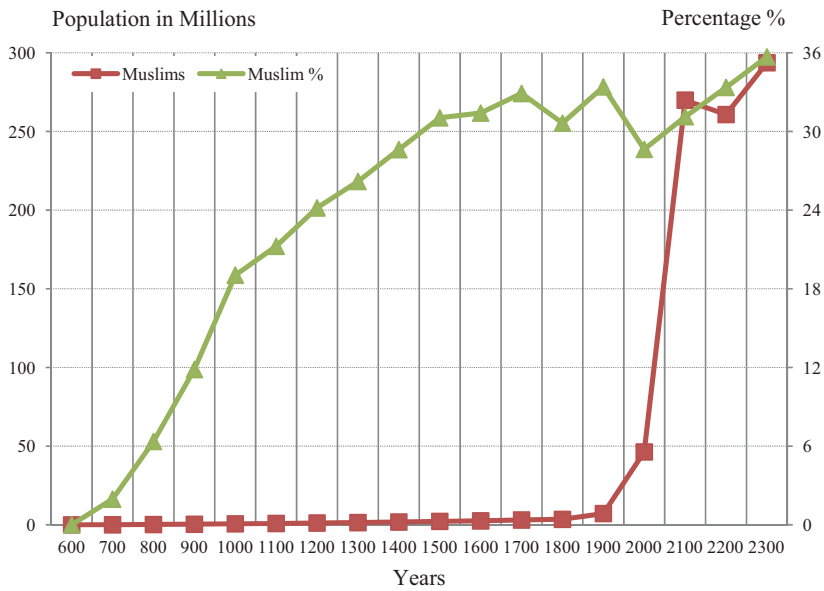


Fig. 3.3a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in East Africa from 600 to 2300.

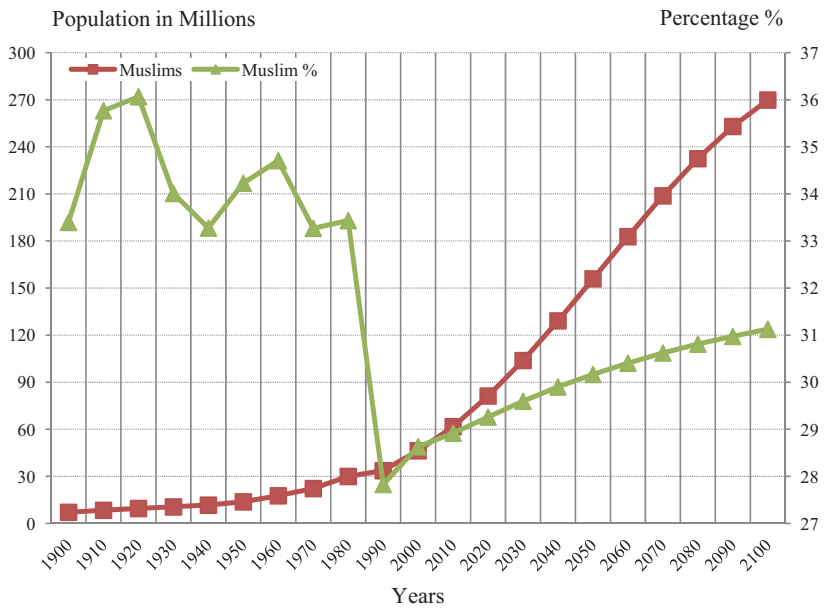


Fig. 3.3b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in East Africa from 1900 to 2100.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 3.3a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 3.3b. This shows that the Muslim popula-

tion in this region was increasing slowly until 1970, and is increasing substantially afterwards towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand, increased sharply from 26.5% in 1870, peaking at almost 33% in 1910, but decreased equally fast to less than 28% in 1970, and is generally increasing since then and expected to continue its slow increase towards the end of this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 3.3.13, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 3.3a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 3.3b and 3.3c from 1790 to 2100.

3.3.1. Comoros

The Union of the Comoros has an area 2,235Km² consisting of three main islands: Njazidja (1,146Km²) with half of the population and where the capital Moroni is located, Nzwani (424Km²), and Mwali (290Km²), with only 6% of the population. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 3.3.1. The French occupied the Islands in 1886 and gained their independence from France in 1975. Islam entered these islands early ninth century through Muslim traders from the Arabian Peninsula. By the eleventh century it became part of the Kilwa Muslim Sultanate. By 1497, and with the fall of the Kilwa Sultanate, each of the three main islands became an independent sultanate until they were all captured by the French. Almost all the population is Muslim: 100% up to 1966, and more than 99% after 1980. Assuming that this percentage remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to reach



Fig. 3.3.1. Map of the Union of the Comoros.

Table 3.3.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Comoros.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1918 | 96,180 | 96,180 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1948 | 123,754 | 123,754 | 100 | [SYB50]es |
| 1966 | 216,587 | 216,587 | 100 | [SYB70]es |
| 1980 | 335,150 | 331,800 | 99.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1991 | 446,817 | 442,349 | 99.00 | [DOS01]es |
| 2003 | 575,660 | 569,903 | 99.00 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 859,792 | 851,194 | 99.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,507,649 | 1,492,573 | 99.00 | es |
| 2100 | 2,537,607 | 2,512,231 | 99.00 | es |

0.9 million in 2020, then 1.5 million by 2050, and 2.5 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.1.

3.3.2. Djibouti

The Republic of Djibouti has an area of 23,200Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.3.2. It was occupied by France in 1897 and used to be called French Somaliland, then changed its name in 1958 to French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, and then became Djibouti upon independence in 1977. Almost the whole population is Muslim, with percentage fluctuating between 97% in 1946 to 100% in 1917 and 1960, to 99% in 2009. The non-Muslim population consists of foreigners. From 1960 to 2009 the total population increased by more than tenfold. A summary



Fig. 3.3.2. Map of the Republic of Djibouti.

Table 3.3.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Djibouti.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1885 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 100 | [JAN]es |
| 1917 | 210,000 | 210,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1946 | 44,800 | 43,300 | 96.65 | [SYB50]es |
| 1960 | 81,200 | 81,200 | 100 | [KET86]es |
| 2009 | 818,159 | 809,977 | 99.00 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 964,559 | 954,913 | 99.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,244,329 | 1,231,886 | 99.00 | es |
| 2100 | 1,300,024 | 1,287,024 | 99.00 | es |

of the data is provided in Table 3.3.2. Assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population remains at 99%; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.0 million in 2020, then 1.2 million by 2050, and 1.3 million by 2100.

3.3.3. Eritrea

The State of Eritrea has an area of 117,600Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.3.3. It was taken by Italy from the Ottoman Empire in 1885. It was then taken from them by the British in 1941 and gained independence from the UK as part of Ethiopia in 1952. It gained its independence from Ethiopia in 1991. According to the 1905 census, the Muslim population was 152,000 or 55.4% of the total population. Later estimates of the Muslim population increased from 0.23 million

**Fig. 3.3.3.** Map of the State of Eritrea.

Table 3.3.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Eritrea.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1905 | 274,944 | 152,177 | 55.35 | [EJB]c |
| 1922 | 406,000 | 225,000 | 55.42 | [RMM]es |
| 1970 | 1,836,800 | 918,400 | 50.00 | [SYB70]es |
| 1984 | 2,748,304 | 1,374,152 | 50.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1995 | 3,189,000 | 1,217,560 | 38.18 | [ER95]s |
| 2002 | 3,900,000 | 1,543,230 | 39.57 | [ER]s |
| 2020 | 7,727,090 | 3,057,610 | 39.57 | es |
| 2050 | 14,313,867 | 5,663,997 | 39.57 | es |
| 2100 | 21,760,993 | 8,610,825 | 39.57 | es |

or 55.4% in 1922, to 0.92 million or 50.0% in 1970, to 1.37 million or 50.0% in 1984. According to DHS, the Muslim population increased to 1.2 million or 38.2% in 1995, to 1.5 million or 39.6% in 2002. The population is predominantly Muslim in the eastern and western lowlands and mainly Christian in the highlands. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3.1 million in 2020, then 5.7 million by 2050, and 8.6 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.3.

3.3.4. Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has an area of 1,104,300Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.3.4. It was briefly occupied by the Italians between



Fig. 3.3.4. Map of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Table 3.3.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Ethiopia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1924 | 8,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 37.50 | [RMM]es |
| 1984 | 39,868,572 | 17,803,442 | 44.66 | [SYB85]es |
| 1994 | 53,130,782 | 17,412,432 | 32.77 | [UN04]c |
| 2007 | 73,918,505 | 25,045,550 | 33.88 | [ET]c |
| 2020 | 111,521,378 | 38,474,875 | 34.50 | es |
| 2050 | 187,572,656 | 67,526,156 | 36.00 | es |
| 2100 | 243,415,842 | 93,715,099 | 38.50 | es |

1936 and 1941 and formerly known as Abyssinia. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 3.0 million or 37.5% in 1924, to 17.8 million or 44.7% in 1984. Later census data indicate that the Muslim population increased to 17 million or 32.8% in 1994, to 25 million or 33.9% in 2007. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 38 million or 34.5% in 2020, then 68 million or 36.0% by 2050, and 94 million or 38.5% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.4.

3.3.5. Kenya

The Republic of Kenya has an area of 580,367Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.3.5. It was occupied by the British in 1888 and gained its independence



Fig. 3.3.5. Map of the Republic of Kenya.

Table 3.3.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Kenya.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1921 | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 40.00 | [RMM]es |
| 1948 | 5,373,078 | 231,040 | 4.30 | [KE48]c |
| 1962 | 8,048,000 | 309,100 | 3.84 | [UN71]c |
| 1989 | 25,000,000 | 885,000 | 3.54 | [KE89]s |
| 1993 | 28,113,000 | 1,380,348 | 4.91 | [KE93]s |
| 1998 | 28,611,000 | 1,396,217 | 4.88 | [KE98]s |
| 2003 | 33,142,000 | 2,323,254 | 7.01 | [KE03]s |
| 2009 | 38,412,088 | 4,304,798 | 11.21 | [KE]c |
| 2020 | 53,905,606 | 6,084,145 | 11.50 | es |
| 2050 | 97,172,706 | 12,632,452 | 13.00 | es |
| 2100 | 160,423,448 | 24,865,634 | 15.50 | es |

from the UK in 1963. The Muslim population was estimated in 1921 at one million or 40% of the total population. However, according to census data, this population was 231,000 or 4.3% in 1948, and 309,000 or 3.8% in 1962. According to DHS, these numbers increased to 885,000 or 3.5% in 1989, then 1.4 million or 4.9% in 1993 and 1998, then 2.3 million or 7.0% in 2003. The 2009 census indicate that the Muslim population reached 4.3 million or 11.2% of the total population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 6 million or 11.5% in 2020, then 13 million or 13.0% by 2050, and 25 million or 15.5% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.5.

3.3.6. *Madagascar*

The Republic of Madagascar has an area of 587,041Km² occupying the fourth largest island in the World. A map of this island nation is presented in Figure 3.3.6. It was occupied by the French in 1883 and gained its independence from France in 1960. Islam entered the northern part of this island during the ninth century through Muslim traders from the Arabian Peninsula. Islam also entered from the South in 1480 with Malay settlers. Estimates of the Muslim population fluctuated between 70,000 or 2.0% in 1887, to 0.56 million or 16.3% in 1918, to 0.38 million or 5.0% in 1975. Moreover, according to DHS, Muslims decreased to 0.12 million or 0.9% in 1992, then 0.10 million or 0.7% in 1997, and then increased to 0.17 million or 0.8% in 2009. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.23 million in 2020, then 0.45 million by 2050, and 0.85 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.6.



Fig. 3.3.6. Map of the Republic of Madagascar.

Table 3.3.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Madagascar.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1887 | 3,520,000 | 70,000 | 1.99 | [JAN]es |
| 1918 | 3,435,970 | 559,595 | 16.29 | [RMM]es |
| 1975 | 7,603,790 | 380,000 | 5.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1992 | 12,650,000 | 118,910 | 0.94 | [MG92]s |
| 1997 | 14,624,000 | 103,830 | 0.71 | [MG97]s |
| 2009 | 21,281,844 | 172,383 | 0.81 | [MG09]s |
| 2020 | 27,798,005 | 225,164 | 0.81 | es |
| 2050 | 55,497,589 | 449,530 | 0.81 | es |
| 2100 | 105,128,295 | 851,539 | 0.81 | es |

3.3.7. Mauritius

The Republic of Mauritius is an island nation with area 2,040Km², consisting of Mauritius (1,865Km²) and its dependent islands of Rodrigues (104Km²), Agalega Archipelago (70Km²) and St. Brandon Rocks (1Km²). The latter also known as Cargados Carajos Shoals, consist of sixteen islands and islets 300Km northeast of Mauritius that are mainly fishing outposts with no permanent residents. Agalega consists of two islands 1,000Km east of Mauritius with a population of around 300. The Island of Rodrigues has 3% of the population and is located 560Km east of the Island of Mauritius. A map of these islands is presented in Figures 3.3.7a and 3.3.7b. Mauritius was sighted by the Portuguese in 1507 who claimed possession of it nearly the whole of the sixteenth century. The first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch, in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honor of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession by the French in 1715, which lost it to the British in 1810. The Islands gained its independence from the UK in 1968. Islam entered here in early eighteenth century with immigrant workers from India brought by the French. The first mosque was established in 1805. After the British took over, they continued bringing workers from India as part of the British indentured workers system.

The 1891 and 1901 censuses show that about 13% and 16% of all Indian population was Muslim, respectively. When inferring religious adherence from ethnic affiliation, we assume that 13% of Indians in 1871 and before as Muslim, while 16% of Indians in 1911 and after as Muslims. Thus, in the Republic of Mauritius and per census data, the Muslim population increased from 7,000 or 4.4% in 1846, to 10,000 or 5.5% in 1851, to 25,000 or 8.1% in 1861, to 28,000 or 8.8% in 1871, to 35,000



Fig. 3.3.7a. Map of the Island of Mauritius.



Fig. 3.3.7b. Map of the Island of Rodrigues.

Table 3.3.7a. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Republic of Mauritius.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|----------|
| 1846 | 158,462 | 7,000 | 4.42 | [GB01]e |
| 1851 | 181,318 | 10,000 | 5.52 | [GB01]e |
| 1861 | 310,743 | 25,000 | 8.05 | [GB01]e |
| 1871 | 317,150 | 28,000 | 8.83 | [GB01]e |
| 1881 | 361,305 | 35,000 | 9.69 | [SYB90]c |
| 1891 | 371,655 | 34,763 | 9.35 | [SYB00]c |
| 1901 | 378,195 | 41,235 | 10.90 | [GB01]c |
| 1911 | 373,620 | 41,230 | 11.04 | [MUH]e |
| 1921 | 383,069 | 42,480 | 11.09 | [MUH]e |
| 1931 | 401,440 | 42,980 | 10.71 | [MUH]e |
| 1944 | 431,070 | 42,440 | 9.85 | [MUH]e |
| 1952 | 514,533 | 77,086 | 14.98 | [UN56]c |
| 1962 | 699,954 | 110,414 | 15.77 | [UN63]c |
| 1972 | 850,968 | 137,087 | 16.11 | [UN73]c |
| 1983 | 997,844 | 125,053 | 12.53 | [UN88]c |
| 1990 | 1,056,660 | 171,670 | 16.25 | [UN04]c |
| 2000 | 1,178,848 | 196,240 | 16.65 | [UN04]c |
| 2011 | 1,236,817 | 213,969 | 17.30 | [MU]c |
| 2020 | 1,271,094 | 228,797 | 18.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,230,971 | 240,039 | 19.50 | es |
| 2100 | 982,802 | 216,216 | 22.00 | es |

or 9.7% in 1881 and 9.4% in 1891. It remained around 42,000, ranging from 9.9% to 10.9% between 1901 and 1944. It continued to increase since then to 77,000 or 15.4% in 1952, to 110,000 or 16.2% in 1962, to 137,000 or 16.6% in 1972, then decreased to 125,000 or 13.0% in 1983, then increased to 172,000 or 16.3% in 1990, then to 196,000 or 16.7% in 2000, and 214,000 or 17.3% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.23 million or 18.0% in 2020, then 0.24 million or 19.5% by 2050, but will decrease to 0.22 million or 22.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.7a.

Table 3.3.7b. Evolution of the Muslim population on the Island of Rodrigues.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1901 | 3,162 | 34 | 1.08 | [GB01]e |
| 1952 | 13,333 | 72 | 0.54 | [UN56]c |
| 1962 | 18,335 | 82 | 0.45 | [UN63]c |
| 1972 | 24,769 | 90 | 0.36 | [UN73]c |
| 1983 | 33,082 | 84 | 0.25 | [UN88]c |
| 2000 | 35,779 | 301 | 0.84 | [MU]c |
| 2011 | 40,434 | 386 | 0.95 | [MU]c |

Almost all the Muslim population lives in the Island of Mauritius. On the Island of Rodrigues and per census data as shown in Table 3.3.7b, the Muslim population increased from 34 or 1.1% in 1901, to 72 or 0.5% in 1952, to 82 or 0.5% in 1962, to 90 or 0.4% in 1972, then decreased to 84 or 0.3% in 1983, but increased to 301 or 0.8% in 2000, and 386 or 1.0% in 2011.

3.3.8. Mayotte

This is an Overseas Department of France that it occupied since 1843. It has a total area of 375Km² consisting of the main island of Mayotte or Mahoré (360Km²), Pamanzi (13Km²), and about a dozen much smaller islands surrounding the main island. Its map is presented in Figure 3.3.8. Mayotte used to be the fourth and southernmost of the Comoros Islands group until it was separated by the French in 1975, when the Comoros gained their independence from France.

**Fig. 3.3.8.** Map of Mayotte French Overseas Department.

Table 3.3.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Mayotte.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1918 | 13,425 | 13,425 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1946 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 100 | [SYB50]es |
| 1966 | 32,607 | 32,607 | 100 | [SYB70]es |
| 2012 | 212,645 | 209,243 | 98.40 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 263,968 | 259,745 | 98.40 | es |
| 2050 | 465,676 | 458,225 | 98.40 | es |
| 2100 | 655,577 | 645,088 | 98.40 | es |

Like the other Comoros Islands, Islam entered these islands early ninth century through Muslim traders from the Arabian Peninsula. By the eleventh century it became part of the Kilwa Muslim Sultanate. By 1497, and with the fall of the Kilwa Sultanate, Mayotte became an independent sultanate until it was taken by the French. Before its separation from the Comoros Islands, all the population was estimated to be Muslim. However the percentage of Muslims decreased to 98.4% by 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.26 million in 2020, then 0.46 million by 2050, and 0.65 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.8.

3.3.9. Réunion

This is an Overseas Department of France that it occupied since 1638. It is a single island with total area of 2,512Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.3.9.

**Fig. 3.3.9.** Map of Réunion French Overseas Department.

Table 3.3.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Réunion.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1849 | 120,900 | 0 | 0 | [REH]es |
| 1897 | 173,192 | 204 | 0.12 | [REH]es |
| 1926 | 182,637 | 3,000 | 1.64 | [RMM]es |
| 1982 | 515,814 | 14,000 | 2.71 | [KET86]es |
| 1999 | 706,300 | 30,000 | 4.25 | [PEW]es |
| 2010 | 821,136 | 50,000 | 6.09 | [RE]es |
| 2020 | 941,164 | 65,881 | 7.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,124,977 | 112,498 | 10.00 | es |
| 2100 | 1,149,776 | 172,466 | 15.00 | es |

It was known to Arabs and Africans centuries before its discovery by the Portuguese in 1507, when it was uninhabited. It was claimed by the French in 1642 and named Bourbon Island. However, it was only settled in 1665 with a population of twenty, then ninety in 1671, 269 in 1969, and 734 in 1704. It was named Réunion in 1793 to commemorate the union of revolutionaries from Marseille with the National Guard in Paris, which took place on August 10th, 1792. Islam came here in 1854 with the arrival of Muslim immigrant workers from Gujarat, India. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from none in 1849, to 204 or 0.1% in 1897 when they built their first mosque in the island, to 3,000 or 1.6% in 1926, to 14,000 or 2.7% in 1982, to 30,000 or 4.3% in 1999, and to 50,000 or 6.1% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 66,000 or 7% in 2020, then 112,000 or 10% by 2050, and 172,000 or 15% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.9.

3.3.10. Seychelles

The Republic of Seychelles has an area of 455Km² consisting of 116 islands spread over 1.4 million Km² of the Southwest Indian Ocean. The largest islands are Mahé (155Km²) with over 85% of the population and where the capital Victoria is located, Aldabra (129Km²), Praslin (38Km²), Silhouette (20Km²) and La Dique (10Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 3.3.10. The islands were occupied by the British in 1810 and gained their independence from the UK in 1976.

Islam entered here around mid-nineteenth century with labor workers brought by the British from India as part of the British indentured labor system. According to census data, the Muslim population increased from 68 or 0.4% in 1901, to 132 or 0.3% in 1960, to 176 or 0.3% in 1971, to 328 or 0.5% in 1987, to 506 or 0.7% in 1994, to 866 or 1.1% in 2002, to 1,459 or 1.6% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.4 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2,000 or 2.0% in 2020, then 3,000 or 3.2% by 2050, and 4,500 or 5.2% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.10.



Fig. 3.3.10. Map of the Republic of Seychelles.

Table 3.3.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Seychelles.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1901 | 19,258 | 68 | 0.35 | [GB01]c |
| 1960 | 41,425 | 132 | 0.32 | [UN56]c |
| 1971 | 52,650 | 176 | 0.33 | [UN63]c |
| 1987 | 68,598 | 328 | 0.48 | [UN73]c |
| 1994 | 74,331 | 506 | 0.68 | [UN88]c |
| 2002 | 81,755 | 866 | 1.06 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 90,945 | 1,459 | 1.60 | [SC]c |
| 2020 | 95,776 | 1,916 | 2.00 | es |
| 2050 | 99,695 | 3,190 | 3.20 | es |
| 2100 | 86,720 | 4,509 | 5.20 | es |

3.3.11. Somalia

The Federal Republic of Somalia has a total area of 637,657Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.3.11. The current land occupied by Somalia used to consist of Italian Somaliland (southern two-thirds) and British Somaliland (northern third). The former was occupied by the Italians in 1888, while the latter was occupied by



Fig. 3.3.11. Map of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Table 3.3.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in Somalia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1911 | 700,000 | 700,000 | 100 | [SYB15]es |
| 1922 | 650,000 | 650,000 | 100 | [RMM]es |
| 1947 | 1,671,000 | 1,667,000 | 99.76 | [SYB50]es |
| 1975 | 4,089,200 | 4,089,200 | 100 | [SYB80]es |
| 1987 | 7,114,431 | 7,114,431 | 100 | [KET86]es |
| 2010 | 10,112,453 | 10,112,453 | 100 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 12,819,955 | 12,819,955 | 100 | es |
| 2050 | 27,075,565 | 27,075,565 | 100 | es |
| 2100 | 53,965,985 | 53,965,985 | 100 | es |

the British in 1888. Britain withdrew from British Somaliland in 1960 to allow its protectorate to join with Italian Somaliland and form the new nation of Somalia. The entire population remained Muslim for the last two centuries as summarized in Table 3.3.11. In 1991, the Somali government had collapsed and the country entered a civil war. Concurrently, the lands of former British Somaliland, was declared the Republic of Somaliland. It remains independent but internationally unrecognized. Assuming that the entire population will remain Muslim; then the

Muslim population will increase to 13 million in 2020, to 27 million by 2050, and to 54 million by 2100.

3.3.12. Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania has an area of 947,300Km², including the islands of Mafia (422Km²), Pemba (984Km²), and Unguja or Zanzibar (1,575Km²). The last two islands and small islands surrounding them comprise the semi-autonomous region of Zanzibar. A map of this country is presented in Figure 3.3.12.

The mainland was occupied by the Germans in 1884 but they lost it to the British between 1914 and 1919. The British also occupied the Islands of Zanzibar in 1919. The mainland was named Tanganyika by the British in 1920. Tanganyika and Zanzibar gained independence from the UK in 1961 and 1963, respectively. They united in 1964 to form Tanzania, where the name is formed using the first three letters of each of the two united countries.

Islam entered the eastern coast around 830 through Muslim traders from the Arabian Peninsula. Eventually, Ali ben Hassan established the Kilwa Sultanate, which lasted until it was conquered by the Portuguese in 1508. By the end of the



Fig. 3.3.12. Map of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Table 3.3.12. Evolution of the Muslim population in Tanzania.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1921 | 4,199,462 | 599,462 | 14.28 | [RMM]es |
| 1948 | 7,674,431 | 2,109,219 | 27.49 | [TZH]c |
| 1957 | 8,964,447 | 2,976,700 | 33.21 | [TZH]c |
| 1967 | 11,762,915 | 3,361,981 | 28.58 | [TZ67]c |
| 1992 | 27,236,100 | 8,356,035 | 30.68 | [TZ92]s |
| 1996 | 30,780,453 | 9,532,706 | 30.97 | [TZ96]s |
| 1999 | 33,183,093 | 10,817,688 | 32.60 | [TZ99]s |
| 2005 | 38,824,384 | 11,693,904 | 30.12 | [TZ05]s |
| 2020 | 60,385,299 | 18,188,052 | 30.12 | es |
| 2050 | 129,417,062 | 38,980,419 | 30.12 | es |
| 2100 | 275,623,695 | 83,017,857 | 30.12 | es |

seventeenth century, the Portuguese were driven out with the help of the Sultanate of Oman, which claimed these lands in 1698. In 1861, with the help of the British, this African side of the Sultanate of Oman was separated as Zanzibar Sultanate.

The Muslim population was estimated in 1921 at 0.6 million or 14.3% of the total population. According to census data, the Muslim population increased in number from 2.1 million or 27.5% in 1948, to 3.0 million or 33.2% in 1957, to 3.4 million or 28.6% in 1967. According to DHS, the numbers increased to 8.4 million or 30.7% in 1992, then 9.5 million or 31.0% in 1996, to 10.8 million or 32.6% in 1999 and 11.7 million or 30.1% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 18 million in 2020, then 39 million by 2050, and 83 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.3.12.

3.3.13. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered East Africa during the first decade of the start of Islam as many companions of the prophet Mohammed migrated to Abyssinia. Islam spread slowly, and by now almost a third of the population of this region is Muslim. The Muslim population is expected to continue its slow increase for the next three centuries. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 3.3a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 3.3b and 3.3c for current countries in East Africa. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

Table 3.3a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in East Africa from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Comoros | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 67 | 528 | 2,538 | 2,191 | 2,280 |
| | M% | - | - | 50.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 67 | 523 | 2,512 | 2,169 | 2,257 |
| Djibouti | P | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 723 | 1,300 | 1,132 | 1,192 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 716 | 1,287 | 1,120 | 1,180 |
| Eritrea | P | 53 | 56 | 59 | 62 | 65 | 80 | 95 | 110 | 130 | 146 | 162 | 195 | 669 | 3,939 | 21,761 | 18,983 | 20,018 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 |
| | M | - | 6 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 40 | 57 | 66 | 78 | 88 | 97 | 108 | 370 | 1,559 | 8,611 | 7,512 | 7,921 |
| Ethiopia | P | 755 | 800 | 845 | 890 | 935 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,870 | 2,104 | 2,338 | 2,850 | 9,630 | 66,024 | 243,416 | 215,349 | 226,216 |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 33.88 | 38.50 | 44.00 | 49.00 |
| | M | - | 8 | 42 | 89 | 140 | 220 | 325 | 450 | 748 | 842 | 935 | 1,069 | 3,611 | 22,369 | 93,715 | 94,754 | 110,846 |
| Kenya | P | 320 | 365 | 410 | 455 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,730 | 1,830 | 31,285 | 160,423 | 154,695 | 164,181 |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 7.01 | 15.50 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| | M | - | 4 | 21 | 23 | 50 | 60 | 105 | 120 | 250 | 360 | 490 | 692 | 732 | 2,193 | 24,866 | 30,939 | 41,045 |
| Madagascar | P | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 700 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,550 | 2,969 | 15,745 | 105,128 | 93,460 | 97,891 |
| | M% | - | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 0.71 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| | M | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 31 | 59 | 112 | 852 | 757 | 793 |
| Mauritius | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 59 | 378 | 1,185 | 983 | 995 | 1,050 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 9.69 | 10.90 | 16.65 | 22.00 | 26.00 | 30.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 6 | 41 | 197 | 216 | 259 | 315 |

(Continued)

Table 3.3a. (Continued)

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mayotte | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 149 | 656 | 652 | 681 |
| | M% | - | - | - | 50.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 |
| | M | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 147 | 645 | 641 | 670 |
| Réunion | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 70 | 173 | 736 | 1,150 | 1,143 | 1,194 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.12 | 4.25 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 31 | 172 | 229 | 299 |
| Seychelles | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 80 | 87 | 75 | 82 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 1.06 | 5.20 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Somalia | P | 320 | 340 | 360 | 380 | 400 | 475 | 550 | 700 | 800 | 800 | 950 | 990 | 1,653 | 7,385 | 53,966 | 48,860 | 50,862 |
| | M% | - | 10.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | - | 34 | 108 | 228 | 400 | 475 | 550 | 700 | 800 | 800 | 950 | 990 | 1,653 | 7,385 | 53,966 | 48,860 | 50,862 |
| Tanzania | P | 820 | 940 | 1,060 | 1,180 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 2,200 | 2,600 | 3,000 | 3,400 | 3,870 | 3,968 | 34,021 | 275,624 | 244,086 | 257,187 |
| | M% | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 32.60 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 |
| | M | - | - | - | 12 | 26 | 60 | 102 | 152 | 312 | 420 | 544 | 553 | 567 | 11,091 | 83,018 | 73,519 | 77,465 |
| Total | P | 2,391 | 2,645 | 2,898 | 3,151 | 3,405 | 4,061 | 4,752 | 5,444 | 6,231 | 7,115 | 8,067 | 9,270 | 11,348 | 161,800 | 867,031 | 781,620 | 822,834 |
| | M% | - | 1.96 | 6.35 | 11.84 | 19.04 | 21.24 | 24.17 | 26.19 | 28.61 | 31.04 | 31.40 | 32.90 | 30.64 | 28.63 | 31.13 | 33.36 | 35.69 |
| | M | - | 52 | 184 | 373 | 648 | 863 | 1,149 | 1,426 | 1,783 | 2,208 | 2,533 | 3,049 | 3,477 | 46,323 | 269,864 | 260,763 | 293,659 |
| | G% | - | 0.101 | 0.091 | 0.084 | 0.078 | 0.176 | 0.157 | 0.136 | 0.135 | 0.126 | 0.139 | 0.202 | 0.635 | 2.023 | 1.679 | -0.104 | 0.051 |

Table 3.3b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in East Africa from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 80 | 96 | 110 | 128 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 80 | 96 | 110 | 128 |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 49 | 54 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 49 | 54 |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 190 | 195 | 200 | 205 | 230 | 260 | 300 | 350 | 429 | 498 | 577 | 669 | 780 | 900 | 1,040 | 1,100 |
| M% | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.35 | 55.42 | 55.42 | 55.42 |
| M | 105 | 108 | 111 | 113 | 127 | 144 | 166 | 194 | 237 | 276 | 319 | 370 | 432 | 499 | 576 | 610 |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,800 | 2,850 | 2,900 | 2,949 | 3,500 | 4,100 | 4,700 | 5,300 | 6,179 | 7,164 | 8,306 | 9,630 | 11,100 | 12,945 | 14,900 | 17,000 |
| M% | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.50 |
| M | 1,050 | 1,069 | 1,088 | 1,106 | 1,313 | 1,538 | 1,763 | 1,988 | 2,317 | 2,687 | 3,115 | 3,611 | 4,163 | 4,854 | 5,588 | 6,375 |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,720 | 1,730 | 1,740 | 1,750 | 1,760 | 1,770 | 1,780 | 1,790 | 1,800 | 1,810 | 1,820 | 1,830 | 1,837 | 2,496 | 3,392 | 4,610 |
| M% | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 4.30 | 4.30 |
| M | 688 | 692 | 696 | 700 | 704 | 708 | 712 | 716 | 720 | 724 | 728 | 732 | 735 | 998 | 146 | 198 |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,600 | 1,683 | 1,800 | 1,950 | 2,100 | 2,250 | 2,400 | 2,576 | 2,766 | 2,969 | 3,200 | 3,422 | 3,648 | 3,888 |
| M% | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 16.29 | 16.29 | 16.29 | 16.29 |
| M | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 55 | 59 | 521 | 557 | 594 | 633 |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 40 | 59 | 78 | 98 | 90 | 89 | 181 | 312 | 317 | 361 | 375 | 378 | 374 | 383 | 401 | 425 |
| M% | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.35 | 10.90 | 11.04 | 11.09 | 10.71 | 9.85 |
| M | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 42 |

(Continued)

Table 3.3b. (Continued)

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mayotte | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| Réunion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 61 | 70 | 80 | 87 | 101 | 110 | 106 | 165 | 183 | 172 | 166 | 173 | 174 | 173 | 198 | 221 |
| M% | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.12 | 0.12 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.64 |
| M | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 32 |
| M% | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 985 | 990 | 995 | 1,000 | 1,070 | 1,140 | 1,210 | 1,280 | 1,369 | 1,458 | 1,553 | 1,653 | 1,794 | 1,875 | 1,984 | 2,100 |
| M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| M | 985 | 990 | 995 | 1,000 | 1,070 | 1,140 | 1,210 | 1,280 | 1,369 | 1,458 | 1,553 | 1,653 | 1,794 | 1,875 | 1,984 | 2,100 |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,860 | 3,870 | 3,880 | 3,890 | 3,900 | 3,910 | 3,920 | 3,930 | 3,940 | 3,950 | 3,960 | 3,968 | 4,063 | 4,199 | 5,299 | 5,535 |
| M% | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 14.28 | 27.49 | 27.49 |
| M | 551 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 557 | 558 | 560 | 561 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 567 | 580 | 600 | 1,457 | 1,522 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 11,183 | 11,348 | 11,514 | 11,712 | 12,509 | 13,395 | 14,371 | 15,461 | 16,714 | 18,099 | 19,640 | 21,404 | 23,474 | 26,573 | 31,064 | 35,111 |
| M% | 30.72 | 30.64 | 30.55 | 30.40 | 30.91 | 31.31 | 31.57 | 31.63 | 32.13 | 32.55 | 32.95 | 33.40 | 35.77 | 36.07 | 34.01 | 33.28 |
| M | 3,435 | 3,477 | 3,518 | 3,561 | 3,866 | 4,194 | 4,537 | 4,890 | 5,371 | 5,891 | 6,472 | 7,148 | 8,396 | 9,584 | 10,565 | 11,683 |
| G% | | 0.147 | 0.145 | 0.171 | 0.658 | 0.685 | 0.703 | 0.731 | 0.779 | 0.796 | 0.817 | 0.860 | 0.923 | 1.240 | 1.561 | 1.225 |

Table 3.3c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in East Africa from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 156 | 190 | 232 | 314 | 413 | 528 | 683 | 860 | 1,057 | 1,281 | 1,508 | 1,738 | 1,968 | 2,183 | 2,374 | 2,538 |
| M% | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| M | 155 | 189 | 230 | 310 | 409 | 523 | 676 | 851 | 1,047 | 1,268 | 1,493 | 1,721 | 1,949 | 2,161 | 2,350 | 2,512 |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 62 | 84 | 160 | 359 | 590 | 723 | 834 | 965 | 1,075 | 1,168 | 1,244 | 1,289 | 1,312 | 1,320 | 1,314 | 1,300 |
| M% | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| M | 61 | 83 | 158 | 356 | 584 | 716 | 826 | 955 | 1,064 | 1,156 | 1,232 | 1,276 | 1,299 | 1,306 | 1,301 | 1,287 |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,141 | 1,405 | 1,797 | 2,415 | 3,273 | 3,939 | 5,741 | 7,727 | 9,782 | 12,040 | 14,314 | 16,376 | 18,220 | 19,766 | 20,953 | 21,761 |
| M% | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 38.18 | 38.18 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 | 39.57 |
| M | 571 | 702 | 898 | 922 | 1,249 | 1,559 | 2,272 | 3,058 | 3,871 | 4,764 | 5,664 | 6,480 | 7,210 | 7,822 | 8,291 | 8,611 |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 18,128 | 22,151 | 28,415 | 35,241 | 48,043 | 66,024 | 87,095 | 111,521 | 137,670 | 163,553 | 187,573 | 208,352 | 224,786 | 235,902 | 241,778 | 243,416 |
| M% | 44.66 | 44.66 | 44.66 | 44.66 | 32.77 | 33.88 | 33.88 | 34.50 | 35.00 | 35.50 | 36.00 | 36.50 | 37.00 | 37.50 | 38.00 | 38.50 |
| M | 8,096 | 9,893 | 12,690 | 15,739 | 15,744 | 22,369 | 29,508 | 38,475 | 48,184 | 58,061 | 67,526 | 76,048 | 83,171 | 88,463 | 91,875 | 93,715 |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 6,077 | 8,105 | 11,252 | 16,268 | 23,446 | 31,285 | 40,909 | 52,906 | 66,306 | 81,354 | 97,173 | 112,869 | 127,746 | 140,990 | 152,000 | 160,423 |
| M% | 4.30 | 3.84 | 3.84 | 3.84 | 4.88 | 7.01 | 11.21 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 15.50 |
| M | 261 | 311 | 432 | 625 | 1,144 | 2,193 | 4,586 | 6,084 | 7,957 | 10,169 | 12,632 | 15,237 | 17,884 | 20,444 | 22,800 | 24,866 |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,084 | 5,099 | 6,576 | 8,747 | 11,546 | 15,745 | 21,080 | 27,798 | 36,000 | 45,289 | 55,498 | 66,219 | 76,966 | 87,313 | 96,789 | 105,128 |
| M% | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.94 | 0.71 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 |
| M | 204 | 255 | 329 | 437 | 109 | 112 | 171 | 225 | 292 | 367 | 450 | 536 | 623 | 707 | 784 | 852 |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 493 | 660 | 826 | 966 | 1,056 | 1,185 | 1,231 | 1,271 | 1,288 | 1,271 | 1,231 | 1,182 | 1,130 | 1,075 | 1,024 | 983 |
| M% | 15.37 | 16.19 | 16.58 | 12.95 | 16.25 | 16.65 | 17.30 | 18.00 | 18.50 | 19.00 | 19.50 | 20.00 | 20.50 | 21.00 | 21.50 | 22.00 |
| M | 76 | 107 | 137 | 125 | 172 | 197 | 213 | 229 | 238 | 242 | 240 | 236 | 232 | 226 | 220 | 216 |

(Continued)

Table 3.3c. (Continued)

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mayotte | P | 15 | 24 | 37 | 55 | 149 | 204 | 264 | 331 | 401 | 466 | 522 | 571 | 611 | 640 | 656 |
| | M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 | 98.40 |
| | M | 15 | 24 | 37 | 55 | 147 | 201 | 260 | 326 | 395 | 458 | 514 | 562 | 601 | 630 | 645 |
| Réunion | P | 248 | 336 | 462 | 509 | 736 | 845 | 941 | 1,021 | 1,084 | 1,125 | 1,148 | 1,162 | 1,167 | 1,161 | 1,150 |
| | M% | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 2.71 | 4.25 | 6.09 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| | M | 7 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 31 | 51 | 66 | 82 | 98 | 112 | 126 | 139 | 152 | 163 | 172 |
| Seychelles | P | 36 | 41 | 52 | 66 | 80 | 91 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 92 | 89 | 87 |
| | M% | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.48 | 1.06 | 1.60 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 3.20 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 4.40 | 4.80 | 5.20 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Somalia | P | 2,264 | 2,756 | 3,445 | 6,090 | 7,385 | 9,636 | 12,820 | 16,880 | 21,691 | 27,076 | 32,859 | 38,741 | 44,403 | 49,539 | 53,966 |
| | M% | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | M | 2,264 | 2,756 | 3,445 | 6,090 | 7,385 | 9,636 | 12,820 | 16,880 | 21,691 | 27,076 | 32,859 | 38,741 | 44,403 | 49,539 | 53,966 |
| Tanzania | P | 7,650 | 10,074 | 13,605 | 18,687 | 34,021 | 44,973 | 60,385 | 79,354 | 102,686 | 129,417 | 158,542 | 189,120 | 219,778 | 249,035 | 275,624 |
| | M% | 27.49 | 33.21 | 28.48 | 28.48 | 32.60 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 | 30.12 |
| | M | 2,103 | 3,346 | 3,875 | 5,322 | 11,091 | 13,546 | 18,188 | 23,902 | 30,929 | 38,980 | 47,753 | 56,963 | 66,197 | 75,009 | 83,018 |
| Total | P | 40,355 | 50,927 | 66,860 | 89,716 | 161,800 | 213,323 | 277,554 | 350,864 | 431,917 | 516,723 | 601,193 | 681,816 | 754,598 | 816,695 | 867,031 |
| | M% | 34.23 | 34.71 | 33.27 | 33.43 | 28.63 | 28.92 | 29.26 | 29.60 | 29.90 | 30.16 | 30.40 | 30.62 | 30.81 | 30.97 | 31.13 |
| | M | 13,813 | 17,675 | 22,244 | 29,995 | 46,323 | 61,687 | 81,212 | 103,844 | 129,143 | 155,867 | 182,791 | 208,776 | 232,485 | 252,967 | 269,864 |
| | G% | 1.392 | 2.327 | 2.722 | 2.940 | 2.910 | 2.764 | 2.632 | 2.344 | 2.078 | 1.793 | 1.514 | 1.258 | 1.014 | 0.791 | 0.598 |

3.4. Muslims in Central Africa

This region consists of twelve countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo – Brazzaville, Congo – Kinshasa, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, South Sudan, and Uganda. Islam entered this region towards the end of the eleventh century through interaction with Muslim traders and was strengthened through its adoption by the rulers of the Kanem-Bornu Empire around Lake Chad in 1085. Islam also advanced slowly from the east coast during the nineteenth century. It reached the Lake of Tanganyika in 1840, Uganda in 1852, Rwanda, Burundi and Eastern Congo by 1861. Islam reached the west coast of this region with trade with West Africa at the turn of twentieth century.

Thus, the Muslim population remained negligible during the first millennium, reaching 0.25 million or 2.3% in 1100AD, then increasing to 0.59 million or 4.9% in 1200AD, to 1.03 million or 7.6% in 1300AD, to 1.54 million or 10.3% in 1400AD, to 2.15 million or 13.1% in 1500AD, to 3.19 million or 16.7% in 1600AD, to 5.7 million or 25.5% in 1700AD, to 6.9 million or 26.4% in 1800AD, to 8.6 million or 27.2% in 1900, to 63 million or 26.0% in 2000, to 108 million or 25.8% in 2020, and is projected to reach 472 million or 28.9% by 2100, then 432 million or 29.9% by 2200, and then 468 million or 30.8% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Africa decreased constantly from 37% at the start of the nineteenth century to 27% at the start of the twentieth century and reached its nadir of 26% in 1940. It remained around 30% throughout the second half of the last century and is increasing in this century from 31% in 2010, to 39% by 2100. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Africa also decreased from 26% at the start of the nineteenth century to 18% at the start of the twentieth century, reaching its nadir of 15% in 1940. It then decreased from 20% in 1950 to 18% towards the end of last century, but is increasing in this century from 19% in 2010 to 28% by 2100.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 3.4a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 3.4b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was increasing slowly until 1940, and is increasing substantially afterwards towards the end of this century with an increasing rate. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand, was decreasing sharply from 31% in 1870, to almost 22% in 1940, but bounced back the following decade and remained at 26% since 1990 and is expected to continue to increase, reaching 29% by 2100.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 3.4.13, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 3.4a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 3.4b and 3.4c from 1790 to 2100.

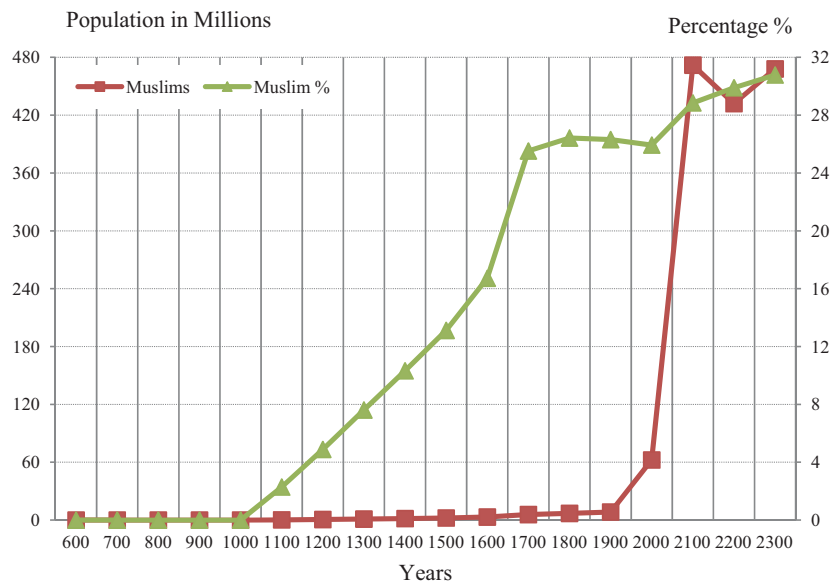


Fig. 3.4a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Africa from 600 to 2300.

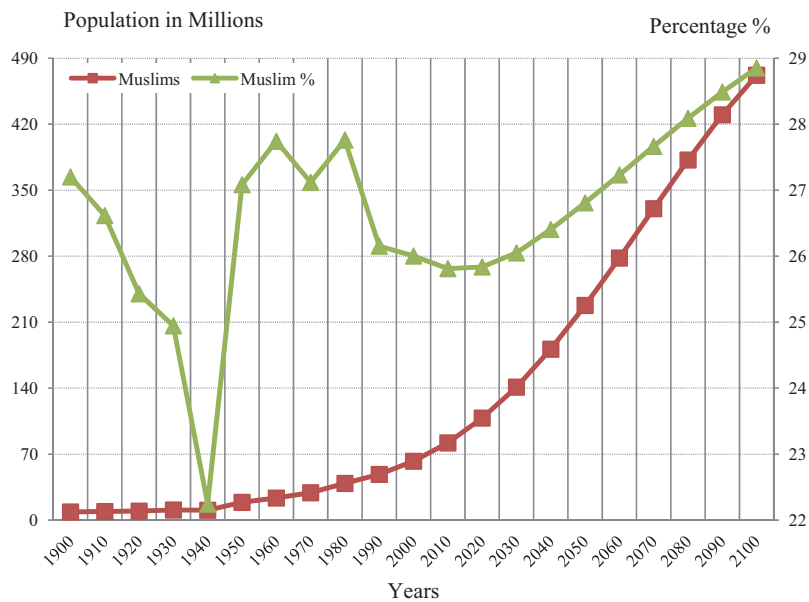


Fig. 3.4b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Africa from 1900 to 2100.

3.4.1. Burundi

The Republic of Burundi has an area of 27,830Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.1. It was occupied by the Germans in 1899, but lost it to the Belgians in 1916, and became part of Ruanda-Urundi; the predecessor of Rwanda and Burundi.



Fig. 3.4.1. Map of the Republic of Burundi.

Table 3.4.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Burundi.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1979 | 4,028,420 | 40,300 | 1.00 | [SYB90]es |
| 1990 | 5,292,793 | 83,528 | 1.58 | [UN04]c |
| 2008 | 8,053,574 | 200,509 | 2.49 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 12,579,279 | 352,220 | 2.80 | es |
| 2050 | 26,690,823 | 987,560 | 3.70 | es |
| 2100 | 56,285,128 | 2,926,827 | 5.20 | es |

They both gained independence from Belgium in 1962 as separate countries. Islam entered here during the nineteenth century through commerce. By 1861 these lands were under the Muslim Sultanate of Zanzibar.

As shown in Table 3.4.1, the Muslim population was estimated at 40,000 or 1.0% in 1979, and according to census data, it increased to 84,000 or 1.6% in 1990, to 201,000 or 2.5% in 2008. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.3 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.35 million or 2.8% in 2020, then 1.0 million or 3.7% by 2050, and 2.9 million or 5.2% by 2100.

3.4.2. Cameroon

The Republic of Cameroon has an area of 475,440Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.2. The former French Cameroon and part of British Cameroon merged



Fig. 3.4.2. Map of the Republic of Cameroon.

Table 3.4.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Cameroon.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1921 | 2,100,000 | 500,000 | 23.81 | [RMM]es |
| 1953 | 1,439,870 | 338,820 | 23.53 | [UN56]c |
| 1966 | 6,288,000 | 1,258,000 | 20.00 | [SYB80]es |
| 1976 | 7,131,833 | 1,569,000 | 22.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1991 | 12,430,339 | 2,624,045 | 21.11 | [CM91]s |
| 1998 | 15,108,909 | 2,881,269 | 19.07 | [CM98]s |
| 2004 | 17,674,960 | 3,105,490 | 17.57 | [CM04]s |
| 2005 | 17,463,836 | 3,650,397 | 20.90 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2011 | 21,156,272 | 4,332,805 | 20.48 | [CM11]s |
| 2020 | 26,405,064 | 5,407,757 | 20.48 | es |
| 2050 | 48,598,922 | 9,953,059 | 20.48 | es |
| 2100 | 82,392,627 | 16,874,010 | 20.48 | es |

in 1961 to form the present country. It was occupied by Germany in 1884, and then partitioned between France (most of current Cameroon) and Great Britain (west side) in 1919. Islam entered the northern parts in 1085 with the start of the Sayfawa Muslim Dynasty of the Kanem-Bornu Empire which was founded by Hummay bnu Abdul Jalil who ruled it until 1097. This Dynasty lasted until 1389 and was based in Kanem in west Chad, and controlled Lake Chad.

Estimates of the size of the Muslim population changed from half a million or 23.8% in 1921, to 0.26 million or 20% in 1966, to 1.57 million or 22% in 1976.

Later Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), showed a fluctuation from 2.62 million or 21.1% in 1991, to 2.88 million or 19.1% in 1998, to 3.11 million or 17.6% in 2004, to 4.33 million or 20.5% in 2011. However, census data indicate an increase in number, but decrease in percentage from 0.34 million or 23.5% in 1953 to 3.65 million or 20.9% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant at 20.9%; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 5.5 million in 2020, then 10 million by 2050, and 17 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.2.

3.4.3. Central African Republic

It has an area of 622,984Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.3. It was occupied by France in 1889 and upon independence from France in 1960 it changed its name from Ubangi-Shari. Islam entered here through trade in early nineteenth century. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 25,000 or 4.1% in 1921, to 60,000 or 5.0% in 1960, to 164,000 or 8.0% in 1975, to 0.20 million or 8.0% in 1988 and according to the 2003 census, the number increased to 0.32 million or 10.2% of the total population. Most Muslims live in the north of the country. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.6 million or 11% in 2020, then 1.3 million or 15% by 2050, and 2.4 million or 20% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.3.



Fig. 3.4.3. Map of the Central African Republic.

Table 3.4.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Central African Republic.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 1921 | 606,644 | 25,000 | 4.12 | [RMM]es |
| 1960 | 1,202,910 | 60,100 | 5.00 | [EWY70]es |
| 1975 | 2,054,610 | 164,400 | 8.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1988 | 2,463,614 | 197,000 | 8.00 | [SYB90]es |
| 2003 | 3,123,259 | 317,621 | 10.17 | [CF]c |
| 2020 | 5,286,445 | 634,373 | 11.00 | es |
| 2050 | 8,490,797 | 1,273,620 | 15.00 | es |
| 2100 | 11,850,793 | 2,370,159 | 20.00 | es |

3.4.4. Congo – Brazzaville

The Republic of the Congo with its capital Brazzaville has a total area of 342,000Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.4. It was occupied by France in 1886 and gained independence from France in 1960. Islam entered here in mid nineteenth century with Muslim traders coming from North Africa and early twentieth century by immigrants from West Africa. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 2,000 or 0.3% in 1922, to 5,000 or 0.8% in 1961, to 40,000 or 3.0% in 1974, then decreased to 37,000 or 1.9% in 1984. According to DHS reports, the number increased to 57,000 or 1.6% in 2005 and 102,000 or 2.4% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.16 million or 3.0% in 2020, then 0.48 million or 4.5% by 2050, and 1.4 million or 7.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.4.



Fig. 3.4.4. Map of the Republic of the Congo.

Table 3.4.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Congo – Brazzaville.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1922 | 581,143 | 2,000 | 0.34 | [RMM]es |
| 1961 | 581,600 | 4,540 | 0.78 | [EWY70]es |
| 1974 | 1,319,790 | 40,000 | 3.03 | [SYB80]es |
| 1984 | 1,909,248 | 37,000 | 1.94 | [KET86]es |
| 2005 | 3,542,867 | 57,040 | 1.61 | [CG05]s |
| 2012 | 4,337,051 | 102,354 | 2.36 | [CG12]s |
| 2020 | 5,267,739 | 158,032 | 3.00 | es |
| 2050 | 10,576,956 | 475,963 | 4.50 | es |
| 2100 | 21,322,066 | 1,492,545 | 7.00 | es |

3.4.5. Congo – Kinshasa

The Democratic Republic of the Congo with its capital Kinshasa has a total area of 2,344,858Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.5. It was occupied by the Belgians 1885 as Congo Free State, the made a Belgian colony in 1908 named Belgian Congo and gained its independence from Belgium in 1960. Its name was Zaire between 1965 and 1997.

Islam entered here during the nineteenth century through commerce. By 1861 the eastern part as far as the city of Kindu on the Congo River was under the Muslim Sultanate of Zanzibar. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 1,000 or 0.01% in 1920, to 70,000 or 0.6% in 1949, to 115,000 or 0.7% in 1962 and 0.5% in 1970, to 0.20 million or 0.8% in 1976, to 0.45 million or 1.5% in 1984, to 0.63 million or 1.3% in 1997. According to a 2007 DHS, the number

**Fig. 3.4.5.** Map of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table 3.4.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Congo – Kinshasa.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1920 | 7,000,000 | 1,000 | 0.01 | [RMM]es |
| 1949 | 11,046,000 | 70,000 | 0.64 | [SYB50]es |
| 1962 | 15,444,000 | 115,000 | 0.74 | [SYB70]es |
| 1970 | 21,637,876 | 115,000 | 0.53 | [SYB80]es |
| 1976 | 25,568,640 | 200,000 | 0.78 | [SYB85]es |
| 1984 | 29,916,800 | 450,000 | 1.50 | [SYB90]es |
| 1997 | 47,440,000 | 630,000 | 1.33 | [SYB00]es |
| 2007 | 62,203,977 | 926,839 | 1.49 | [CD]s |
| 2020 | 81,251,519 | 1,210,648 | 1.49 | es |
| 2050 | 155,290,713 | 2,313,832 | 1.49 | es |
| 2100 | 262,134,111 | 3,905,798 | 1.49 | es |

increased to 927,000 or 1.5% of the total population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.2 million in 2020, then 2.3 million by 2050, and 3.9 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.5.

3.4.6. Equatorial Guinea

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea has an area of 28,051Km², including five inhabited islands off its coast: Bioko (2,017Km²) where the capital Malabo is located, Annobón (18Km²), Corisco (14Km²), Great Elobey (2.3Km²) and Small Elobey (0.2Km²). A map of this country is presented in Figure 3.4.6. It was occupied by Spain in 1844 and gained its independence in 1968. Islam entered here at the turn



Fig. 3.4.6. Map of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Table 3.4.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Equatorial Guinea.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1971 | 300,000 | 1,000 | 0.33 | [KET86]es |
| 2001 | 1,014,999 | 10,100 | 1.00 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 909,232 | 9,092 | 1.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,623,304 | 16,233 | 1.00 | es |
| 2100 | 2,419,009 | 24,190 | 1.00 | es |

of the twentieth century. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 1,000 or 0.3% in 1971, to 10,000 or 1.0% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 9,000 in 2020, then 16,000 by 2050, and 24,000 by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.6.

3.4.7. Gabon

The Gabonese Republic has an area of 267,667Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.7. It was occupied by France in 1885 and gained its independence in 1960. In 1967, Albert-Bernard Bongo became a President. He embraced Islam in 1973 and changed his name to Omar Bongo. He remained President of Gabon until his death in 2009, when his son Ali Bongo became the next president.

Islam entered here at the turn of the twentieth century with traders from West Africa. By 1922, the Muslim population consisted of about fifty individuals living in the Capital Libreville, or 0.01% of the total population. Estimates of the Muslim

**Fig. 3.4.7.** Map of the Gabonese Republic.

Table 3.4.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Gabon.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1922 | 388,778 | 50 | 0.01 | [RMM]es |
| 1970 | 950,007 | 2,000 | 0.21 | [SYB80]es |
| 1982 | 670,000 | 67,000 | 10.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1993 | 1,014,976 | 121,800 | 12.00 | [DOS01]es |
| 2003 | 1,517,685 | 143,270 | 9.44 | [GA00]s |
| 2013 | 1,671,711 | 182,384 | 10.91 | [GA12]s |
| 2020 | 1,954,632 | 234,556 | 12.00 | es |
| 2050 | 3,301,818 | 495,273 | 15.00 | es |
| 2100 | 4,884,454 | 976,891 | 20.00 | es |

population increased to 2,000 or 0.2% in 1970, to 67,000 or 10.0% in 1982, to 0.12 million or 12.0% in 1993. Then according to DHS, the Muslim population increased to 0.14 million or 9.4% in 2003, and 0.18 million or 10.9% in 2013. Most of Muslims in Gabon however are immigrants from West Africa. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by one percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.2 million or 12% in 2020, then 0.5 million or 15% by 2050, and 1.0 million or 20% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.7.

3.4.8. Nigeria

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has an area of 923,768Km² and is the most populous nation in Africa. Its map is presented in Figure 3.4.8. It was occupied by the



Fig. 3.4.8. Map of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Table 3.4.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Nigeria.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| 1911 | 16,858,689 | 7,795,000 | 46.24 | [RMM]es |
| 1953 | 59,431,466 | 26,912,046 | 45.28 | [UN56]c |
| 1963 | 55,670,055 | 26,276,496 | 47.20 | [UN71]c |
| 1990 | 88,515,000 | 42,071,180 | 47.53 | [NG90]s |
| 1999 | 110,845,000 | 49,248,434 | 44.43 | [NG99]s |
| 2003 | 126,153,000 | 63,618,958 | 50.43 | [NG03]s |
| 2008 | 145,000,000 | 64,612,000 | 44.56 | [NG]s |
| 2020 | 210,158,878 | 93,646,796 | 44.56 | es |
| 2050 | 440,355,062 | 196,222,216 | 44.56 | es |
| 2100 | 913,833,864 | 407,204,370 | 44.56 | es |

British in 1885 and gained its independence from the UK in 1960. Islam entered here from the northwest through the Za Dynasty of the Songhai Empire, whose ruler Kusoy Muslim Dam converted to Islam in 1010. Islam also entered from the northeast with the establishment of the Sayfawa Muslim Dynasty of the Kanem-Bornu Empire in 1085 by Hummay bnu Abdul Jalil.

The majority of the northern half of Nigeria is Muslim. According to 1911 estimate, the Muslim population was eight million or 46.2% of the total population. Later census data indicate an increase to 27 million or 45.3% in 1953, and 26 million or 47.2% in 1963. According to DHS, the Muslim population increased to 42 million or 47.5% in 1990, to 49 million or 44.4% in 1999, to 64 million or 50.4% in 2003, to 65 million or 44.6% in 2008. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 94 million in 2020, then 196 million by 2050, and 407 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.8.

3.4.9. Rwanda

The Republic of Rwanda has an area of 26,338Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.9. It was occupied by the Germans in 1900, but lost it to the Belgians in 1916, and became part of Ruanda-Urundi; the predecessor of Rwanda and Burundi. They both gained independence from Belgium in 1962 as separate countries.

Islam entered here during the nineteenth century through commerce. By 1861 these lands were under the Muslim Sultanate of Zanzibar. According to census data, the Muslim population decreased from 302,000 or 8.5% in 1970, to 40,000 or 0.8% in 1978 due to turmoil between Tutsi and Hutu ethnicities between 1972 and 1973, which led to a military coup in mid-1973. The Muslim population then bounced to 645,000 or 9.0% in 1991 (estimate), to decrease to 145,000 or 1.8% in 2002 due to the massacres against Hutu by Tutsi forces in 1994, which led to the death of over one million mostly Hutu people. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.3 million in 2020, then 0.5 million by 2050, and 0.7 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.9.



Fig. 3.4.9. Map of the Republic of Rwanda.

Table 3.4.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Rwanda.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1970 | 3,572,550 | 302,300 | 8.46 | [UN79]c |
| 1978 | 4,831,527 | 39,676 | 0.82 | [UN83]c |
| 1991 | 7,164,994 | 645,000 | 9.00 | [SYB90]es |
| 2002 | 7,963,809 | 144,968 | 1.82 | [RW]c |
| 2020 | 14,122,827 | 257,035 | 1.82 | es |
| 2050 | 25,378,210 | 461,883 | 1.82 | es |
| 2100 | 36,217,180 | 659,153 | 1.82 | es |

3.4.10. São Tomé and Príncipe

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe was uninhabited when it was discovered by the Portuguese in 1470. Consequently, the Portuguese occupied São Tomé in 1493 and Príncipe in 1500. The Islands gained their independence from Portugal in 1975. The country has an area of 1,001Km², consisting of the two main islands of São Tomé (859Km²) with over 95% of the population and where the capital São Tomé is located and Príncipe (142Km²), and six much smaller islands. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 3.4.10.

Islam entered here after independence with emigrants from nearby Cameroon and Nigeria. According to the 1991 census, the Muslim population was 51 or 0.04% of the total population. According to a 2009 DHS, the numbers increased to 64 or 0.04%. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed;



Fig. 3.4.10. Map of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Table 3.4.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in São Tomé and Príncipe.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1891 | 49,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1991 | 117,504 | 51 | 0.04 | [UN04]c |
| 2009 | 160,000 | 64 | 0.04 | [ST]s |
| 2020 | 227,185 | 91 | 0.04 | es |
| 2050 | 388,286 | 155 | 0.04 | es |
| 2100 | 568,411 | 227 | 0.04 | es |

then the Muslim population will remain under 300 for the rest of this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.10.

3.4.11. South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan has an area of 619,745Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.11. It was occupied by the British in 1898 as Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and gained its independence from the UK in 1956, then from Sudan in 2011. Islam entered here in 1820 with the Egyptian occupation.

According to a 1923 estimate, the total population was 1.5 million, none of which was Muslim. Based on the 2011 results of referendum on independence, we estimate that the Muslim population constitutes 1% of the total population. We apply this percentage to the results of other censuses and estimate that the Muslim population increased from 28,000 in 1956 and 1973, to 53,000 in 1983, then



Fig. 3.4.11. Map of the Republic of South Sudan.

Table 3.4.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in South Sudan.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1923 | 1,500,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [RMM]es |
| 1956 | 2,782,000 | 27,820 | 1.00 | |
| 1973 | 2,805,000 | 28,050 | 1.00 | es |
| 1983 | 5,274,000 | 52,740 | 1.00 | es |
| 1993 | 4,321,359 | 43,213 | 1.00 | es |
| 2008 | 8,260,000 | 82,600 | 1.00 | es |
| 2020 | 13,853,424 | 138,534 | 1.00 | es |
| 2050 | 24,759,691 | 247,597 | 1.00 | es |
| 2100 | 39,266,975 | 392,670 | 1.00 | es |

decreased to 43,000 in 1993, then increased to 83,000 in 2008. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.1 million in 2020, to 0.2 million by 2050, and to 0.4 million by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 3.4.11.

3.4.12. Uganda

The Republic of Uganda has an area of 241,038Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.4.12. It was occupied by the British in 1888 and gained its independence from the UK in 1962. Islam entered here with Muslim traders coming from Zanzibar in 1852. Eventually, King Muteesa I embraced Islam in 1880 and made it the state religion. He was the ruler of the Kingdom of Buganda from 1856 to 1884.

By 1919, the Muslim population was estimated at 0.6 million or 18.1% of the total population. According to census data, the Muslim population increased from



Fig. 3.4.12. Map of the Republic of Uganda.

Table 3.4.12. Evolution of the Muslim population in Uganda.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1919 | 3,318,271 | 600,000 | 18.08 | [RMM]es |
| 1959 | 6,537,058 | 356,236 | 5.45 | [UN63]c |
| 1991 | 16,671,705 | 1,758,101 | 10.55 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 24,433,132 | 2,956,121 | 12.10 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 47,087,771 | 6,121,410 | 13.00 | es |
| 2050 | 104,077,903 | 15,091,296 | 14.50 | es |
| 2100 | 204,595,582 | 34,781,249 | 17.00 | es |

0.4 million or 5.5% in 1959, to 1.8 million or 10.6% in 1991, to 3.0 million or 12.1% in 2002. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 6 million or 13.0% in 2020, then 15 million or 14.5% by 2050, and 35 million or 17.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.4.12.

3.4.13. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered Central Africa in the eleventh century and spread through Sufi orders. Islam spread slowly and over a quarter of the population of this region is now Muslim. The Muslim population is expected to continue to increase in number and percentage for the next three centuries. The following Tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 3.4a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 3.4b and 3.4c for current countries in Central Africa. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the

Table 3.4a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Africa from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 210 | 230 | 250 | 270 | 293 | 350 | 410 | 470 | 530 | 587 | 685 | 782 | 980 | 1,493 | 6,674 | 56,285 | 50,511 | 53,130 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.58 | 5.20 | 8.00 | 11.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 105 | 2,927 | 4,041 | 5,844 |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 910 | 980 | 1,070 | 1,160 | 1,250 | 1,500 | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,250 | 2,500 | 2,660 | 2,800 | 3,160 | 3,290 | 15,928 | 82,393 | 74,694 | 79,294 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 88 | 200 | 338 | 500 | 665 | 700 | 752 | 783 | 3,329 | 17,220 | 15,611 | 16,573 |
| CAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 120 | 135 | 150 | 165 | 180 | 220 | 260 | 300 | 340 | 360 | 370 | 400 | 530 | 595 | 3,638 | 11,851 | 10,684 | 11,375 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 10.17 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 22 | 25 | 370 | 2,370 | 3,205 | 4,550 |
| Congo B. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 70 | 85 | 100 | 115 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 190 | 240 | 3,126 | 21,322 | 18,913 | 19,673 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 1.61 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 17.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1,493 | 2,270 | 3,344 |
| Congo K. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 2,100 | 2,400 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 3,400 | 3,900 | 4,103 | 46,949 | 262,134 | 222,960 | 235,521 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.33 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 624 | 3,906 | 3,322 | 3,509 |
| Eq.Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 68 | 75 | 85 | 137 | 518 | 2,419 | 2,103 | 2,219 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 70 | 85 | 100 | 115 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 190 | 240 | 1,226 | 4,884 | 4,280 | 4,491 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 9.44 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 977 | 1,070 | 1,347 |

(Continued)

Table 3.4a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|----------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nigeria | P | 3,400 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,600 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,600 | 8,400 | 10,800 | 12,050 | 15,589 | 122,877 | 913,834 | 811,039 | 854,464 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 44.43 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 500 | 825 | 1,200 | 1,650 | 2,520 | 4,994 | 5,572 | 6,926 | 54,594 | 407,204 | 361,399 | 380,749 |
| Rwanda | P | 96 | 110 | 124 | 138 | 152 | 175 | 200 | 235 | 270 | 305 | 356 | 410 | 730 | 996 | 8,396 | 36,217 | 32,881 | 34,790 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 62 | 84 | 153 | 659 | 598 | 633 |
| STP | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 42 | 139 | 568 | 504 | 532 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Sudan | P | 780 | 810 | 840 | 870 | 900 | 960 | 1,020 | 1,080 | 1,140 | 1,200 | 1,260 | 1,320 | 1,680 | 2,261 | 6,653 | 39,267 | 33,973 | 35,732 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 17 | 23 | 67 | 393 | 340 | 357 |
| Uganda | P | 450 | 525 | 600 | 675 | 750 | 900 | 1,050 | 1,200 | 1,350 | 1,500 | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,700 | 2,800 | 24,276 | 204,596 | 182,440 | 189,183 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 12.10 | 17.00 | 22.00 | 27.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 488 | 506 | 2,937 | 34,781 | 40,137 | 51,079 |
| Total | P | 7,160 | 7,698 | 8,256 | 8,814 | 9,395 | 10,711 | 12,032 | 13,463 | 14,894 | 16,392 | 19,051 | 22,312 | 26,206 | 31,786 | 240,400 | 1,635,770 | 1,444,981 | 1,520,405 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | 2.29 | 4.88 | 7.61 | 10.32 | 13.12 | 16.72 | 25.52 | 26.42 | 26.31 | 26.00 | 28.85 | 29.90 | 30.78 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | 245 | 588 | 1,025 | 1,538 | 2,150 | 3,186 | 5,695 | 6,924 | 8,364 | 62,511 | 471,954 | 432,014 | 468,009 |
| | G% | | 0.072 | 0.070 | 0.065 | 0.064 | 0.131 | 0.116 | 0.112 | 0.101 | 0.096 | 0.150 | 0.158 | 0.161 | 0.193 | 2.023 | 1.918 | -0.124 | 0.051 |

Table 3.4b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Africa from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Burundi | P | 960 | 1,000 | 1,016 | 1,080 | 1,140 | 1,200 | 1,260 | 1,326 | 1,379 | 1,435 | 1,493 | 1,650 | 1,822 | 2,013 | 2,223 |
| | M% | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | M | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 22 |
| Cameroon | P | 3,140 | 3,160 | 3,180 | 3,200 | 3,220 | 3,230 | 3,250 | 3,260 | 3,270 | 3,280 | 3,290 | 3,300 | 3,313 | 3,660 | 4,043 |
| | M% | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.81 | 23.53 |
| | M | 748 | 752 | 757 | 762 | 767 | 769 | 771 | 776 | 779 | 781 | 783 | 786 | 789 | 871 | 951 |
| CAR | P | 520 | 530 | 540 | 550 | 560 | 565 | 575 | 580 | 585 | 590 | 595 | 600 | 607 | 933 | 1,206 |
| | M% | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 |
| | M | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 38 | 50 |
| Congo B. | P | 185 | 190 | 195 | 200 | 205 | 210 | 215 | 220 | 230 | 235 | 240 | 306 | 390 | 498 | 634 |
| | M% | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Congo K. | P | 3,850 | 3,900 | 3,950 | 4,000 | 4,020 | 4,040 | 4,050 | 4,060 | 4,080 | 4,090 | 4,103 | 5,101 | 6,341 | 7,884 | 10,356 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.64 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 66 |
| Eq. Guinea | P | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 | 125 | 132 | 137 | 168 | 185 | 205 |
| | M% | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gabon | P | 185 | 190 | 195 | 200 | 205 | 210 | 215 | 220 | 230 | 235 | 240 | 259 | 389 | 387 | 389 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 3.4b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|----------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nigeria | P | 12,000 | 12,050 | 12,100 | 12,150 | 12,200 | 12,300 | 12,400 | 12,500 | 12,689 | 13,590 | 14,555 | 15,589 | 16,696 | 17,881 | 19,928 | 19,941 |
| | M% | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 46.24 | 45.28 | 45.28 |
| | M | 5,549 | 5,572 | 5,595 | 5,618 | 5,641 | 5,688 | 5,734 | 5,780 | 5,868 | 6,284 | 6,730 | 7,208 | 7,720 | 8,097 | 9,023 | 9,029 |
| Rwanda | P | 720 | 730 | 750 | 760 | 770 | 780 | 800 | 810 | 820 | 840 | 856 | 996 | 1,158 | 1,347 | 1,567 | 1,823 |
| | M% | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 |
| | M | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 71 | 72 | 84 | 98 | 114 | 133 | 154 |
| STP | P | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 49 | 42 | 66 | 59 | 55 | 61 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Sudan | P | 1,660 | 1,680 | 1,700 | 1,719 | 1,780 | 1,840 | 1,900 | 1,960 | 2,040 | 2,111 | 2,185 | 2,261 | 2,364 | 2,421 | 2,497 | 2,576 |
| | M% | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | M | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Uganda | P | 2,690 | 2,700 | 2,710 | 2,720 | 2,730 | 2,740 | 2,750 | 2,760 | 2,770 | 2,780 | 2,790 | 2,800 | 2,806 | 3,202 | 3,411 | 3,785 |
| | M% | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 18.08 | 5.45 |
| | M | 486 | 488 | 490 | 492 | 494 | 495 | 497 | 499 | 501 | 503 | 504 | 506 | 507 | 579 | 617 | 206 |
| Total | P | 26,000 | 26,206 | 26,422 | 26,624 | 26,885 | 27,176 | 27,463 | 27,745 | 28,147 | 29,247 | 30,432 | 31,786 | 34,485 | 37,940 | 43,019 | 47,241 |
| | M% | 26.51 | 26.42 | 26.33 | 26.25 | 26.11 | 26.02 | 25.95 | 25.87 | 25.84 | 26.32 | 26.78 | 27.20 | 26.62 | 25.43 | 24.94 | 22.24 |
| | M | 6,893 | 6,924 | 6,956 | 6,988 | 7,020 | 7,073 | 7,126 | 7,179 | 7,273 | 7,697 | 8,150 | 8,646 | 9,178 | 9,648 | 10,731 | 10,508 |
| | G% | | 0.079 | 0.082 | 0.076 | 0.098 | 0.108 | 0.105 | 0.102 | 0.144 | 0.383 | 0.397 | 0.435 | 0.815 | 0.955 | 1.256 | 0.936 |

Table 3.4c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Africa from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,309 | 2,787 | 3,457 | 4,127 | 5,606 | 6,674 | 9,233 | 12,579 | 16,392 | 21,082 | 26,691 | 32,577 | 38,833 | 45,130 | 50,997 | 56,285 |
| M% | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 2.49 | 2.80 | 3.10 | 3.40 | 3.70 | 4.00 | 4.30 | 4.60 | 4.90 | 5.20 |
| M | 23 | 28 | 35 | 41 | 89 | 105 | 230 | 352 | 508 | 717 | 988 | 1,303 | 1,670 | 2,076 | 2,499 | 2,927 |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,466 | 5,361 | 6,771 | 8,932 | 12,070 | 15,928 | 20,624 | 26,405 | 33,074 | 40,584 | 48,599 | 56,715 | 64,499 | 71,545 | 77,559 | 82,393 |
| M% | 23.53 | 23.53 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 20.90 |
| M | 1,051 | 1,262 | 1,415 | 1,867 | 2,523 | 3,329 | 4,310 | 5,519 | 6,913 | 8,482 | 10,157 | 11,853 | 13,480 | 14,953 | 16,210 | 17,220 |
| CAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,327 | 1,504 | 1,829 | 2,274 | 2,913 | 3,638 | 4,350 | 5,286 | 6,318 | 7,399 | 8,491 | 9,496 | 10,351 | 11,032 | 11,533 | 11,851 |
| M% | 5.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 10.17 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | 17.00 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 |
| M | 66 | 75 | 146 | 182 | 233 | 370 | 478 | 634 | 821 | 1,036 | 1,274 | 1,519 | 1,760 | 1,986 | 2,191 | 2,370 |
| Congo B. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 808 | 1,014 | 1,335 | 1,796 | 2,383 | 3,126 | 4,112 | 5,268 | 6,754 | 8,556 | 10,577 | 12,753 | 15,023 | 17,278 | 19,409 | 21,322 |
| M% | 0.78 | 0.78 | 3.03 | 1.94 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 2.36 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| M | 6 | 8 | 40 | 35 | 38 | 50 | 97 | 158 | 236 | 342 | 476 | 638 | 826 | 1,037 | 1,262 | 1,493 |
| Congo K. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 12,184 | 15,248 | 20,010 | 26,357 | 34,911 | 46,949 | 62,191 | 81,252 | 103,743 | 128,755 | 155,291 | 181,853 | 206,976 | 229,351 | 247,871 | 262,134 |
| M% | 0.64 | 0.74 | 0.53 | 1.50 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.49 |
| M | 78 | 113 | 106 | 395 | 464 | 624 | 927 | 1,211 | 1,546 | 1,918 | 2,314 | 2,710 | 3,084 | 3,417 | 3,693 | 3,906 |
| Eq. Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 226 | 252 | 291 | 221 | 374 | 518 | 696 | 909 | 1,139 | 1,378 | 1,623 | 1,858 | 2,064 | 2,230 | 2,349 | 2,419 |
| M% | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 473 | 499 | 589 | 726 | 947 | 1,226 | 1,556 | 1,955 | 2,382 | 2,840 | 3,302 | 3,733 | 4,121 | 4,447 | 4,703 | 4,884 |
| M% | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 | 9.44 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 114 | 116 | 147 | 185 | 225 | 268 | 312 | 352 | 389 | 420 | 444 | 461 |

(Continued)

Table 3.4c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|----------|----|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Nigeria | P | 37,860 | 45,212 | 56,132 | 73,698 | 95,617 | 122,877 | 159,708 | 210,159 | 273,120 | 350,720 | 440,355 | 537,735 | 639,301 | 739,689 | 832,684 | 913,834 |
| | M% | 45.28 | 47.20 | 47.20 | 47.20 | 47.53 | 44.43 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 | 44.56 |
| | M | 17,143 | 21,340 | 26,494 | 35,029 | 42,483 | 54,754 | 71,166 | 93,647 | 121,702 | 156,281 | 196,222 | 239,615 | 284,872 | 329,605 | 371,044 | 407,204 |
| Rwanda | P | 2,186 | 2,933 | 3,755 | 5,141 | 7,215 | 8,396 | 10,837 | 14,123 | 17,771 | 21,601 | 25,378 | 28,801 | 31,681 | 33,883 | 35,382 | 36,217 |
| | M% | 8.46 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 0.82 | 9.00 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| | M | 185 | 248 | 318 | 42 | 649 | 153 | 197 | 257 | 323 | 393 | 462 | 524 | 577 | 617 | 644 | 659 |
| STP | P | 60 | 64 | 74 | 95 | 117 | 139 | 178 | 227 | 278 | 335 | 388 | 438 | 482 | 519 | 547 | 568 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Sudan | P | 2,583 | 2,955 | 3,647 | 4,702 | 5,764 | 6,653 | 9,941 | 13,853 | 17,297 | 20,940 | 24,760 | 28,537 | 32,024 | 35,040 | 37,471 | 39,267 |
| | M% | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | M | 26 | 30 | 36 | 47 | 58 | 67 | 99 | 139 | 173 | 209 | 248 | 285 | 320 | 350 | 375 | 393 |
| Uganda | P | 5,158 | 6,788 | 9,446 | 12,550 | 17,535 | 24,276 | 33,987 | 47,088 | 63,388 | 82,659 | 104,078 | 126,551 | 148,966 | 170,070 | 188,847 | 204,596 |
| | M% | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 10.55 | 10.55 | 12.10 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 15.00 | 15.50 | 16.00 | 16.50 | 17.00 |
| | M | 281 | 370 | 515 | 1,324 | 1,850 | 2,937 | 4,248 | 6,121 | 8,557 | 11,572 | 15,091 | 18,983 | 23,090 | 27,211 | 31,160 | 34,781 |
| Total | P | 69,639 | 84,617 | 107,336 | 140,619 | 185,452 | 240,400 | 317,413 | 419,104 | 541,657 | 686,849 | 849,532 | 1,021,047 | 1,194,321 | 1,360,214 | 1,509,351 | 1,635,770 |
| | M% | 27.08 | 27.74 | 27.12 | 27.76 | 26.15 | 26.00 | 25.81 | 25.84 | 26.05 | 26.41 | 26.81 | 27.23 | 27.66 | 28.09 | 28.49 | 28.85 |
| | M | 18,861 | 23,475 | 29,108 | 39,036 | 48,502 | 62,511 | 81,930 | 108,281 | 141,102 | 181,363 | 227,743 | 278,046 | 330,400 | 382,075 | 429,994 | 471,954 |
| | G% | 3.881 | 1.948 | 2.378 | 2.701 | 2.767 | 2.595 | 2.779 | 2.779 | 2.565 | 2.375 | 2.126 | 1.839 | 1.567 | 1.301 | 1.040 | 0.804 |

percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

3.5. Muslims in Southern Africa

This region consists of eleven countries and territories: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Saint Helena, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Islam entered this region from the northeast with the Kilwa Sultanate in 1140. It entered from the south after 1652 with the occupation of the Dutch of the South Africa, who expelled many Muslim from Java to here. Islam spread further in the east and south in the second half of the nineteenth century by Zanzibar Sultanate and with the arrival of the British, who brought settlers from India to help their exploitation of these lands. Islam entered the west of this region until the twentieth century with Muslim immigrants from West Africa.

Thus, the Muslim population remained negligible during the first millennium, reaching 3,000 or 0.1% in 1200AD, then increasing to 6,000 or 0.2% in 1300AD, to 10,000 or 0.2% in 1400AD, to 15,000 or 0.3% in 1500AD, to 23,000 or 0.4% in 1600AD, to 33,000 or 0.6% in 1700AD, to 71,000 or 1.0% in 1800AD, to 0.16 million or 0.9% in 1900, to 5.6 million or 4.8% in 2000, to 9.5 million or 5.4% in 2020, and is projected to reach 38 million or 7.3% by 2100, then 38 million or 7.9% by 2200, and then 45 million or 8.8% by 2300.

Southern Africa has the lowest concentration of Muslims among the five regions covering the African continent. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population in Africa increased steadily from 10% at the start of the nineteenth century, peaking at 16% in 1910, but started decreasing afterwards, reaching 14% in 2010. It is expected to decrease to 12% in the second half of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Africa was less than 1% until 1940 when it passed 1%, and is expected to pass 2% in the second half of this century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 3.5a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 3.5b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was increasing minimally until 1940, and then picked up a speed reaching the first million by the turn of the twenty-first century, and is expected to continue increasing at a much higher rate towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims is also generally increasing since the nineteenth century, and the trend is expected to continue towards the twenty-second century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 3.5.12, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 3.5a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 3.5b and 3.5c from 1790 to 2100.

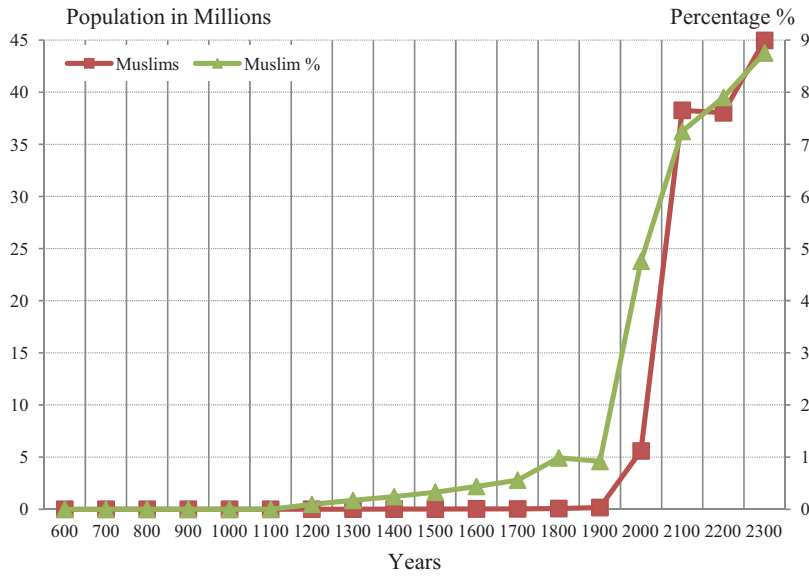


Fig. 3.5a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Southern Africa from 600 to 2300.

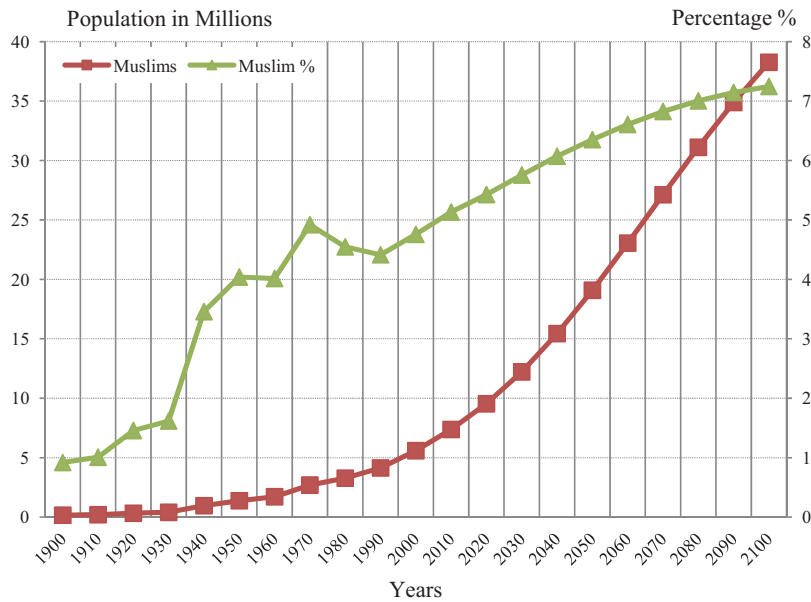


Fig. 3.5b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Southern Africa from 1900 to 2100.

3.5.1. Angola

The Republic of Angola has an area of 1,246,700Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.1. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1483 and gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. Islam entered here towards the middle of the twentieth



Fig. 3.5.1. Map of the Republic of Angola.

Table 3.5.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Angola.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1950 | 4,145,266 | 11 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1982 | 7,400,000 | 8,000 | 0.11 | [KET86]es |
| 2010 | 13,068,161 | 90,000 | 0.69 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 26,475,101 | 182,678 | 0.69 | es |
| 2050 | 54,324,038 | 374,836 | 0.69 | es |
| 2100 | 97,336,903 | 671,625 | 0.69 | es |

century with West African migrants. The Muslim population remained small throughout the twentieth century but increased dramatically at the turn of the twenty-first century. Indeed, the 1950 census indicated the presence of eleven Muslims in the country. However, later estimates put the Muslim population at 8,000 or 0.1% in 1982, and 90,000 or 0.7% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of the Muslim population will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.2 million in 2020, then 0.4 million by 2050, and 0.7 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.1.

3.5.2. Botswana

The Republic of Botswana has an area of 581,730Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.2. It was occupied by the British in 1885 and gained its independence



Fig. 3.5.2. Map of the Republic of Botswana.

Table 3.5.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Botswana.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 296,274 | 98 | 0.03 | [UN56]c |
| 2001 | 1,189,688 | 5,036 | 0.42 | [BW]c |
| 2020 | 2,150,435 | 12,903 | 0.60 | es |
| 2050 | 2,779,994 | 25,020 | 0.90 | es |
| 2100 | 3,025,278 | 42,354 | 1.40 | es |

from the UK in 1966 when it changed its name from Bechuanaland. Islam arrived here in 1890 with Indian traders and workers that were brought by the British. Based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 98 or 0.03% in 1946, to 5,000 or 0.4% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.1 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 13,000 or 0.6% in 2020, then 25,000 or 0.9% by 2050, and 42,000 or 1.4% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.2.

3.5.3. Lesotho

The Kingdom of Lesotho is an enclave in the Republic of South Africa and has an area of 30,355Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.3. It was occupied by the British in 1870 and gained its independence from the UK in 1966, when it changed its name from Basutoland. Islam arrived here in towards the end of



Fig. 3.5.3. Map of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Table 3.5.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Lesotho.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1891 | 218,902 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]c |
| 1946 | 563,854 | 220 | 0.04 | [UN56]c |
| 1956 | 641,674 | 331 | 0.05 | [UN56]c |
| 1986 | 1,577,536 | 700 | 0.04 | [KET86]es |
| 1996 | 1,841,967 | 1,000 | 0.05 | [PEW]es |
| 2006 | 1,872,721 | 16,000 | 0.85 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 2,225,623 | 20,031 | 0.90 | es |
| 2050 | 2,817,816 | 29,587 | 1.05 | es |
| 2100 | 3,182,548 | 41,373 | 1.30 | es |

the nineteenth century with Indian traders and workers that were brought by the British. The first mosque was erected during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Based on census data, the Muslim population increased from none in 1891, to 220 or 0.04% in 1946, to 331 or 0.05% in 1956. Later estimates show that the Muslim population increased to 700 or 0.04% in 1986, to 1,000 or 0.1% in 1996 and to 16,000 or 0.9% in 2006. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 20,000 or 0.9% in 2020, then 30,000 or 1.1% by 2050, and 41,000 or 1.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.3.

3.5.4. Malawi

The Republic of Malawi has an area of 118,484Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.4. It was occupied by the British in 1891 and gained its independence from the UK in 1964. It used to be called British Central Africa from 1891 to 1907, then Nyasaland until 1963, and then Malawi afterwards. Islam arrived here in 1870 through the Sultanate of Zanzibar. Estimates of the Muslim population increased from 50,000 or 5.2% in 1911, to 160,000 or 13.1% in 1918, to 0.75 million or 18.6% in 1966 and 13.5% in 1977, then decreased to 0.5 million or 6.3% in 1987. Recent census data show that the Muslim population increased from 1.3 million or 12.8% in 1998, to 1.7 million or 13.0% in 2008. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.1 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2.6 million or 13.1% in 2020, then 5.5 million or 13.4% by 2050, and 11.8 million or 13.9% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.4.



Fig. 3.5.4. Map of the Republic of Malawi.

Table 3.5.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Malawi.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1911 | 970,430 | 50,150 | 5.17 | [MWH]es |
| 1918 | 1,218,238 | 160,000 | 13.13 | [RMM]es |
| 1966 | 4,039,583 | 750,000 | 18.57 | [SYB70]es |
| 1977 | 5,547,460 | 750,000 | 13.52 | [SYB80]es |
| 1987 | 7,988,507 | 500,000 | 6.26 | [SYB90]es |
| 1998 | 9,933,963 | 1,272,429 | 12.81 | [MW]c |
| 2008 | 13,029,498 | 1,690,087 | 12.97 | [MW]c |
| 2020 | 19,894,908 | 2,606,233 | 13.10 | es |
| 2050 | 41,202,908 | 5,521,190 | 13.40 | es |
| 2100 | 84,985,824 | 11,813,030 | 13.90 | es |

3.5.5. Mozambique

The Republic of Mozambique has an area of 799,380Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.5. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1498 and gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. Islam entered here in 1140, when the ruler of



Fig. 3.5.5. Map of the Republic of Mozambique.

Table 3.5.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Mozambique.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1919 | 3,120,000 | 60,000 | 1.92 | [RMM]es |
| 1950 | 5,738,911 | 612,355 | 10.67 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 11,673,725 | 1,868,000 | 16.00 | [SYB85]es |
| 1997 | 15,278,334 | 2,696,756 | 17.65 | [UN]c |
| 2007 | 20,252,223 | 3,628,913 | 17.92 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 30,553,048 | 5,575,931 | 18.25 | es |
| 2050 | 59,929,079 | 11,386,525 | 19.00 | es |
| 2100 | 112,018,166 | 22,683,679 | 20.25 | es |

Kilwa Sultanate Dawud II ben Suleiman (ruled 1131 to 1170) conquered the coastal line, including the cities of Quilimane and Sofala, and deeper inland including the city of Manica, on the border with Zimbabwe. It remained under Muslim control until the arrival of the Portuguese.

The Muslim population was estimated in 1919 to be 60,000 or 1.9% of the total population. However, based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 0.61 million or 10.7% in 1950, to 1.87 million or 16.0% in 1980 (estimate), to 2.70 million or 17.7% in 1997, to 3.63 million or 17.9% in 2007. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.25 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 6 million or 18.3% in 2020, then 11 million or 19.0% by 2050, and 23 million or 20.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.5.

3.5.6. Namibia

The Republic of Namibia has an area of 824,292Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.6. It was occupied by the Germans in 1884 as German South West

**Fig. 3.5.6.** Map of the Republic of Namibia.

Table 3.5.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Namibia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1981 | 1,058,000 | 700 | 0.07 | [KET86]es |
| 2001 | 1,409,920 | 1,500 | 0.11 | [NA]es |
| 2011 | 2,104,900 | 5,000 | 0.24 | [NA]es |
| 2020 | 2,609,099 | 7,827 | 0.30 | es |
| 2050 | 3,743,540 | 22,461 | 0.60 | es |
| 2100 | 4,263,371 | 46,897 | 1.10 | es |

Africa, but taken from them by South Africa in 1915. Namibia gained its independence from South Africa in 1990, when it changed its name from South West Africa. Islam entered here in 1970s and gained attention when a prominent politician named Jacobs Salman Dhamir embraced Islam in 1980. The first mosque was erected in 1986 in Katutura. Estimates for the Muslim population increased from 700 or 0.1% in 1981, to 1,500 or 0.1% in 2001, to 5,000 or 0.2% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.1 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 8,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 22,000 or 0.6% by 2050, and 47,000 or 1.1% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.6.

3.5.7. *Saint Helena*

Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom, which conquered it in 1657. It has an area of 308Km² comprising three main islands spread over 2,500Km from Mid to South Atlantic Ocean. The largest of these islands is Saint Helena with area 122Km² and 80% of the population and where the capital Jamestown is located. It was captured by the British in 1657. About 1,300Km to its northwest is Ascension with 88Km² in total area, a seventh of the population, and which was captured by the British in 1815. About 2,500Km south of St. Helena is the Island of Tristan da Cunha with area 98Km², which was captured by the British in 1816. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 3.5.7.

As shown in Table 3.5.7, according to the 2008 census and before, there were no Muslims in these islands. The situation is not expected to change during this century.

Table 3.5.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Helena.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1946 | 4,748 | 0 | 0.00 | [SH]c |
| 1966 | 4,649 | 0 | 0.00 | [SH]c |
| 1987 | 5,644 | 0 | 0.00 | [SH]c |
| 2008 | 4,077 | 0 | 0.00 | [SH]c |

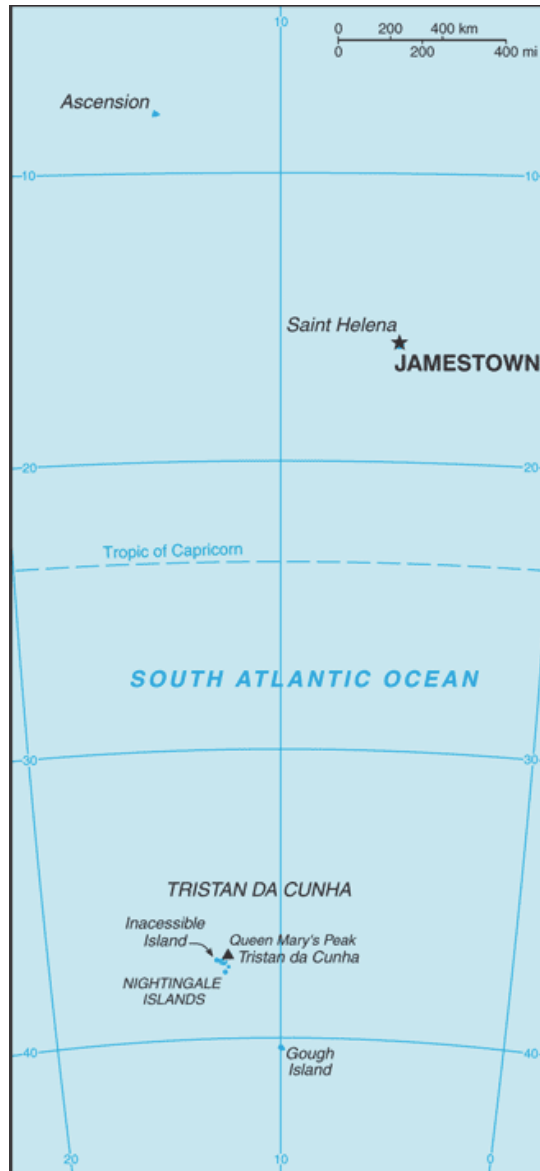


Fig. 3.5.7. Map of Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

3.5.8. South Africa

The Republic of South Africa has an area of 1,219,090Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.8. The Dutch arrived here in 1652, followed by the British in 1806. The Union of South Africa was formed from former British colonies: Cape Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal. It gained independence from the UK in 1931, and changed to republic in 1961. The first Muslims were brought here in 1658 by the Dutch soon after their arrival and consisted slaves and political prisoners mainly from current Indonesia. Then the British brought more Muslims from India starting



Fig. 3.5.8. Map of the Republic of South Africa.

the eighteenth century, consisting of indentured workers and businessmen with their families.

The census of 1891 found 15,000 Muslims living in the Cape Colony or 0.7% of the population of the Cape and Natal British Colonies, which was half the land and two-thirds of the population of current South Africa. Based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 15,000 or 0.7% in the colonies 33,000 or 0.6% in 1904, to 46,000 or 0.8% in 1911, to 50,000 or 0.7% in 1921, to 79,000 or 0.8% in 1936, to 0.11 million or 1.0% in 1946, to 0.19 million or 1.2% in 1960, to 0.27 million or 1.2% in 1970, to 0.35 million or 1.4% in 1980, but decreased to 0.34 million or 1.1% in 1991. It continued to increase since then to 0.55 million or 1.4% in 1996, to 0.65 million or 1.5% in 2001. Information on religious affiliation was not collected in the 2011 census. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.9 million or 1.7% in 2020, then 1.3 million or 2.0% by 2050, and 1.6 million or 2.5% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.8.

Table 3.5.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in South Africa.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|----------|
| 1891 | 2,071,137 | 15,099 | 0.73 | [SYB00]c |
| 1904 | 5,175,824 | 32,773 | 0.63 | [SYB10]c |
| 1911 | 5,973,394 | 45,842 | 0.77 | [SYB20]c |
| 1921 | 6,928,580 | 49,936 | 0.72 | [SYB31]c |
| 1936 | 9,589,898 | 79,088 | 0.82 | [SYB50]c |
| 1946 | 11,418,349 | 110,392 | 0.97 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 16,002,797 | 192,007 | 1.20 | [UN63]c |
| 1970 | 21,794,328 | 269,915 | 1.24 | [UN79]c |
| 1980 | 25,016,525 | 352,993 | 1.41 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 30,986,920 | 338,142 | 1.09 | [UN04]c |
| 1996 | 40,583,574 | 553,585 | 1.36 | [UN]c |
| 2001 | 44,819,778 | 654,064 | 1.46 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 55,131,292 | 937,232 | 1.70 | es |
| 2050 | 63,405,086 | 1,268,102 | 2.00 | es |
| 2100 | 64,134,806 | 1,603,370 | 2.50 | es |

3.5.9. Swaziland

The Kingdom of Swaziland has an area of 17,364Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.9. It was occupied by the British in 1902 and gained its independence from the UK in 1968. Islam entered here in 1963 with the first Malawian workers in asbestos mines. The Muslim population reached 700 or 0.1% in 1986, and according to a DHS, it increased to 2,300 or 0.2% in 2006. Thus, assuming that the

**Fig. 3.5.9.** Map of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Table 3.5.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Swaziland.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1890 | 80,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1956 | 237,021 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1986 | 681,059 | 700 | 0.10 | [KET86]es |
| 2006 | 1,146,000 | 2,300 | 0.20 | [SW]s |
| 2020 | 1,367,633 | 2,735 | 0.20 | es |
| 2050 | 1,815,450 | 3,631 | 0.20 | es |
| 2100 | 2,156,300 | 4,313 | 0.20 | es |

percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3,000 in 2020, then 4,000 by 2050 and 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.9.

3.5.10. Zambia

The Republic of Zambia has an area of 752,618Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.10. It was occupied by the British in 1891and gained its independence from the UK in 1964 when it changed its name from Northern Rhodesia. Islam entered the eastern parts in the twelfth century with the influence of the Kilwa Sultanate and trade. The Muslim population was estimated at 3,000 or 0.4% in 1911. Based on census data, the Muslim opulation aged five-years and older



Fig. 3.5.10. Map of the Republic of Zambia.

Table 3.5.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Zambia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|-----------|------|---------|
| 1911 | 801,400 | 3,000 | 0.37 | [ZMH]es |
| 1980 | 5,679,808 | 15,000 | 0.26 | [ZM80]c |
| 2000 | 9,337,425 | 41,932 | 0.45 | [ZM00]c |
| 2010 | 12,526,314 | 61,412 | 0.49 | [ZM10]c |
| 2020 | 18,252,156 | 100,387 | 0.55 | es |
| 2050 | 44,206,103 | 309,443 | 0.70 | es |
| 2100 | 124,301,810 | 1,180,867 | 0.95 | es |

increased from 15,000 or 0.3% in 1980, to 42,000 or 0.5% in 2000, and 61,000 or 0.5% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.1 million or 0.5% in 2020, then 0.3 million or 0.7% by 2050, and 1.2 million or 1.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.10.

3.5.11. Zimbabwe

The Republic of Zimbabwe has an area of 390,757Km² and its map is presented in Figure 3.5.11. It was occupied by the British in 1888 and gained its independence from the UK in 1980 when it changed its name from Southern Rhodesia. Islam

**Fig. 3.5.11.** Map of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Table 3.5.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in Zimbabwe.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1982 | 7,546,071 | 62,000 | 0.82 | [KET86]es |
| 1999 | 13,079,000 | 112,479 | 0.86 | [ZW99]s |
| 2006 | 12,225,000 | 107,580 | 0.88 | [ZW06]s |
| 2011 | 12,084,304 | 66,460 | 0.55 | [ZW11]s |
| 2020 | 17,117,639 | 94,147 | 0.55 | es |
| 2050 | 26,253,548 | 144,395 | 0.55 | es |
| 2100 | 32,607,907 | 179,343 | 0.55 | es |

entered the eastern parts in the twelfth century with the influence of the Kilwa Sultanate and trade. In 1890, Muslim from Malawi settled here to work on farms and mines for the British. The Muslim population was estimated in 1982 at 62,000 or 0.8% of the total population.

According to DHS, these numbers changed to 0.11 million or 0.9% in 1999 and 2006, and to 66,000 or 0.6% in 2011. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.1 million in 2020, then to 0.1 million by 2050, and 0.2 million by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 3.5.11.

3.5.12. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Southern Africa has the least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning Africa. Although Islam entered this region in the twelfth century, most of this region was never under Muslim control. The Muslim population has been increasing slowly. It is currently over 5% of the total population, but is expected to remain less than 9% for the next three centuries. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 3.5a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 3.5b and 3.5c for current countries in Southern Africa. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

3.6. Africa's Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered Africa after it started in Asia and by now over a quarter of the World Muslim population lives in Africa. This ratio is increasing and is expected to approach a half by the end of this century, largely due to rapid natural growth. The percentage of Muslims in Africa is currently 42% and is expected to remain around it for the next three centuries. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 3.6a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 3.6b and 3.6c for

Table 3.5a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southern Africa from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Angola | P | 660 | 720 | 780 | 840 | 900 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,400 | 4,790 | 13,925 | 97,337 | 82,223 | 86,763 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| Botswana | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 672 | 567 | 599 |
| | P | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 74 | 120 | 1,755 | 3,025 | 3,134 | 3,363 |
| Lesotho | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.42 | 1.40 | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 42 | 78 | 118 |
| Malawi | P | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 35 | 50 | 73 | 349 | 1,856 | 3,183 | 3,239 | 3,389 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 1.30 | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Mozambique | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 65 | 85 |
| | P | 115 | 130 | 145 | 160 | 171 | 200 | 230 | 260 | 300 | 343 | 377 | 411 | 340 | 737 | 11,321 | 84,986 | 75,569 | 80,302 |
| Namibia | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 12.81 | 13.90 | 15.00 | 16.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 18 | 38 | 1,450 | 11,813 | 11,335 | 12,848 |
| St.Helena | P | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 440 | 580 | 720 | 860 | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 4,106 | 18,276 | 112,018 | 98,546 | 105,648 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 17.65 | 20.25 | 22.00 | 24.00 |
| Tanzania | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 38 | 79 | 3,226 | 22,684 | 21,680 | 25,356 |
| | P | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 70 | 85 | 90 | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 125 | 180 | 1,898 | 4,263 | 4,074 | 4,344 |
| Zambia | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 1.10 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 47 | 81 | 130 |
| Zimbabwe | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Zimbabwe | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 3.5a. (Continued)

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | |
|-----------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| S. Africa | P | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 4,713 | 44,846 | 64,135 | 66,873 | 71,636 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.73 | 0.63 | 1.46 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 4.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 2 | 9 | 30 | 655 | 1,603 | 2,341 | 3,224 |
| Swaziland | P | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 27 | 115 | 1,064 | 2,156 | 2,172 | 2,362 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Zambia | P | 95 | 110 | 125 | 140 | 155 | 170 | 205 | 240 | 275 | 310 | 342 | 373 | 410 | 1,272 | 10,101 | 124,302 | 113,151 | 120,450 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.45 | 0.95 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 45 | 1,181 | 1,697 | 2,409 |
| Zimbabwe | P | 115 | 130 | 145 | 160 | 173 | 200 | 230 | 270 | 310 | 347 | 382 | 416 | 459 | 1,422 | 12,504 | 32,608 | 32,283 | 35,463 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 108 | 179 | 178 | 195 |
| Total | P | 1,512 | 1,665 | 1,819 | 1,972 | 2,120 | 2,610 | 3,124 | 3,638 | 4,167 | 4,641 | 5,199 | 5,970 | 7,211 | 17,814 | 117,551 | 528,017 | 481,268 | 513,725 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.99 | 0.92 | 4.76 | 7.25 | 7.90 | 8.75 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 33 | 71 | 164 | 5,592 | 38,267 | 38,267 | 44,968 |
| G% | | 0.096 | 0.088 | 0.081 | 0.072 | 0.208 | 0.180 | 0.152 | 0.136 | 0.108 | 0.114 | 0.138 | 0.189 | 0.904 | 1.887 | 1.502 | -0.093 | 0.065 | 0.065 |

Table 3.5b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southern Africa from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Angola | P | 2,375 | 2,400 | 2,425 | 2,450 | 2,460 | 2,470 | 2,480 | 2,490 | 2,497 | 3,510 | 4,934 | 4,790 | 4,650 | 4,515 | 4,383 | 3,741 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Botswana | P | 70 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 86 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 | 124 | 153 | 234 | 272 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lesotho | P | 71 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 90 | 110 | 130 | 150 | 184 | 254 | 219 | 349 | 401 | 466 | 543 | 631 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malawi | P | 310 | 340 | 370 | 400 | 425 | 450 | 475 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 737 | 970 | 1,202 | 1,603 | 1,865 |
| | M% | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 13.13 | 13.13 | 13.13 |
| | M | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 38 | 50 | 158 | 211 | 245 |
| Mozambique | P | 1,950 | 2,000 | 2,050 | 2,096 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,700 | 2,900 | 3,191 | 3,470 | 3,775 | 4,106 | 4,580 | 4,857 | 5,239 | 5,650 |
| | M% | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 10.67 |
| | M | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 61 | 67 | 72 | 79 | 88 | 93 | 101 | 603 |
| Namibia | P | 120 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 155 | 160 | 165 | 170 | 180 | 200 | 229 | 286 | 336 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St.Helena | P | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 3.5c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southern Africa from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|----|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Angola | P | 4,148 | 4,966 | 5,928 | 7,637 | 10,334 | 13,925 | 19,549 | 26,475 | 34,783 | 44,245 | 54,324 | 64,663 | 74,622 | 83,650 | 91,316 | 97,337 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 96 | 135 | 183 | 240 | 305 | 375 | 446 | 515 | 577 | 630 | 672 |
| Botswana | P | 413 | 524 | 693 | 998 | 1,384 | 1,755 | 1,969 | 2,150 | 2,348 | 2,564 | 2,780 | 2,958 | 3,064 | 3,099 | 3,082 | 3,025 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 42 |
| Lesotho | P | 734 | 851 | 1,032 | 1,307 | 1,598 | 1,856 | 2,009 | 2,226 | 2,419 | 2,612 | 2,818 | 2,983 | 3,089 | 3,151 | 3,180 | 3,183 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.30 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 41 |
| Malawi | P | 2,881 | 3,525 | 4,530 | 6,237 | 9,447 | 11,321 | 15,014 | 19,895 | 25,960 | 33,115 | 41,203 | 49,969 | 59,076 | 68,191 | 76,955 | 84,986 |
| | M% | 18.57 | 18.57 | 18.57 | 13.52 | 12.81 | 12.81 | 12.97 | 13.10 | 13.20 | 13.30 | 13.40 | 13.50 | 13.60 | 13.70 | 13.80 | 13.90 |
| | M | 535 | 655 | 841 | 843 | 1,210 | 1,450 | 1,947 | 2,606 | 3,427 | 4,404 | 5,521 | 6,746 | 8,034 | 9,342 | 10,620 | 11,813 |
| Mozambique | P | 6,442 | 7,647 | 9,453 | 12,142 | 13,568 | 18,276 | 23,967 | 30,553 | 38,876 | 48,861 | 59,929 | 71,768 | 83,459 | 94,381 | 104,053 | 112,018 |
| | M% | 10.67 | 10.67 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 17.65 | 17.65 | 17.92 | 18.25 | 18.50 | 18.75 | 19.00 | 19.25 | 19.50 | 19.75 | 20.00 | 20.25 |
| | M | 687 | 816 | 1,513 | 1,943 | 2,395 | 3,226 | 4,295 | 5,576 | 7,192 | 9,162 | 11,387 | 13,815 | 16,275 | 18,640 | 20,811 | 22,684 |
| Namibia | P | 485 | 603 | 780 | 1,013 | 1,415 | 1,898 | 2,179 | 2,609 | 3,042 | 3,420 | 3,744 | 4,005 | 4,181 | 4,270 | 4,292 | 4,263 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 33 | 38 | 43 | 47 |
| St.Helena | P | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 3.5c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| S.Africa | P | 13,683 | 17,396 | 22,503 | 29,077 | 36,793 | 44,846 | 51,452 | 55,131 | 58,096 | 60,938 | 63,405 | 65,077 | 65,930 | 65,941 | 65,301 | 64,135 |
| | M% | 0.97 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.09 | 1.46 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| | M | 133 | 209 | 279 | 410 | 401 | 655 | 823 | 937 | 1,046 | 1,158 | 1,268 | 1,367 | 1,450 | 1,517 | 1,567 | 1,603 |
| Swaziland | P | 273 | 349 | 446 | 603 | 863 | 1,064 | 1,193 | 1,368 | 1,516 | 1,664 | 1,815 | 1,946 | 2,046 | 2,110 | 2,144 | 2,156 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Zambia | P | 2,372 | 3,083 | 4,191 | 5,847 | 7,845 | 10,101 | 13,217 | 18,252 | 24,957 | 33,552 | 44,206 | 56,821 | 71,390 | 87,743 | 105,505 | 124,302 |
| | M% | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.95 |
| | M | 3 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 45 | 61 | 100 | 150 | 218 | 309 | 426 | 571 | 746 | 950 | 1,181 |
| Zimbabwe | P | 2,747 | 3,752 | 5,206 | 7,289 | 10,462 | 12,504 | 13,077 | 17,118 | 20,292 | 23,313 | 26,254 | 28,690 | 30,494 | 31,674 | 32,339 | 32,608 |
| | M% | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| | M | 23 | 31 | 43 | 60 | 90 | 108 | 72 | 94 | 112 | 128 | 144 | 158 | 168 | 174 | 178 | 179 |
| Total | P | 34,183 | 42,702 | 54,768 | 72,156 | 93,714 | 117,551 | 143,631 | 175,781 | 212,293 | 254,288 | 300,482 | 348,884 | 397,355 | 444,214 | 488,171 | 528,017 |
| | M% | 4.04 | 4.02 | 4.92 | 4.55 | 4.41 | 4.76 | 5.13 | 5.43 | 5.76 | 6.07 | 6.35 | 6.61 | 6.83 | 7.00 | 7.15 | 7.25 |
| | M | 1,381 | 1,715 | 2,694 | 3,281 | 4,137 | 5,592 | 7,372 | 9,540 | 12,220 | 15,442 | 19,085 | 23,052 | 27,120 | 31,114 | 34,882 | 38,267 |
| | G% | 2.047 | 2.225 | 2.489 | 2.757 | 2.614 | 2.266 | 2.004 | 2.020 | 1.887 | 1.805 | 1.669 | 1.494 | 1.301 | 1.115 | 0.944 | 0.785 |

Table 3.6a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Africa from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| North P | 13,200 | 13,550 | 13,900 | 14,250 | 14,600 | 14,490 | 14,380 | 14,270 | 14,160 | 14,100 | 17,440 | 16,380 | 17,837 | 32,013 | 201,590 | 749,146 | 672,165 | 703,553 |
| Africa M% | - | 8.80 | 35.22 | 61.73 | 80.07 | 82.54 | 83.09 | 82.93 | 82.82 | 82.13 | 82.71 | 81.38 | 82.18 | 85.88 | 95.08 | 94.81 | 95.97 | 96.36 |
| M | - | 1,193 | 4,896 | 8,797 | 11,690 | 11,960 | 11,948 | 11,834 | 11,728 | 11,580 | 14,425 | 13,330 | 14,659 | 27,493 | 191,675 | 710,279 | 645,068 | 677,939 |
| West P | 2,201 | 2,349 | 2,497 | 2,645 | 2,791 | 3,017 | 3,355 | 3,693 | 4,046 | 4,389 | 5,594 | 7,200 | 8,108 | 11,594 | 86,963 | 404,613 | 354,932 | 374,391 |
| Africa M% | - | - | - | - | - | 1.06 | 2.03 | 2.93 | 5.08 | 7.23 | 9.41 | 14.69 | 19.89 | 24.33 | 46.21 | 57.23 | 62.29 | 67.63 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | 32 | 68 | 108 | 206 | 318 | 527 | 1,057 | 1,613 | 2,820 | 40,184 | 231,573 | 221,088 | 253,216 |
| East P | 2,391 | 2,645 | 2,898 | 3,151 | 3,405 | 4,061 | 4,752 | 5,444 | 6,231 | 7,115 | 8,067 | 9,270 | 11,348 | 21,404 | 161,800 | 867,031 | 781,620 | 822,834 |
| Africa M% | - | 1.96 | 6.35 | 11.84 | 19.04 | 21.24 | 24.17 | 26.19 | 28.61 | 31.04 | 31.40 | 32.90 | 30.64 | 33.40 | 28.63 | 31.13 | 33.36 | 35.69 |
| M | - | 52 | 184 | 373 | 648 | 863 | 1,149 | 1,426 | 1,783 | 2,208 | 2,533 | 3,049 | 3,477 | 7,148 | 46,323 | 269,864 | 260,763 | 293,659 |
| Central P | 7,160 | 7,698 | 8,256 | 8,814 | 9,395 | 10,711 | 12,032 | 13,463 | 14,894 | 16,392 | 19,051 | 22,312 | 26,206 | 31,786 | 240,400 | 1,635,770 | 1,444,981 | 1,520,405 |
| Africa M% | - | - | - | - | - | 2.29 | 4.88 | 7.61 | 10.32 | 13.12 | 16.72 | 25.52 | 26.42 | 26.31 | 25.94 | 28.85 | 29.90 | 30.78 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | 245 | 588 | 1,025 | 1,538 | 2,150 | 3,186 | 5,695 | 6,924 | 8,364 | 62,351 | 471,954 | 432,014 | 468,009 |
| Southern P | 1,512 | 1,665 | 1,819 | 1,972 | 2,120 | 2,610 | 3,124 | 3,638 | 4,167 | 4,641 | 5,199 | 5,970 | 7,211 | 17,814 | 117,551 | 528,017 | 481,268 | 513,725 |
| Africa M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.44 | 0.56 | 0.99 | 0.92 | 4.76 | 7.25 | 7.90 | 8.75 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 23 | 33 | 71 | 164 | 5,592 | 38,267 | 38,027 | 44,968 |
| Total P | 26,465 | 27,908 | 29,371 | 30,833 | 32,312 | 34,889 | 37,643 | 40,508 | 43,498 | 46,637 | 55,351 | 61,132 | 70,710 | 114,611 | 808,304 | 4,184,577 | 3,734,966 | 3,934,908 |
| M% | - | 4.46 | 17.30 | 29.74 | 38.19 | 37.55 | 36.54 | 35.55 | 35.09 | 34.89 | 37.39 | 37.89 | 37.82 | 40.13 | 42.82 | 41.15 | 42.76 | 44.16 |
| M | - | 1,244 | 5,080 | 9,170 | 12,338 | 13,100 | 13,755 | 14,399 | 15,264 | 16,271 | 20,693 | 23,165 | 26,744 | 45,989 | 346,125 | 1,721,937 | 1,596,960 | 1,737,791 |
| G% | - | 0.053 | 0.051 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.077 | 0.076 | 0.073 | 0.071 | 0.070 | 0.171 | 0.099 | 0.146 | 0.483 | 1.953 | 1.644 | -0.114 | 0.052 |

Table 3.6b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Africa from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| North Africa | P | 17,060 | 17,837 | 18,596 | 19,147 | 20,177 | 20,424 | 21,527 | 22,480 | 23,595 | 26,196 | 29,362 | 32,013 | 35,507 | 38,184 | 43,059 | 49,136 |
| | M% | 81.80 | 82.18 | 82.53 | 82.70 | 83.18 | 83.13 | 83.62 | 83.98 | 84.34 | 84.54 | 86.14 | 88.88 | 85.64 | 87.28 | 87.07 | 83.88 |
| | M | 13,954 | 14,659 | 15,347 | 15,835 | 16,783 | 16,978 | 18,001 | 18,878 | 19,900 | 22,146 | 25,291 | 27,493 | 30,409 | 33,329 | 37,490 | 42,198 |
| West Africa | P | 7,931 | 8,108 | 8,286 | 8,461 | 8,724 | 8,995 | 9,287 | 9,591 | 9,992 | 10,362 | 10,790 | 11,594 | 12,984 | 15,382 | 16,557 | 19,375 |
| | M% | 19.81 | 19.89 | 19.97 | 20.05 | 20.52 | 20.89 | 21.36 | 21.96 | 22.83 | 23.45 | 24.07 | 24.33 | 26.11 | 28.85 | 28.38 | 27.99 |
| | M | 1,571 | 1,613 | 1,655 | 1,696 | 1,790 | 1,879 | 1,984 | 2,106 | 2,281 | 2,430 | 2,597 | 2,820 | 3,391 | 4,438 | 4,700 | 5,423 |
| East Africa | P | 11,183 | 11,348 | 11,514 | 11,712 | 12,509 | 13,395 | 14,371 | 15,461 | 16,714 | 18,099 | 19,640 | 21,404 | 23,474 | 26,573 | 31,064 | 35,111 |
| | M% | 30.72 | 30.64 | 30.55 | 30.40 | 30.91 | 31.31 | 31.57 | 31.63 | 32.13 | 32.55 | 32.95 | 33.40 | 35.77 | 36.07 | 34.01 | 33.28 |
| | M | 3,435 | 3,477 | 3,518 | 3,561 | 3,866 | 4,194 | 4,537 | 4,890 | 5,371 | 5,891 | 6,472 | 7,148 | 8,396 | 9,584 | 10,565 | 11,683 |
| Central Africa | P | 26,000 | 26,206 | 26,422 | 26,624 | 26,885 | 27,176 | 27,463 | 27,745 | 28,147 | 29,247 | 30,432 | 31,786 | 34,485 | 37,940 | 43,019 | 47,241 |
| | M% | 26.51 | 26.42 | 26.33 | 26.25 | 26.11 | 26.02 | 25.95 | 25.87 | 25.84 | 26.32 | 26.78 | 27.20 | 26.62 | 25.43 | 24.94 | 22.24 |
| | M | 6,893 | 6,924 | 6,956 | 6,988 | 7,020 | 7,073 | 7,126 | 7,179 | 7,273 | 7,697 | 8,150 | 8,646 | 9,178 | 9,648 | 10,731 | 10,508 |
| Southern Africa | P | 6,986 | 7,211 | 7,437 | 7,708 | 8,401 | 9,041 | 9,684 | 10,325 | 11,082 | 13,361 | 16,147 | 17,814 | 20,275 | 22,305 | 25,212 | 27,855 |
| | M% | 0.97 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 1.01 | 1.46 | 1.62 | 3.46 |
| | M | 68 | 71 | 74 | 78 | 86 | 94 | 101 | 109 | 119 | 133 | 149 | 164 | 204 | 325 | 408 | 963 |
| Total | P | 69,159 | 70,710 | 72,254 | 73,652 | 76,695 | 79,031 | 82,332 | 85,602 | 89,530 | 97,265 | 106,372 | 114,611 | 126,725 | 140,384 | 158,910 | 178,718 |
| | M% | 37.48 | 37.82 | 38.13 | 38.23 | 38.52 | 38.24 | 38.56 | 38.74 | 39.03 | 39.37 | 40.10 | 40.37 | 40.70 | 40.83 | 40.21 | 39.60 |
| | M | 25,921 | 26,744 | 27,550 | 28,158 | 29,545 | 30,217 | 31,749 | 33,163 | 34,945 | 38,297 | 42,660 | 46,271 | 51,578 | 57,323 | 63,893 | 70,775 |
| | G% | | 0.222 | 0.216 | 0.192 | 0.405 | 0.300 | 0.409 | 0.389 | 0.449 | 0.829 | 0.895 | 0.746 | 1.005 | 1.024 | 1.240 | 1.175 |

Table 3.6c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Africa from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| North P | 59,692 | 76,805 | 99,240 | 126,778 | 163,566 | 201,590 | 244,830 | 297,363 | 353,239 | 412,409 | 474,745 | 536,848 | 596,751 | 653,617 | 705,435 | 749,146 |
| Africa M% | 87.78 | 89.46 | 92.80 | 94.87 | 95.09 | 95.08 | 94.99 | 94.92 | 94.79 | 94.68 | 94.60 | 94.56 | 94.56 | 94.61 | 94.70 | 94.81 |
| M | 52,397 | 68,713 | 92,098 | 120,278 | 155,541 | 191,675 | 232,555 | 282,268 | 334,849 | 390,449 | 449,107 | 507,645 | 564,289 | 618,374 | 668,037 | 710,279 |
| West P | 24,958 | 30,220 | 38,271 | 49,191 | 66,310 | 86,963 | 111,887 | 142,340 | 176,314 | 213,358 | 251,692 | 289,365 | 325,012 | 356,894 | 383,602 | 404,613 |
| Africa M% | 34.86 | 34.81 | 36.64 | 41.11 | 45.61 | 46.21 | 47.97 | 49.18 | 50.37 | 51.50 | 52.59 | 53.63 | 54.61 | 55.53 | 56.40 | 57.23 |
| M | 8,700 | 10,520 | 14,023 | 20,224 | 30,246 | 40,184 | 53,673 | 70,010 | 88,801 | 109,888 | 132,371 | 155,176 | 177,474 | 198,190 | 216,370 | 231,573 |
| East P | 40,355 | 50,927 | 66,860 | 89,716 | 120,945 | 161,800 | 213,323 | 277,554 | 350,864 | 431,917 | 516,723 | 601,193 | 681,816 | 754,598 | 816,695 | 867,031 |
| Africa M% | 34.23 | 34.71 | 33.27 | 33.43 | 27.83 | 28.63 | 28.92 | 29.26 | 29.60 | 29.90 | 30.16 | 30.40 | 30.62 | 30.81 | 30.97 | 31.13 |
| M | 13,813 | 17,675 | 22,244 | 29,995 | 33,660 | 46,323 | 61,687 | 81,212 | 103,844 | 129,143 | 155,867 | 182,791 | 208,776 | 232,485 | 252,967 | 269,864 |
| Central P | 69,639 | 84,617 | 107,336 | 140,619 | 185,452 | 240,400 | 317,413 | 419,104 | 541,657 | 686,849 | 849,532 | 1,021,047 | 1,194,321 | 1,360,214 | 1,509,351 | 1,635,770 |
| Africa M% | 27.08 | 27.74 | 27.12 | 27.76 | 26.15 | 26.00 | 25.81 | 25.84 | 26.05 | 26.41 | 26.81 | 27.23 | 27.66 | 28.09 | 28.49 | 28.85 |
| M | 18,861 | 23,475 | 29,108 | 39,036 | 48,502 | 62,511 | 81,930 | 108,281 | 141,102 | 181,363 | 227,743 | 278,046 | 330,400 | 382,075 | 429,994 | 471,954 |
| Southern P | 34,183 | 42,702 | 54,768 | 72,156 | 93,714 | 117,551 | 143,631 | 175,781 | 212,293 | 254,288 | 300,482 | 348,884 | 397,355 | 444,214 | 488,171 | 528,017 |
| Africa M% | 4.04 | 4.02 | 4.92 | 4.55 | 4.41 | 4.76 | 5.13 | 5.43 | 5.76 | 6.07 | 6.35 | 6.61 | 6.83 | 7.00 | 7.15 | 7.25 |
| M | 1,381 | 1,715 | 2,694 | 3,281 | 4,137 | 5,592 | 7,372 | 9,540 | 12,220 | 15,442 | 19,085 | 23,052 | 27,120 | 31,114 | 34,882 | 38,267 |
| Total P | 228,827 | 285,270 | 366,475 | 478,459 | 629,987 | 808,304 | 1,031,084 | 1,312,142 | 1,634,366 | 1,998,821 | 2,393,175 | 2,797,337 | 3,195,254 | 3,569,537 | 3,903,255 | 4,184,577 |
| M% | 41.58 | 42.80 | 43.70 | 44.48 | 43.19 | 42.84 | 42.40 | 42.02 | 41.66 | 41.34 | 41.12 | 40.99 | 40.94 | 40.96 | 41.05 | 41.15 |
| M | 95,153 | 122,098 | 160,167 | 212,814 | 272,087 | 346,285 | 437,217 | 551,311 | 680,817 | 826,285 | 984,173 | 1,146,711 | 1,308,059 | 1,462,239 | 1,602,250 | 1,721,937 |
| G% | 2.472 | 2.205 | 2.505 | 2.666 | 2.751 | 2.492 | 2.434 | 2.411 | 2.196 | 2.013 | 1.801 | 1.560 | 1.330 | 1.108 | 0.894 | 0.696 |

the five regions of Africa. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in Africa and each of its five regions.

Europe was the third continent; after Asia and Africa, to which Islam has entered. Muslims crossed the Gibraltar strait in 711AD, conquering all the Iberian Peninsula by 715AD. They kept going north and conquered half of current France, reaching 100Km southeast of Paris in 725AD, until they were defeated in the Battle of Tours (Balat Ashuhada) in 732AD. They were driven out of France by 759AD, but returned and conquered the Mediterranean coast of France from 891AD to 973AD. In the ninth century Muslims controlled south of the Italian Peninsula for forty years and briefly controlled western coast of the Italian Peninsula. Muslims remained in control of southern Spain until the fall of Grenada in 1492AD. Muslims also controlled East Europe under the Golden Horde Empire in 1313AD. They remained in Crimea, in southern Ukraine, until 1796AD, when the Muslim Crimean Khanate was captured by the Russian Empire.

Muslims controlled the Balkan Peninsula for several centuries, starting with the conquest of Istanbul in 1453, under the Ottoman Empire. They kept going north until they besieged Vienna in 1528 and 1683. Muslims were defeated in the second attempt and kept retreating south since then. However, there are several Muslim majority countries that remain in the Balkans today: Albania, Bosnia, East Thrace (Turkey) and Kosovo. All Mediterranean Islands were under Muslim control at some point: The Balearics (903–1232), Crete (827–961, 1645–1897), Corsica (806–930), Rhodes (653–658, 717–718, 1522–1912), Sardinia (809–1015), Sicily (831–1091), and Malta (870–1091). As for Cyprus, it was listed under Asia, and controlled by Muslims 647–965, 1426–1460, 1518–1914, and the northern third of the island is under Muslim control since 1974.

Thus, the Muslim population changed from 24,000 or 0.1% of the total European population in 700AD, to 0.90 million or 2.5% in 800AD, to 1.87 million or 5.2% in 900AD, to 2.4 million or 6.6% in 1000AD, to 2.7 million or 6.0% in 1100AD, to 2.9 million or 5.3% in 1200AD, to 3.0 million or 4.7% in 1300AD, to 2.7 million or 3.7% in 1400AD, to 2.7 million or 3.2% in 1500AD, to 3.1 million or 2.9% in 1600AD, to 3.4 million or 2.8% in 1700AD, to 4.0 million or 2.2% in 1800AD, to 9 million or 2.1% in 1900, to 37 million or 5.1% in 2000, to 46 million or 6.2% in 2020, and is projected to reach 68 million or 10.7% by 2100, then 96 million or 14.1% by 2200, and then 124 million or 17.0% by 2300.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in Europe from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 4.0a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this continent from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 4.0b. This shows that the Muslim population in Africa

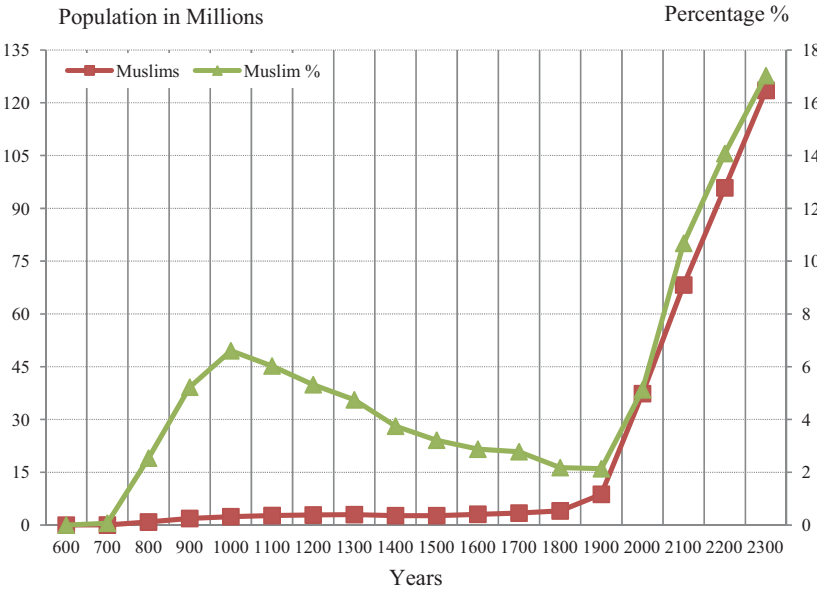


Fig. 4.0a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Europe from 600 to 2300.

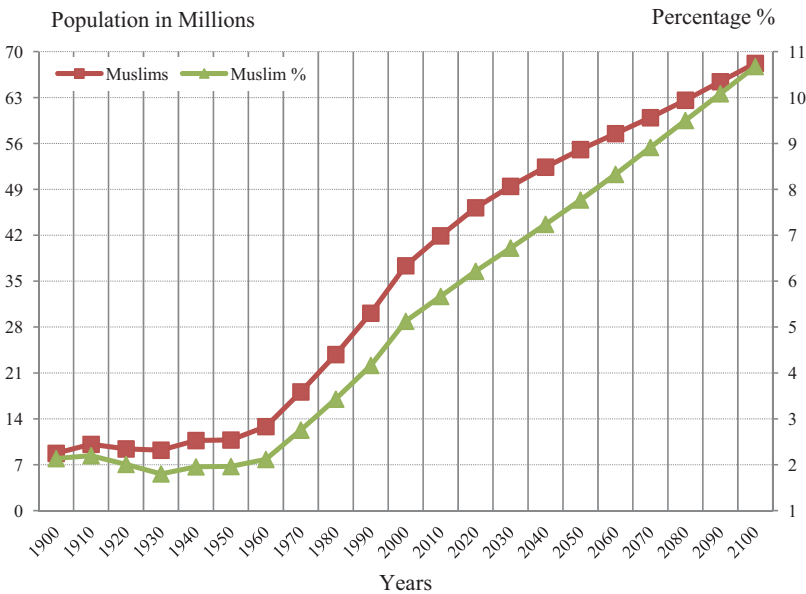


Fig. 4.0b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Europe from 1900 to 2100.



Fig. 4.0c. Color coded map of Europe illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent as of 2010.

was increasing slowly until 1950, but is increasing substantially since then towards the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand was around 2% until 1960, and then started increasing by about one percentage point each decade as is expected to continue doing so towards the end of this century.

We divided Europe into five regions; the data for each is included in a separate section, and are sorted in terms of the percentage of Muslims in descending order. These regions are the Balkan Peninsula (Section 4.1), Eastern Europe (Section 4.2), Western Europe (Section 4.3), Northern Europe (Section 4.4), and Central Europe (Section 4.5). The country of Russia was included in Europe as most of its population lives in the European side of the country, although most of its territory is in Asia. In addition East Thrace, which is the European side of Turkey was included in Asia and therefore excluded from Europe. A color coded map of Europe illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 4.0b. In Section 4.6, the total population in each of the five European regions and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 4.6a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 4.6b and 4.6c from 1790 to 2100.

4.1. Muslims in the Balkan Peninsula

This region consists of eleven countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia,

and Slovenia. Three of these countries (Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia) are the only Muslim majority countries in Europe. Three other countries (Macedonia, Montenegro and Bulgaria) have the largest Muslim minority in Europe in terms of percentage. This region has the largest concentration of Muslims in Europe. Islam is deeply rooted here, unlike the rest of Europe, where current Muslim population can only trace itself few decades ago at most to Muslim migrants that off-sat labour shortage in Europe after WWII. Hence, the case of Muslims in the Balkans provides Europe (a traditionally Christian majority region with various Christian denominations) with an interface and gate to understanding and collaborating with the Muslim world (a loose term referring to almost a fourth of the World population, spread worldwide with population majority in almost half of the World's land). Muslims in the Balkans were a significant minority for over half a millennium and are expected to remain so for at least the next several centuries. Muslims' relationship with Christians in this region does impact Muslim-Christian relationship worldwide to the better or to the worst. So far the relationship has been tense, with several massacres against Muslims throughout the centuries. Understanding the history and appreciating the numbers of Muslims in the Balkans may help in developing better relation between Christians and Muslims in this region and worldwide, away from political slogans, ethnic slurs or misuse of religion for worldly gains.

The first Muslims settled here in the second half of the thirteenth century. They first consisted of Anatolian Turkoman settlers in Dobrudja, Romania. Then Tatars when the Golden Horde Empire, which controlled Bulgaria, Romania, and vast areas of Eastern Europe and Central Asia converted to Islam in 1313 under Sultan Mohammed Öz-Beg who reigned from 1313 to 1341. Islam expanded further with the advances of the Ottoman Empire. This started during the reign of Sultan Orhan I ben Osman I (ruled from 1324 to 1361), when Muslims conquered Gallipoli Peninsula in 1347, currently in East Thrace; the European side of Turkey. This part is not included here as it is treated under Asia. Muslims continued their advance conquering northern third of Greece and Macedonia in 1371, Albania in 1385, Kosovo in 1389, most of Bulgaria by 1393, Romania in 1411 to 1419, Istanbul in 1453, Serbia by 1459, rest of Greece by 1460, Bosnia and Herzegovina by 1482 and Croatia in 1493. Most of the Peninsula remained under Ottoman (Muslim) control for several centuries.

Thus, the Muslim population in this region remained non-existent until the thirteenth century. It then increased from 16,000 or 0.3% in 1300AD, to 0.10 million or 1.8% in 1400AD, to 0.36 million or 5.8% in 1500AD, to 0.91 million or 11.9% in 1600AD, to 1.44 million or 17.3% in 1700AD, then changed to 2.0 million or 13.5% in 1800AD, to 3.7 million or 11.5% in 1900, to 8.5 million or 12.5% in 2000, to 8.0 million or 12.6% in 2020, and is projected to reach 5.8 million or 14.2% by 2100, then 6.3 million or 14.9% by 2200, and then 7.2 million or 16.0% by 2300.

The Balkans has the highest concentration of Muslims among five regions covering Europe, which are the Balkan Peninsula, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Northern Europe and Central Europe. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Europe increased from around 8% throughout the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, to around 9% in

the second half of the twentieth century and first quarter of the twenty-first century, and is expected to decrease to 6% by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Europe is decreasing steadily as more Muslims migrating to other regions in Europe. Accordingly, it has decreased from half at the start of the nineteenth century to a third towards the end of the first half of the twentieth century, to a quarter in the second half of the twentieth century, to a fifth in 2010, to a tenth towards 2100.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 4.1a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 4.1b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was around 13% throughout the nineteenth century, then decreased to around 11% through the first quarter of the twentieth century, then plummeted to 8% through its second quarter. The fraction increased to 13% towards the end of the twentieth century and is expected to reach 14% towards the end of this century. In terms of size, the number of Muslims in this region doubled from 1920 to 2000 when it peaked at 8.5 million, but is decreasing since then, and is expected to decrease by a quarter of its peak by 2100.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 4.1.12, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 4.1a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 4.1b and 4.1c from 1790 to 2100.

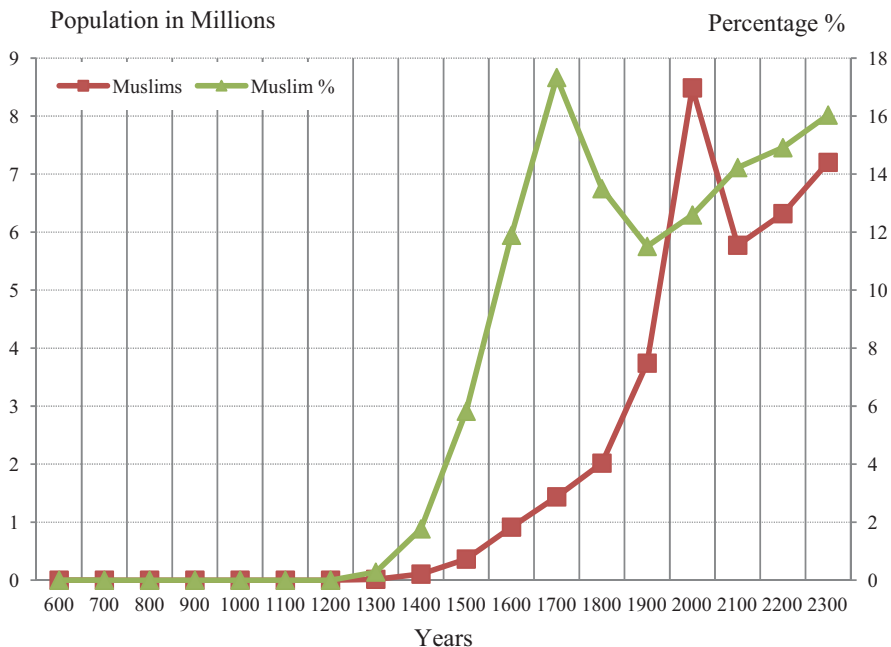


Fig. 4.1a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Balkan Peninsula from 600 to 2300.

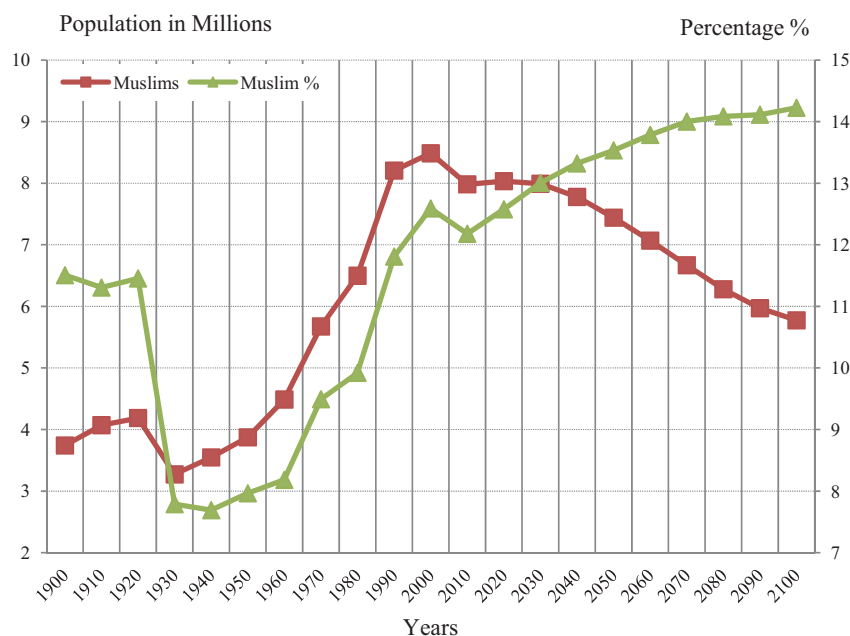


Fig. 4.1b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Balkan Peninsula from 1900 to 2100.

4.1.1. Albania

Islam entered Albania when the Ottoman Empire conquered the lands in 1478 during the reign of Sultan Mohammed II el Fatih ben Murad II. Eventually the majority of Albanians chose Islam as their religion. Albania then declared its independence from the weak Ottoman Empire in 1912. It was then attacked by neighboring countries, which swallowed more than 60% of the new country. Today, historical Albania is contained in Kosovo, and parts of Greece, Serbia, Macedonia, and Montenegro. Currently, the Republic of Albania has an area of 28,748Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.1.

According to census data, the Muslim population increased from 0.6 million or 70.3% in 1921, to 0.7 million or 68.6% in 1930. For a long time since then, the number of Muslims remained a mystery as no religious census was conducted and religion was fought by communist Albania from 1944 to 1992. Estimates of Muslims by A. Kettani in [KET76, KET86] increased from 69% in 1950, to 71% in 1969, to 75% in 1979, while according to a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) it reached 79.6% in 2009 [AL09]. However, the 2011 census recorded 1,646,236 Muslims, including 58,628 or 2.09% followers of the Bektashi Sufi order. In other words, according to the 2011 census Muslim constituted 58.79% of the total population. It should also be noted that 13.79% preferred not to answer, 2.43% did not state their answer and 5.49% said that they are believers but do not belong to any religion.

Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a fifth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 1.9 million or 59.0% in 2020, then decrease to 1.8 million or 59.6% by 2050, and 1.3 million or 60.6% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.1.1.



Fig. 4.1.1. Map of the Republic of Albania.

Table 4.1.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Albania.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1921 | 831,877 | 584,675 | 70.28 | [RMM]c |
| 1930 | 1,003,068 | 688,280 | 68.62 | [SYB31]c |
| 2011 | 2,800,138 | 1,646,236 | 58.79 | [AL11]c |
| 2020 | 3,242,687 | 1,913,185 | 59.00 | es |
| 2050 | 3,094,079 | 1,844,071 | 59.60 | es |
| 2100 | 2,216,616 | 1,343,269 | 60.60 | es |

4.1.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Islam entered it when the Ottoman Empire conquered Bosnia in 1463 during the reign of Sultan Mohammed el Fatih, and Herzegovina (Southern part) in 1482. This was in response to an appeal by Bogomil residents to avoid religious prosecution by Catholic and Orthodox Churches. When Bosnians were introduced to Islam, they found many similarities in it with their belief, thus they embraced Islam. As the Ottoman Empire started getting weaker, it was forced to abandon Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austria-Hungary Empire in 1878.

This country was able to declare its independence from crumbling Yugoslavia in 1992. But this decision was met by a bloody war, in which Serbia and Croatia wanted to divide the new country between them. This resulted in systematic ethnic cleansing of the Muslim majority, leading to millions of deaths and refugees. The massacres stopped by 1997 following the Dayton Accord, and the country is now independent with Muslims constituting the largest religious minority. Currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina

has an area of 51,209Km². It consists of two governing entities: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (26,111Km² or 51% of the total area), and Republika Srpska (24,606Km² or 48%), with a third region, the Brčko District (493Km² or 1%) being administered by both. A map of the country is presented in Figure 4.1.2.

Based on census data as shown in Table 4.1.2, the Muslim population increased in number but decreased in percentage from 0.45 million or 38.7% in 1879, to 0.49 million or 36.9% in 1885, to 0.55 million or 35.0% in 1895, to 0.61 million or 32.3% in



Fig. 4.1.2. Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 4.1.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1879 | 1,158,164 | 448,613 | 38.73 | [BAH]c |
| 1885 | 1,336,091 | 492,710 | 36.88 | [BAH]c |
| 1895 | 1,568,092 | 548,632 | 34.99 | [BAH]c |
| 1910 | 1,898,044 | 612,137 | 32.25 | [BAH]c |
| 1921 | 1,889,929 | 588,247 | 31.13 | [BAH]c |
| 1931 | 2,323,555 | 718,079 | 30.90 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 2,666,968 | 890,094 | 33.37 | [BAH]c |
| 1953 | 2,847,790 | 917,720 | 32.23 | [SI53]c |
| 1961 | 3,277,948 | 1,118,131 | 34.11 | [BAH]e |
| 1971 | 3,746,111 | 1,482,430 | 39.57 | [BAH]c |
| 1981 | 4,124,256 | 1,630,033 | 39.52 | [BAH]c |
| 1991 | 4,354,911 | 1,905,829 | 43.76 | [BAH]c |
| 2020 | 3,788,936 | 1,658,038 | 43.76 | es |
| 2050 | 3,331,681 | 1,457,944 | 43.76 | es |
| 2100 | 2,373,978 | 1,038,853 | 43.76 | es |

1910, to 0.59 million or 31.1% in 1921, to 0.72 million or 30.9% in 1931. This is due to massacres of some Muslims, and migration of others to the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. The percentage then increased to 0.89 million or 33.4% in 1948, decreased to 0.89 million or 32.2% in 1953, then increased constantly since then to 1.12 million or 34.1% in 1961, to 1.48 million or 39.6% in 1971, to 1.63 million or 39.5% in 1981, reaching 1.91 million or 43.8% in the last census of 1991, just before independence. The increase is due to the relative improvement of the situation for Muslims and due to higher birth rate than the other religious minorities. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to decrease to 1.7 million in 2020, then 1.5 million by 2050, and 1.0 million by 2100.

In 1961, the number of Muslims was taken as those declaring themselves Muslim by nationality (842,248) and those declaring themselves as Yugoslavs (275,883). In 1971 to 1991, only those declaring themselves Muslim by nationality were considered Muslim.

4.1.3. Bulgaria

Islam entered Bulgaria when the capital Sofia was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1385, then all Bulgaria was under the Ottomans by 1393. The Muslim rule of Bulgaria remained until it declared its independence from the weakened Ottoman Empire in 1908. Currently, the Republic of Bulgaria has an area of 110,879Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.3.

As shown in Table 4.1.3, the percentage of the Muslim population decreased by more than a half from 29% in 1881, to 14% in 1910. Muslims continued to



Fig. 4.1.3. Map of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Table 4.1.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bulgaria.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1881 | 2,007,919 | 578,060 | 28.79 | [BG]c |
| 1888 | 3,154,375 | 676,215 | 21.44 | [BG]c |
| 1900 | 3,744,283 | 643,300 | 17.18 | [BG]c |
| 1905 | 4,035,575 | 603,867 | 14.96 | [BG]c |
| 1910 | 4,337,513 | 602,078 | 13.88 | [BG]c |
| 1920 | 4,846,954 | 690,734 | 14.25 | [BG]c |
| 1926 | 5,478,740 | 789,296 | 14.41 | [BG]c |
| 1934 | 6,077,939 | 821,298 | 13.51 | [BG]c |
| 1946 | 7,029,349 | 934,418 | 13.29 | [BG]c |
| 1956 | 7,613,709 | 853,890 | 11.22 | [BG11]e |
| 1965 | 8,227,046 | 929,802 | 11.30 | [BG11]e |
| 1975 | 8,727,771 | 749,051 | 8.58 | [BG11]e |
| 1992 | 8,487,317 | 1,112,331 | 13.11 | [BG]c |
| 2001 | 7,928,901 | 966,978 | 12.20 | [UN]c |
| 2011 | 5,758,301 | 577,139 | 10.02 | [BG11]c |
| 2020 | 6,827,176 | 684,083 | 10.02 | es |
| 2050 | 5,076,871 | 508,702 | 10.02 | es |
| 2100 | 3,533,068 | 354,013 | 10.02 | es |

decrease due to persecution and migration to Turkey, reaching 11% in 1956. This percentage bounced to 13% in 1992 but decreased to 12% in 2001. The data for 1956–1975 is based on the assumption that all and only Turks and Roma (Gypsy) are Muslim. The number of Turks increased from 656,025 in 1956, to 780,928 in 1965, and then decreased to 730,728. The number of Roma decreased from 197,865 in 1956, to 148,874 in 1965, to 18,323 in 1975.

Indeed, the Muslim population changed from 0.58 million or 28.8% in 1881, to 0.68 million or 21.4% in 1888, to 0.64 million or 17.2% in 1900, to 0.60 million or 15.0% in 1905, to 0.60 million or 13.9% in 1910, to 0.69 million or 14.3% in 1920, to 0.79 million or 14.4% in 1926, to 0.82 million or 13.5% in 1934, to 0.93 million or 13.3% in 1946, to 0.85 million or 11.2% in 1956, to 0.93 million or 11.3% in 1965, to 0.75 million or 8.6% in 1975, to 1.11 million or 13.1% in 1992, to 0.97 million or 12.2% in 2001, to 0.58 million or 10.0% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to continue to decrease to 0.7 million in 2020, then to 0.5 million by 2050, and 0.4 million by 2100.

In the 2011 census, more than a fifth of the population did not respond to the religion question. This explains the decrease in total population in Table 4.1.3, which is only the number of those responding to the religion question. The distribution of Muslims among ethnic groups of those who responded to the religion question in the 2011 census was as follows: 444,434 or 88% of Turks, 42,201 or 18% of Roma and 67,350 or 2% of Bulgars. In other words, 77% of Muslims were Turks, 12% were Bulgar, and 7% were Roma.

4.1.4. Croatia

Islam entered Croatia when it was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1526 after the Battle of Mohács. But Muslims lost control of it to the Austrian Empire in 1593



Fig. 4.1.4. Map of the Republic of Croatia.

after the Battle of Sisak. Currently, the Republic of Croatia has an area of 56,594Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.4.

As shown in Table 4.1.3 and based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 0.01% in 1910, to 0.14% in 1931, then decreased to 0.05% in 1948. Indeed, the Muslim population increased from 200 or 0.01% in 1910, to 3,000 or 0.1% in 1921, to 5,000 or 0.1% in 1931, to 2,000 or 0.1% in 1948. It continued its steady increase since then to 16,000 or 0.4% in 1953, to 21,000 or 0.5% in 1961, to 23,000 or 0.5% in 1971, to 30,000 or 0.7% in 1981, to 55,000 or 1.2% in 1991, to 57,000 or 1.3% in 2001, to 63,000 or 1.5% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a fifth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 71,000 or 1.7% in 2020, then 83,000 or 2.3% by 2050, and 91,000 or 3.3% by 2100.

When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1948, 1961, 1971 and 1981, the Muslims by nationality, Albanians and Yugoslav (1961 only) ethnicities were assumed Muslim. The distributions are as follows:

- 1948: 1,077 Muslims and 633 Albanians;
- 1961: 3,113 Muslims, 2,126 Albanians, and 16,964 Yugoslav;
- 1971: 18,457 Muslims and 4,175 Albanians;
- 1981: 23,740 Muslims and 6,006 Albanians.

The 2011 census included for the first time a mapping between ethnicity and religion. It indicated that Muslims comprised of 27,959 or 88.82% of ethnic Bosniacs,

Table 4.1.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Croatia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1910 | 2,621,954 | 204 | 0.01 | [HRH]c |
| 1921 | 3,360,320 | 3,015 | 0.09 | [YU21]c |
| 1931 | 3,430,270 | 4,750 | 0.14 | [HRH]c |
| 1948 | 3,779,858 | 1,712 | 0.05 | [HR81]e |
| 1953 | 3,918,800 | 16,185 | 0.41 | [HRH]c |
| 1961 | 4,159,696 | 20,799 | 0.50 | [HR81]e |
| 1971 | 4,426,221 | 22,632 | 0.51 | [HR81]e |
| 1981 | 4,601,469 | 29,746 | 0.65 | [HR81]e |
| 1991 | 4,784,265 | 54,814 | 1.15 | [HR01]c |
| 2001 | 4,437,460 | 56,777 | 1.28 | [HR01]c |
| 2011 | 4,284,889 | 62,977 | 1.47 | [HR11]c |
| 2020 | 4,182,642 | 71,105 | 1.70 | es |
| 2050 | 3,605,954 | 82,937 | 2.30 | es |
| 2100 | 2,768,088 | 91,347 | 3.30 | es |

9,647 or 0.25% of ethnic Croats, 9,647 or 54.78% of ethnic Albanians, 5,039 or 29.68% of ethnic Roma and 343 or 93.46% of ethnic Turks.

4.1.5. Greece

Muslims controlled Rhodes Island between 653 and 658 during the reign of Caliph Muawiya bnu Abi Sufyan, in their failed attempt to conquer Constantinople. It was also captured from 717 to 718. Muslims conquered Crete from the Byzantine Empire from 827 to 961 by expelled Muslims from Cordoba. They were expelled by an Umayyad Caliph in al-Andalus, and they were led by Abu Hafs Omar el Ballooti. During this time, the majority of the Island was Muslim. However, after the Muslims' defeat, the Muslim population was forced to migrate out of the Island or become Christian, and therefore no Muslims left in the Island.

Current Greece fell under the Ottoman Empire between 1380 and 1718. The Macedonian (Northern) part was conquered in 1380, Thessaly (Central part) in 1393, and the rest of the mainland in 1500, then the islands of Rhodes in 1522, then Crete between 1645 and 1718. Greece then gained its independence in 1828, which included the middle part, Peloponnese (Morea) peninsula, and some islands, with a total area of 47,516Km². At this time Muslims constituted 30% of the total population. This percentage reduced to 1% by 1889 due to migration of Muslims to the Ottoman Empire fearing harassments and discrimination by Greek Orthodox. The new country expanded its area to 50,211Km² by annexing the Ionian Islands including Corfu in 1864 (ceded by the UK), to 63,606Km² by annexing Thessaly in 1881, to 71,942Km² by annexing Crete in 1898, to 129,281Km² by annexing parts of Macedonia, Epirus, Thrace (west) and Aegean islands in 1913, to 131,944 by annexing the Dodecanese Islands including Rhodes in 1947 (ceded by Italy). This doubled the size and population of Greece and increased the Muslims to 25% by 1920 census.

Following the treaty of Lausanne, a massive population exchange took place between Greece and Turkey based on their religious belief and regardless of their ethnicity and mother tongue. This resulted in over a million Muslims moving from

Greece to Turkey, and similar number of Greek Orthodox moved from Turkey to Greece. This reduced the percentage of Muslims in Greece to 2% by 1928 census. The treaty excluded Istanbul and West Thrace from the exchange, and that is why the Muslim presence in Greece was not reduced to zero. Currently, the Hellenic Republic has an area of 131,957Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.5.

Thus, the Muslim population was reduced from 0.23 million or 30% in 1828, to 1,000 or 0.1% in 1870, increased to 25,000 or 1.3% in 1882 after the annexation of Thessaly, then decreased to 24,000 or 1.1% in 1889, then increased to 1.4 million or 25.3% in 1920 with the annexation of new lands, then reduced to 0.13 million or 2.0% in 1928 as a result of the deportation of Muslims to Turkey, and 0.14 million or 1.9% in 1940. The Muslim population then remained at 0.11 million, reducing in percentage with respect to the total population to 1.5% in 1951 and 1.4% in 1961, which was the last census to inquire on the religious affiliation of the population.

To estimate the Muslim population after 1961, we use citizenship data from the decennial censuses, assuming that immigrants from Muslim-majority countries are Muslim. We also estimate native Greek Muslim population by starting with 100,000 in 1961 and assume that it continued to increase by 1% each year, which is consistent with other estimates in [KET, DOS]. Accordingly, the evolution and ethnic breakup of the Muslim population in Greece is presented in Table 4.1.5a.

The Muslim population continued to increase to 0.13 million or 1.5% in 1971, to 0.16 million or 1.7% in 1981, to 0.18 million or 1.8% in 1991, to 0.64 million or 5.8% in 2001. The sharp increase towards the end of the twentieth cen-



Fig. 4.1.5. Map of the Hellenic Republic.

Table 4.1.5a. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationalities in Greece.

| | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Albania | 5,142 | 4,228 | 3,563 | 20,556 | 438,036 |
| Pakistan | | | | 1,911 | 11,130 |
| Turkey | 7,487 | 17,500 | 30,145 | 11,088 | 7,881 |
| Egypt | 535 | 1,116 | 2,415 | 4,012 | 7,448 |
| Iraq | | | | 2,131 | 6,936 |
| Syria | | | | 2,104 | 5,552 |
| Bangladesh | | | | | 4,854 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | 2,256 |
| Lebanon | | | | 1,856 | 1,277 |
| Iran | | | | 850 | 1,011 |
| Greek Muslim, estimate | 100,000 | 110,462 | 122,019 | 134,785 | 148,886 |
| Total | 113,164 | 133,306 | 158,142 | 179,293 | 635,267 |

Table 4.1.5b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Greece.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1828 | 753,400 | 226,000 | 30.00 | [KET86]c |
| 1870 | 1,679,775 | 917 | 0.06 | [SYB80]c |
| 1882 | 1,979,305 | 25,243 | 1.28 | [SYB85]c |
| 1889 | 2,188,008 | 24,165 | 1.10 | [SYB10]c |
| 1920 | 5,541,474 | 1,400,000 | 25.26 | [KET76]c |
| 1928 | 6,204,684 | 126,017 | 2.03 | [GR51]c |
| 1940 | 7,460,203 | 141,090 | 1.89 | [GR51]c |
| 1951 | 7,632,801 | 112,665 | 1.48 | [GR51]c |
| 1961 | 8,388,553 | 114,955 | 1.37 | [KET76]c |
| 1971 | 8,768,641 | 133,306 | 1.52 | [UN79]e |
| 1981 | 9,739,589 | 158,142 | 1.62 | [UN88]e |
| 1991 | 10,217,135 | 179,293 | 1.75 | [UN04]e |
| 2001 | 10,934,097 | 635,267 | 5.81 | [UN]e |
| 2020 | 11,078,874 | 775,521 | 7.00 | es |
| 2050 | 10,667,585 | 906,745 | 8.50 | es |
| 2100 | 9,365,170 | 1,030,169 | 11.00 | es |

ture was due to the influx of Muslim refugees and migrant workers, especially from neighboring Albania. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.8 million or 7.0% in 2020, then 0.9 million or 8.5% by 2050, then 1.0 million or 11.0% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.1.5b.

4.1.6. Kosovo

Islam entered Kosovo when it was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1389 under the reign of Sultan Murad ben Orhan (ruled from 1363 to 1389 and was the third king of the empire). It was then conquered by Serbs in 1912, following the declaration of independence of Albania from the Ottomans. As the Yugoslav Federation started disintegrating, Kosovars yearned for independence. Following ethnic cleansings by Orthodox Serbs, and international intervention, Kosovo was



Fig. 4.1.6. Map of the Republic of Kosovo.

able to obtain its independence in 2008, and is now a majority Muslim country. Currently, the Republic of Kosovo has an area of 10,887Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.6.

As shown in Table 4.1.6a and based on ethnic census data, the Muslim population increased in number but its percentage fluctuated due to migration of Orthodox Serbs to Kosovo. Accordingly, Muslims increased 0.33 million or 75.1% in 1921, to 0.38 million or 68.8% in 1931, to 0.51 million or 70.0% in 1948, to 0.54 million or 67.3% in 1953, to 0.68 million or 70.6% in 1961. However, the Muslims population continued to increase constantly since then in both number and percentage to 0.95 million or 76.8% in 1971, to 1.30 million or 81.9% in 1981, to 1.67 million or 85.5% in 1991, just before the breakup of Yugoslavia. By 2011, Muslims reached 1.66 million or 95.6% of the total population due to the migration of Serbs back to Serbia and higher birth rate by Muslims.

When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1948, 1961 and onward, the following were assumed Muslims: Albanians, Turks, Gypsy (Roma) and Muslims by nationality or Bosniac. The numbers of these ethnicities recorded in each census is provided in Table 4.1.6b. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.2 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.8 million or 95.8% in 2020, and then decrease to 1.6 million or 96.4% by 2050, and 1.1 million or 97.4% by 2100.

Table 4.1.6a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Kosovo.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1921 | 439,010 | 329,502 | 75.06 | [YU]c |
| 1931 | 552,064 | 379,981 | 68.83 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 727,820 | 509,236 | 69.97 | [YU]e |
| 1953 | 808,141 | 544,182 | 67.34 | [YU]c |
| 1961 | 963,988 | 680,595 | 70.60 | [YU]e |
| 1971 | 1,243,693 | 954,769 | 76.77 | [YU]e |
| 1981 | 1,584,440 | 1,297,811 | 81.91 | [YU]e |
| 1991 | 1,956,196 | 1,672,707 | 85.51 | [YU]e |
| 2011 | 1,739,825 | 1,663,412 | 95.61 | [KO]c |
| 2020 | 1,833,806 | 1,756,786 | 95.80 | es |
| 2050 | 1,626,975 | 1,568,404 | 96.40 | es |
| 2100 | 1,135,138 | 1,105,625 | 97.40 | es |

Table 4.1.6b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Kosovo since 1948.

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2011 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Albanian | 498,242 | 524,559 | 646,605 | 916,168 | 1,226,736 | 1,596,072 | 1,616,869 |
| Muslim/Bosniac | 9,679 | 6,241 | 8,226 | 26,357 | 58,562 | 66,189 | 27,533 |
| Roma | 11,230 | 11,904 | 3,202 | 14,593 | 34,126 | 45,745 | 8,824 |
| Turk | 1,315 | 34,583 | 25,764 | 12,244 | 12,513 | 10,446 | 18,738 |
| Total | 520,466 | 577,287 | 683,797 | 969,362 | 1,331,937 | 1,718,452 | 1,671,964 |

4.1.7. Macedonia

Islam entered Macedonia when it was conquered by the Ottoman Empire between 1371 and 1395 mostly under the reign of Sultan Murad ben Orhan (ruled from 1363 to 1389 and was the third king of the empire). The Muslim rule ended in 1913 after the Balkan Wars. However, it was then divided among Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia. Eventually parts of Macedonia became one of the six socialist republics forming the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1963. It then gained its independence in 1992 forming the Republic of Macedonia with an area of 25,713Km²; which is less than half of historical Macedonia. Its map is presented in Figure 4.1.7.

As shown in Table 4.1.7a and based on census data, the Muslim population decreased from 32.4% in 1921, to 24.1% in 1961, due to wars and hardships targeting the Muslim population. The situation improved after the formation of Yugoslavia, prompting a constant increase to 25.1% in 1971, to 28.6% in 1981, to 29.6% in 1991 just before the breakup of Yugoslavia. The percentage of Muslims continued to increase after independence to 30.0% in 1994, and reaching 33.3% in 2002, due to the settlement of Muslim refugees from Bosnia and Kosovo, who fled the ethnic cleansing by Orthodox Serbs. This was the percentage of Muslims ninety years earlier, just before the Ottoman Empire lost control over Macedonia. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.7 million or 34.0% in 2020, then decrease to 0.7 million or 35.5% by 2050, and 0.5 million or 38.0% by 2100.



Fig. 4.1.7. Map of the Republic of Macedonia.

Table 4.1.7a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Macedonia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|------------|
| 1921 | 808,724 | 261,804 | 32.37 | [VV,YU21]c |
| 1931 | 949,958 | 282,820 | 29.77 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 1,152,986 | 314,603 | 27.29 | [MK]e |
| 1953 | 1,304,514 | 388,515 | 29.78 | [MK]e |
| 1961 | 1,406,003 | 338,200 | 24.05 | [MK]e |
| 1971 | 1,647,308 | 414,176 | 25.14 | [MK]e |
| 1981 | 1,909,136 | 546,437 | 28.62 | [MK]e |
| 1991 | 2,033,964 | 602,526 | 29.62 | [MK]e |
| 1994 | 1,935,034 | 581,203 | 30.04 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 2,022,547 | 674,015 | 33.33 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 2,106,851 | 716,329 | 34.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,880,719 | 667,655 | 35.50 | es |
| 2100 | 1,326,931 | 504,234 | 38.00 | es |

The data for 1921, was calculated as follows: total population from [MK], Muslim population from data in [YU21] for Serbia and Montenegro (which included current Kosovo and Macedonia), minus data in [VV] for current Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro. When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1948 to 1991, the following were assumed Muslims: Albanians, Turks, Gypsy (Roma) and Muslims by nationality. The numbers of these ethnicities recorded in each census is provided in Table 4.1.7b. In Yugoslavia times, Bosnians used to declare themselves as Muslim by nationality, and Bosnian ethnicity was first

Table 4.1.7b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Macedonia since 1948.

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 1994 | 2002 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Albanian | 197,389 | 162,524 | 183,108 | 279,871 | 377,208 | 441,987 | 441,104 | 509,083 |
| Turkish | 95,940 | 203,938 | 131,484 | 108,552 | 86,591 | 77,080 | 78,019 | 77,959 |
| Roma | 19,500 | 20,462 | 20,606 | 24,505 | 43,125 | 52,103 | 43,707 | 53,879 |
| Bosniac | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6,829 | 17,018 |
| Muslims | 1,560 | 1,591 | 3,002 | 1,248 | 39,513 | 31,356 | 15,418 | 2,553 |
| Total | 314,389 | 388,515 | 338,200 | 414,176 | 546,437 | 602,526 | 585,077 | 660,492 |

collected in the 1994 census. So as the number of declared Bosnians increased, the number of Muslim nationals increased. Table 4.1.7b also shows that the difference is minimal between inferring religious adherence based on these ethnic affiliations and the result of the religion question in post-independence censuses.

4.1.8. Montenegro

Islam entered Montenegro when the Ottoman Empire conquered the lands in 1452. Muslims lost control of Montenegro when its residents rebelled and declared independence in 1697. Currently, Montenegro has an area of 13,812Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.8.

As shown in Table 4.1.8a, an 1879 estimate put the Muslim population at 7,000 or 3.2% of the total population. Based on census data, the Muslim population



Fig. 4.1.8. Map of Montenegro.

Table 4.1.8a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Montenegro.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1879 | 220,000 | 7,000 | 3.18 | [SYB85]es |
| 1895 | 227,831 | 13,840 | 6.07 | [SYB00]c |
| 1921 | 311,341 | 55,978 | 17.98 | [VV]c |
| 1931 | 360,044 | 61,038 | 16.95 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 377,189 | 19,812 | 5.25 | [YU]e |
| 1953 | 419,873 | 74,140 | 17.66 | [YU]c |
| 1961 | 471,894 | 56,468 | 11.97 | [YU]e |
| 1971 | 529,604 | 105,907 | 20.00 | [YU]e |
| 1981 | 584,310 | 115,815 | 19.82 | [YU]e |
| 1991 | 615,035 | 118,016 | 19.19 | [YU]c |
| 2003 | 620,145 | 110,034 | 17.74 | [ME03]c |
| 2011 | 620,029 | 118,477 | 19.11 | [ME11]c |
| 2020 | 619,515 | 120,805 | 19.50 | es |
| 2050 | 556,777 | 116,923 | 21.00 | es |
| 2100 | 422,184 | 99,213 | 23.50 | es |

Table 4.1.8b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Montenegro since 1948.

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2003 | 2011 |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bosniac | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 48,184 | 54,396 |
| Albanian | 19,425 | 23,460 | 25,803 | 35,671 | 37,735 | 40,415 | 31,163 | 30,439 |
| Muslims | 387 | 6,424 | 30,665 | 70,236 | 78,080 | 89,614 | 24,625 | 20,871 |
| Total | 19,812 | 29,884 | 56,468 | 105,907 | 115,815 | 130,029 | 103,972 | 105,706 |

increased from 14,000 or 6.1% in 1895, to 56,000 or 18.0% in 1921, to 61,000 or 17.0% in 1931, but decreased to 20,000 or 5.3% in 1948, but bounced back to 74,000 or 17.7% in 1953, then decreased to 56,000 or 12.0% in 1961, then peaked in percentage to 106,000 or 20.0% in 1971 then continued to decrease in percentage to 116,000 or 19.8% in 1981, to 118,000 or 19.2% in 1991, to 110,000 or 17.7% in 2003, and then increased to 118,000 or 19.1% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 121,000 or 19.5% in 2020, then 117,000 or 21.0% by 2050, and 99,000 or 23.5% by 2100.

The censuses of 1895, 1921, 1931, 1953, 1991, and on did inquire on the religion. The decrease of the percentage of Muslims in 1948 and 1961 ethnic censuses is due the fact that many Muslims declared themselves as Montenegrins. Muslim ethnicity was introduced in 1961 census and onward, which makes deduction of religious affiliation from ethnic affiliation more accurate.

When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1948, 1961, 1971, and 1981, Albanians and Muslims by nationality were assumed Muslim. The numbers of these ethnicities recorded in each census is provided in Table 4.1.8b. In Yugoslavia times, Bosnians used to declare themselves as Muslim by nationality, and Bosnian ethnicity was first collected in the 2003 census. So as the number of declared Bosnians increased, the number of Muslim nationals decreased. Table 4.1.8b also shows that the difference between inferring religious adherence based on these ethnic affiliations and the result of the religion question in post-independence censuses. But it seems from 1953 and 1991 censuses which collected religious infor-

mation; that Muslims made up between 18% and 19% of the total population throughout the second half of the twentieth century.

4.1.9. Romania

The first Muslims settled down in Dobruja in 1263, which is Romania's Black Sea region. They consisted of about 12,000 Anatolian Turkomans led by Sari Saltik. They constituted 0.85% of the estimated population within the current boundary of Romania. The first group of Tatars settled here as part of the Golden Horde Empire during the time of its leader Noghai (1280–1313). The whole empire came under Muslim control when Sultan Mohammed Öz-Beg accepted Islam before taking the throne of the Golden Horde and ruled it from 1313 to 1341. He adopted Islam as the state's religion and continued the spread of Islam among the Turkic people. The leaders of the Golden Horde remained Muslims afterwards. The Ottoman Empire conquered Dobruja in 1411, then Wallachia (which includes the current Capital Bucharest) in 1416, then Transylvania (Northwest of current Romania) in 1419. Romania remained under Muslim control until it declared its independence from the ailing Ottoman Empire in 1878. Currently, Romania has an area of 238,391Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.9.

As shown in Table 4.1.9a, estimates of the Muslim population was 2,000 or 0.04% in 1882, when Romania consisted of the union of Wallachia and Moldova, covering less than half of current Romania. It then increased to 30,000 or 0.6% in



Fig. 4.1.9. Map of Romania.

Table 4.1.9a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Romania.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1263 | 1,420,000 | 12,000 | 0.85 | [ROH]es |
| 1882 | 5,073,000 | 2,000 | 0.04 | [SYB85]es |
| 1893 | 5,468,800 | 30,000 | 0.55 | [SYB96]es |
| 1899 | 5,956,690 | 44,732 | 0.75 | [SYB10]c |
| 1918 | 14,876,787 | 44,087 | 0.30 | [SYB31]c |
| 1930 | 14,280,729 | 41,660 | 0.29 | [RO]e |
| 1948 | 15,872,624 | 28,782 | 0.18 | [RO]e |
| 1956 | 17,489,450 | 34,798 | 0.20 | [RO]e |
| 1966 | 19,103,163 | 40,191 | 0.21 | [RO]e |
| 1977 | 21,559,910 | 46,791 | 0.22 | [RO]e |
| 1992 | 22,810,035 | 55,928 | 0.25 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 21,680,974 | 67,257 | 0.31 | [UN]c |
| 2011 | 20,121,641 | 64,337 | 0.32 | [RO11]c |
| 2020 | 21,226,122 | 70,046 | 0.33 | es |
| 2050 | 17,808,862 | 64,112 | 0.36 | es |
| 2100 | 12,603,320 | 51,674 | 0.41 | es |

Table 4.1.9b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Romania since 1930.

| | 1930 | 1956 | 1966 | 1977 | 1992 | 2002 | 2011 |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Turk | 26,080 | 14,329 | 18,040 | 23,422 | 29,832 | 32,596 | 27,698 |
| Tatar | 15,580 | 20,469 | 22,151 | 23,369 | 24,596 | 24,137 | 20,282 |
| Total | 41,660 | 34,798 | 40,191 | 46,791 | 54,428 | 56,733 | 47,980 |

1893 after the annexation of Dobruja; the Romanian lands on the Black Sea. The Muslim population then increased to 45,000 or 0.30% in 1899.

Based on census data, the Muslim population decreased to 44,000 or 0.3% in 1918, to 42,000 or 0.3% in 1930 due to Romania's territorial expansion, which doubled its size. The Muslims decreased further to 0.2% from 1948 to 1977, numbering between 29,000 and 47,000. They remained at 0.3% since 1992, numbering 56,000 in 1992, then 67,000 in 2002, and 64,000 in 2011. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 70,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 64,000 or 0.4% by 2050, and 52,000 or 0.4% by 2100.

When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1930 to 1977, the Turks and Tatar were assumed Muslim. The numbers of both ethnicities per census year are summarized in Table 4.1.9b. The 2002 and 2011 Censuses showed that 97% of Turks and 99% of Tatar are Muslim. In addition, over two-thirds of all Muslims live in Constanta County on the Black Sea, 72% in 2002, and 67% in 2011.

4.1.10. Serbia

Islam entered Serbia when the Ottoman Empire conquered Belgrade in 1452. As the Ottoman Empire started getting weaker, Muslims lost control of Serbia to the Austrian Empire in 1718, but was regained in 1738. Muslims then lost control for good when Serbs rebelled and declared their independence in 1830.

Currently, the Republic of Serbia has an area of 77,474Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.10. It consists of Proper Serbia (55,968Km²) and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (21,506Km²) in the north. Censuses in both territories were conducted regularly since mid-eighteenth century. For Vojvodina (Table 4.1.10a), Muslim adherence was asked only in 1921, 1931, 1953, 1991 and 2002 censuses. In pre-1921 census, the religion and ethnicity was collected but Muslim related ethnicities were not collected. For (Central) Serbia Proper (Table 4.1.10c), Islam was asked on the censuses between 1884 and 1921, and in



Fig. 4.1.10. Map of Republic of Serbia.

Table 4.1.10a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Vojvodina.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1880 | 1,172,729 | 1,173 | 0.10 | es |
| 1890 | 1,331,143 | 1,331 | 0.10 | es |
| 1900 | 1,432,748 | 1,433 | 0.10 | es |
| 1910 | 1,515,304 | 1,515 | 0.10 | es |
| 1921 | 1,535,794 | 1,870 | 0.12 | [YU]c |
| 1931 | 1,624,158 | 1,654 | 0.10 | [YU]c |
| 1948 | 1,663,212 | 1,530 | 0.09 | [VV]e |
| 1953 | 1,712,619 | 3,254 | 0.19 | [YU]c |
| 1961 | 1,854,956 | 3,624 | 0.20 | [VV]e |
| 1971 | 1,952,533 | 6,577 | 0.34 | [VV]e |
| 1981 | 2,034,772 | 8,742 | 0.43 | [VV]e |
| 1991 | 2,013,889 | 9,775 | 0.49 | [YU]c |
| 2002 | 2,031,992 | 8,073 | 0.40 | [YU]c |
| 2011 | 1,931,809 | 14,206 | 0.74 | [RS]c |

Table 4.1.10b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Vojvodina since 1948.

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2002 | 2011 |
|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bosniac | | | | | | | 417 | 780 |
| Albanian | 480 | 965 | 1,994 | 3,086 | 3,812 | 2,556 | 1,695 | 2,251 |
| Muslims | 1,050 | 10,537 | 1,630 | 3,491 | 4,930 | 5,851 | 3,634 | 3,360 |
| Total | 1,530 | 11,502 | 3,624 | 6,577 | 8,742 | 8,407 | 5,746 | 6,391 |

Table 4.1.10c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Serbia Proper.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1884 | 1,937,172 | 14,569 | 0.75 | [SYB90]c |
| 1891 | 2,161,905 | 16,764 | 0.78 | [SYB00]c |
| 1900 | 2,492,882 | 14,745 | 0.59 | [SYB10]c |
| 1910 | 2,911,701 | 14,435 | 0.50 | [SYB20]c |
| 1921 | 2,856,897 | 95,819 | 3.35 | [YU]c |
| 1931 | 3,503,925 | 111,967 | 3.20 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 4,136,934 | 39,875 | 0.96 | [YU]e |
| 1953 | 4,458,394 | 152,403 | 3.42 | [YU]c |
| 1961 | 4,823,208 | 134,984 | 2.80 | [YU]e |
| 1971 | 5,250,170 | 189,989 | 3.62 | [YU]e |
| 1981 | 5,694,464 | 224,158 | 3.94 | [YU]e |
| 1991 | 5,808,906 | 214,345 | 3.69 | [YU]c |
| 2002 | 5,466,009 | 231,585 | 4.24 | [YU]c |
| 2011 | 5,255,053 | 208,622 | 3.97 | [RS]c |

Table 4.1.10d. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Serbia Proper since 1948.

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2002 | 2011 |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bosniac | | | | | | | 135,670 | 144,498 |
| Albanian | 33,289 | 39,989 | 51,173 | 65,507 | 72,484 | 75,725 | 59,952 | 3,558 |
| Muslims | 6,586 | 64,303 | 83,811 | 124,482 | 151,674 | 174,371 | 15,869 | 18,941 |
| Total | 39,875 | 104,292 | 134,984 | 189,989 | 224,158 | 250,096 | 211,491 | 166,997 |

1953, 1991, and 2002. When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1948, 1961, 1971, and 1981, the Albanians and Muslims by nationality were assumed Muslim. The recorded numbers of both ethnicities in censuses since 1948 are summarized in Table 4.1.10b for Vojvodina and Table 4.1.10d for Serbia Proper.

Thus, the total population in Vojvodina increased from 1,172,729 in 1880, to 1,331,143 in 1890, to 1,432,748 in 1900, to 1,515,304 in 1910. The Muslim percentage of the population remained low though, increasing from around 0.1% in 1921–1948, to 0.2% in 1953, to 0.3% in 1961, to 0.4% in 1971 and 1981, to 0.5% in 1991, and then decreased to 0.4% in 2002, but increased again to 0.7% in 2011. As for Serbia Proper, The Muslim population increased from 0.8% to 0.5% between 1884 and 1910, to 3% in 1921, decreased again to 1% in 1948, then remained between 3% and 4% from 1953 to 1991, and reached 4.2% in 2002, but decreased to 4.0% in 2011.

Thus, combining the data for Vojvodina and Central Serbia, we get the data in Table 4.1.10e for the Republic of Serbia, where we applied the 0.10% estimate to

Table 4.1.10e. Evolution of the Muslim population in Serbia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1884 | 3,109,901 | 15,742 | 0.51 | [SYB90]c |
| 1891 | 3,493,048 | 18,095 | 0.52 | [SYB00]c |
| 1900 | 3,925,630 | 16,178 | 0.41 | [SYB10]c |
| 1910 | 4,427,005 | 15,950 | 0.36 | [SYB20]c |
| 1921 | 4,392,691 | 97,689 | 2.22 | [YU]c |
| 1931 | 5,128,083 | 113,621 | 2.22 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 5,800,146 | 41,405 | 0.71 | [YU]e |
| 1953 | 6,171,013 | 155,657 | 2.52 | [YU]c |
| 1961 | 6,678,164 | 138,608 | 2.08 | [YU]e |
| 1971 | 7,202,703 | 196,566 | 2.73 | [YU]e |
| 1981 | 7,729,236 | 232,900 | 3.01 | [YU]e |
| 1991 | 7,822,795 | 224,120 | 2.86 | [YU]c |
| 2002 | 7,498,001 | 239,658 | 3.20 | [YU]c |
| 2011 | 7,186,862 | 222,828 | 3.10 | [RS]c |
| 2020 | 6,876,773 | 213,180 | 3.10 | es |
| 2050 | 5,305,355 | 164,466 | 3.10 | es |
| 2100 | 3,040,549 | 94,257 | 3.10 | es |

the Muslim population in Vojvodina in pre-1921 censuses. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from around 16,000 or between 0.4% and 0.5% between 1884 and 1910, to 98,000 or 2.2% in 1921, to 114,000 or 2.2% in 1931, then decreased to 41,000 or 0.7% in 1948, then remained between 2.4% and 3.0% from 1953 to 1991, numbering between 0.12 million and 0.23 million, and reached 0.24 million or 3.2% in 2002, but decreased to 0.23 million or 3.1% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remain constant, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 213,000 in 2020, then 164,000 by 2050, and 94,000 by 2100.

4.1.11. *Slovenia*

The Ottoman Empire reached Slovenia in 1566 but did not conquer it, except for the northeastern most Prekmurje region, which was under Ottoman control from 1566 to 1688. Currently, the Republic of Slovenia has an area of 20,273Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.1.11.

As shown in Table 4.1.11a and based on census data, the Muslim population remained at 0.1% or less until 1971, when it increased to 5,000 or 0.3% due to migration from other Yugoslav states for economic reasons. It continued to increase since then to 15,000 or 0.8% in 1981, to 29,000 or 1.5% in 1991, and 47,000 or 2.4% in 2002, doubling in size each decade. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.2 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 54,000 or 2.6% in 2020, then 59,000 or 2.9% by 2050, and 61,000 or 3.4% by 2100.

When inferring religious adherence from ethnicity in 1948, 1961, 1971, and 1981, the Albanians and Muslims by nationality were assumed Muslim. The recorded numbers of both ethnicities in censuses since 1948 are summarized in Table 4.1.11b.



Fig. 4.1.11. Map of Republic of Slovenia.

Table 4.1.11a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Slovenia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1921 | 1,054,919 | 649 | 0.06 | [YU21]c |
| 1931 | 1,144,298 | 927 | 0.08 | [YU31]c |
| 1948 | 1,391,873 | 395 | 0.03 | [SI91]e |
| 1953 | 1,466,425 | 668 | 0.05 | [SI53]c |
| 1961 | 1,591,523 | 747 | 0.05 | [SI91]e |
| 1971 | 1,679,051 | 4,512 | 0.27 | [SI91]e |
| 1981 | 1,838,381 | 15,410 | 0.84 | [SI91]e |
| 1991 | 1,913,355 | 29,361 | 1.53 | [SI02]c |
| 2002 | 1,964,036 | 47,488 | 2.42 | [SI02]c |
| 2020 | 2,092,857 | 54,414 | 2.60 | es |
| 2050 | 2,022,613 | 58,656 | 2.90 | es |
| 2100 | 1,803,446 | 61,317 | 3.40 | es |

Table 4.1.11b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in Slovenia since 1948.

| | 1948 | 1953 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2002 |
|----------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bosniac | | | | | | | 21,542 |
| Albanian | 216 | 169 | 282 | 1,266 | 1,933 | 3,534 | 6,186 |
| Muslims | 179 | 1,617 | 465 | 3,197 | 13,339 | 26,577 | 10,467 |
| Total | 395 | 1,786 | 747 | 4,463 | 15,272 | 30,111 | 38,195 |

4.1.12. Regional Summary and Conclusion

The Balkan Peninsula was the second European region to come under Muslim control, as early as the fourteenth century, and most of it remained under Muslim control for over five centuries. The Balkans has the largest concentration of Muslim in Europe, with the only three majority Muslim countries in Europe and a fourth of which of third is Muslim. However, the ratio of Muslims is expected to remain around one eighth of the total population throughout this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 4.1a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 4.1b and 4.1c for current countries in the Balkan Peninsula. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

4.2. Muslims in Eastern Europe

This region consists of eight countries: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Pridnestrovie (Transnistria), Russia, and Ukraine. Islam entered the Caucasus in 22H or 643AD during the time of Caliph Omar. Islam then continued spreading among the Turkic peoples, including the conversion of the king of Volga Bulgaria or Khanate of Volga in 310H or 922AD, and King of the Golden Horde Empire in 1313. By then, significant parts of current Russia (the region west of a line extending from the short Russian-Chinese border between Kazakhstan and Mongolia to the Arctic Ocean), Moldova, and Ukraine, were under Muslim control. This lasted several centuries until Moscow got stronger and started conquering a Muslim Khanate after another. It annexed most of current Russia by mid to end of the sixteenth century. The last territory held by Muslims was the Crimean Khanate (southern Ukraine), which fell to Russian control in 1783. Between the sixteenth and mid twentieth centuries, Muslims in this region faced vicious forms of ethnic and religious cleansing by the Russians. This included mass deportations, starvation, and Christianization. Their numbers decreased significantly, but surprisingly they were not annihilated. Islam in this region gained a momentum after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from 24,000 or 0.7% of the total population of this region in 700AD, to 50,000 or 1.3% in 800AD, to 79,000 or 2.0% in 900AD, to 0.11 million or 2.6% in 1000AD, to 0.18 million or 3.1% in 1100AD, to 0.29 million or 3.8% in 1200AD, to 0.41 million or 4.7% in 1300AD, to 0.56 million or 5.6% in 1400AD, to 0.85 million or 6.7% in 1500AD, to 1.21 million or 7.7% in 1600AD, to 1.82 million or 8.6% in 1700AD, to 2.0 million or 4.9% in 1800AD, to 5.0 million or 4.6% in 1900, to 15 million or 6.9% in 2000, to 16 million or 7.9% in 2020, and is projected to reach 16 million or 11.4% by 2100, then 23 million or 15.4% by 2200, and then 31 million or 19.3% by 2300.

Table 4.1a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Balkan Peninsula from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Albania | P | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 410 | 800 | 3,305 | 2,217 | 2,073 | 2,221 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 61.00 | 60.60 | 63.00 | 65.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 80 | 180 | 288 | 562 | 2,016 | 1,343 | 1,306 | 1,444 |
| Bosnia | P | 270 | 274 | 278 | 282 | 286 | 300 | 315 | 330 | 345 | 449 | 449 | 700 | 1,568 | 3,834 | 2,374 | 2,469 | 2,606 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 38.73 | 34.99 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 90 | 135 | 271 | 549 | 1,678 | 1,039 | 1,080 | 1,140 |
| Bulgaria | P | 680 | 710 | 740 | 770 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 2,050 | 4,315 | 8,001 | 3,533 | 3,695 | 3,920 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 28.79 | 17.18 | 12.20 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 250 | 375 | 590 | 741 | 976 | 354 | 370 | 393 |
| Croatia | P | 388 | 394 | 400 | 406 | 412 | 430 | 450 | 470 | 490 | 647 | 647 | 1,450 | 3,162 | 4,475 | 2,768 | 2,974 | 3,146 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.28 | 3.30 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 91 | 149 | 189 |
| Greece | P | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 2,175 | 4,962 | 10,987 | 9,365 | 9,738 | 10,342 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 25.26 | 5.81 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 100 | 300 | 450 | 652 | 1,253 | 638 | 1,030 | 1,363 | 1,758 |
| Kosovo | P | 80 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 129 | 100 | 349 | 2,054 | 1,135 | 1,154 | 1,227 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 75.06 | 95.61 | 97.40 | 98.00 | 99.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 21 | 52 | 77 | 75 | 262 | 1,964 | 790 | 1,813 | 1,881 |
| Macedonia | P | 130 | 131 | 131 | 132 | 132 | 140 | 148 | 156 | 164 | 170 | 208 | 390 | 787 | 2,052 | 1,327 | 1,332 | 1,410 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 32.37 | 33.33 | 38.00 | 41.00 | 44.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 17 | 42 | 62 | 126 | 255 | 684 | 504 | 546 | 620 |

(Continued)

Table 4.1a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Montenegro | P | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 67 | 67 | 120 | 300 | 611 | 422 | 429 | 456 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.18 | 6.07 | 17.74 | 23.50 | 27.00 | 30.00 |
| Romania | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 108 | 99 | 140 | 160 |
| | P | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1,050 | 1,300 | 1,550 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 5,500 | 11,000 | 22,388 | 12,603 | 13,552 | 14,323 |
| Serbia | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.04 | 0.75 | 0.31 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 36 | 60 | 80 | 125 | 2 | 83 | 69 | 52 | 68 | 86 |
| Slovenia | P | 594 | 603 | 612 | 621 | 630 | 660 | 690 | 720 | 750 | 810 | 990 | 990 | 1,450 | 4,000 | 7,704 | 3,041 | 3,091 | 3,287 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 0.51 | 0.41 | 3.20 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| Total | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 20 | 30 | 7 | 16 | 263 | 101 | 164 | 171 |
| | P | 150 | 152 | 154 | 156 | 158 | 167 | 176 | 185 | 194 | 203 | 248 | 248 | 600 | 1,268 | 1,990 | 1,803 | 1,866 | 1,973 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 2.42 | 3.40 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 48 | 61 | 93 | 118 |
| | P | 4,733 | 4,687 | 4,638 | 4,592 | 4,543 | 4,878 | 5,218 | 5,558 | 5,898 | 6,240 | 7,688 | 8,288 | 14,945 | 32,511 | 67,402 | 40,588 | 42,372 | 44,912 |
| | M% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.28 | 1.77 | 5.82 | 11.89 | 17.33 | 13.50 | 11.51 | 12.52 | 14.23 | 14.91 | 16.04 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 104 | 363 | 914 | 1,436 | 2,017 | 3,741 | 8,503 | 5,774 | 6,318 | 7,202 |
| | G% | -0.010 | -0.011 | -0.010 | -0.010 | -0.011 | 0.071 | 0.067 | 0.063 | 0.059 | 0.056 | 0.209 | 0.075 | 0.590 | 0.777 | 0.737 | -0.518 | 0.114 | 0.054 |

Table 4.1b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Balkan Peninsula from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Albania | P | 400 | 410 | 420 | 437 | 450 | 470 | 500 | 550 | 603 | 640 | 726 | 800 | 874 | 932 | 982 | 1,088 |
| | M% | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 70.28 | 68.62 | 67.00 |
| | M | 281 | 288 | 295 | 307 | 316 | 330 | 351 | 387 | 424 | 450 | 510 | 562 | 614 | 655 | 674 | 729 |
| Bosnia | P | 690 | 700 | 710 | 720 | 800 | 900 | 1,100 | 1,220 | 1,260 | 1,158 | 1,336 | 1,568 | 1,898 | 1,890 | 2,324 | 2,450 |
| | M% | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 38.73 | 36.88 | 34.99 | 32.25 | 31.13 | 30.90 | 32.23 |
| | M | 267 | 271 | 275 | 279 | 310 | 349 | 426 | 473 | 488 | 449 | 493 | 549 | 612 | 588 | 718 | 790 |
| Bulgaria | P | 2,000 | 2,050 | 2,100 | 2,187 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 2,550 | 2,586 | 3,155 | 3,762 | 4,315 | 4,980 | 5,038 | 5,998 | 6,624 |
| | M% | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 28.79 | 21.44 | 17.18 | 13.88 | 14.25 | 14.41 | 13.51 |
| | M | 576 | 590 | 605 | 630 | 633 | 662 | 720 | 734 | 745 | 908 | 807 | 741 | 691 | 718 | 864 | 895 |
| Croatia | P | 1,400 | 1,450 | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,700 | 2,182 | 2,398 | 2,479 | 2,855 | 3,162 | 3,375 | 3,427 | 3,789 | 3,780 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Greece | P | 2,011 | 2,175 | 2,207 | 2,312 | 2,534 | 2,777 | 3,044 | 3,336 | 3,657 | 4,059 | 4,482 | 4,962 | 5,320 | 5,700 | 6,351 | 7,280 |
| | M% | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 25.26 | 25.26 | 25.26 | 2.03 | 1.89 |
| | M | 603 | 652 | 662 | 694 | 760 | 833 | 913 | 1,001 | 1,097 | 1,218 | 1,345 | 1,253 | 1,344 | 1,440 | 129 | 138 |
| Kosovo | P | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 240 | 300 | 349 | 475 | 439 | 552 | 660 |
| | M% | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 75.06 | 68.83 | 67.34 |
| | M | 68 | 75 | 83 | 90 | 98 | 105 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 180 | 225 | 262 | 357 | 330 | 380 | 444 |
| Macedonia | P | 380 | 390 | 400 | 410 | 420 | 440 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 528 | 776 | 787 | 876 | 809 | 950 | 1,050 |
| | M% | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 32.37 | 29.77 | 29.78 |
| | M | 123 | 126 | 129 | 133 | 136 | 142 | 129 | 146 | 162 | 171 | 251 | 255 | 284 | 262 | 283 | 313 |

(Continued)

Table 4.1b. (Continued)

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 207 | 250 | 300 | 344 | 311 | 360 | 370 |
| M% | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 6.07 | 6.07 | 17.98 | 17.98 | 16.95 | 17.66 |
| M | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 62 | 56 | 61 | 65 |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5,000 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,389 | 7,000 | 7,500 | 8,000 | 8,500 | 9,179 | 10,000 | 10,373 | 11,000 | 11,866 | 12,340 | 14,141 | 15,920 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.55 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.18 |
| M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 57 | 83 | 89 | 37 | 41 | 29 |
| Serbia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,400 | 1,450 | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,700 | 2,278 | 2,696 | 3,083 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 4,673 | 4,380 | 5,174 | 5,500 |
| M% | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.52 |
| M | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 97 | 115 | 139 |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 550 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 750 | 800 | 900 | 1,102 | 1,129 | 1,182 | 1,234 | 1,268 | 1,321 | 1,288 | 1,386 | 1,400 |
| M% | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.05 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 14,031 | 14,945 | 15,727 | 16,515 | 17,634 | 18,787 | 20,174 | 22,528 | 24,398 | 26,731 | 29,594 | 32,511 | 36,002 | 36,555 | 42,007 | 46,122 |
| M% | 13.76 | 13.50 | 13.12 | 13.00 | 12.87 | 12.98 | 13.27 | 12.86 | 12.66 | 12.73 | 12.58 | 11.51 | 11.31 | 11.45 | 7.79 | 7.69 |
| M | 1,931 | 2,017 | 2,064 | 2,147 | 2,270 | 2,439 | 2,678 | 2,896 | 3,090 | 3,403 | 3,722 | 3,741 | 4,070 | 4,187 | 3,271 | 3,547 |
| G% | | 0.631 | 0.510 | 0.489 | 0.656 | 0.633 | 0.712 | 1.104 | 0.798 | 0.913 | 1.017 | 0.940 | 1.020 | 0.152 | 1.390 | 0.935 |

Table 4.1c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Balkan Peninsula from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Albania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,214 | 1,619 | 2,139 | 2,735 | 3,447 | 3,305 | 3,150 | 3,243 | 3,311 | 3,255 | 3,094 | 2,931 | 2,752 | 2,539 | 2,345 | 2,217 |
| M% | 66.00 | 65.00 | 64.00 | 63.00 | 62.00 | 61.00 | 58.79 | 59.00 | 59.20 | 59.40 | 59.60 | 59.80 | 60.00 | 60.20 | 60.40 | 60.60 |
| M | 802 | 1,052 | 1,369 | 1,723 | 2,137 | 2,016 | 1,852 | 1,913 | 1,960 | 1,933 | 1,844 | 1,753 | 1,651 | 1,528 | 1,416 | 1,343 |
| Bosnia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,661 | 3,306 | 3,719 | 4,100 | 4,527 | 3,834 | 3,846 | 3,789 | 3,700 | 3,537 | 3,332 | 3,129 | 2,916 | 2,699 | 2,511 | 2,374 |
| M% | 32.23 | 34.11 | 39.57 | 39.52 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 | 43.76 |
| M | 858 | 1,128 | 1,472 | 1,620 | 1,981 | 1,678 | 1,683 | 1,658 | 1,619 | 1,548 | 1,458 | 1,369 | 1,276 | 1,181 | 1,099 | 1,039 |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7,251 | 7,866 | 8,495 | 8,865 | 8,821 | 8,001 | 7,389 | 6,827 | 6,213 | 5,611 | 5,077 | 4,573 | 4,146 | 3,848 | 3,659 | 3,533 |
| M% | 13.29 | 11.22 | 11.30 | 8.58 | 13.11 | 12.20 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 10.02 |
| M | 964 | 883 | 960 | 761 | 1,156 | 976 | 740 | 684 | 623 | 562 | 509 | 458 | 415 | 386 | 367 | 354 |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,850 | 4,059 | 4,171 | 4,401 | 4,794 | 4,475 | 4,338 | 4,183 | 4,015 | 3,821 | 3,606 | 3,394 | 3,197 | 3,023 | 2,882 | 2,768 |
| M% | 0.41 | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.65 | 1.15 | 1.28 | 1.47 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.30 |
| M | 16 | 20 | 21 | 29 | 55 | 57 | 64 | 71 | 76 | 80 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 91 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7,566 | 8,333 | 8,793 | 9,643 | 10,161 | 10,987 | 11,110 | 11,079 | 10,976 | 10,858 | 10,668 | 10,332 | 9,980 | 9,735 | 9,560 | 9,365 |
| M% | 1.48 | 1.37 | 1.52 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 5.81 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 11.00 |
| M | 112 | 114 | 134 | 156 | 178 | 638 | 722 | 776 | 823 | 869 | 907 | 930 | 948 | 974 | 1,004 | 1,030 |
| Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 741 | 996 | 1,235 | 1,540 | 1,947 | 2,054 | 1,833 | 1,834 | 1,802 | 1,730 | 1,627 | 1,511 | 1,386 | 1,271 | 1,186 | 1,135 |
| M% | 67.34 | 70.60 | 76.77 | 81.91 | 85.51 | 95.61 | 95.61 | 95.80 | 96.00 | 96.20 | 96.40 | 96.60 | 96.80 | 97.00 | 97.20 | 97.40 |
| M | 499 | 703 | 948 | 1,261 | 1,665 | 1,964 | 1,752 | 1,757 | 1,730 | 1,664 | 1,568 | 1,460 | 1,342 | 1,233 | 1,153 | 1,106 |
| Macedonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,254 | 1,471 | 1,692 | 1,896 | 2,010 | 2,052 | 2,102 | 2,107 | 2,069 | 1,986 | 1,881 | 1,760 | 1,630 | 1,505 | 1,403 | 1,327 |
| M% | 29.78 | 24.05 | 25.14 | 28.62 | 30.04 | 33.33 | 33.50 | 34.00 | 34.50 | 35.00 | 35.50 | 36.00 | 36.50 | 37.00 | 37.50 | 38.00 |
| M | 374 | 354 | 425 | 543 | 604 | 684 | 704 | 716 | 714 | 695 | 668 | 634 | 595 | 557 | 526 | 504 |

(Continued)

Table 4.1c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Montenegro | P | 395 | 479 | 532 | 579 | 615 | 611 | 620 | 620 | 608 | 586 | 557 | 527 | 497 | 468 | 443 | 422 |
| | M% | 17.66 | 11.97 | 20.00 | 19.82 | 19.19 | 17.74 | 19.11 | 19.50 | 20.00 | 20.50 | 21.00 | 21.50 | 22.00 | 22.50 | 23.00 | 23.50 |
| Romania | M | 70 | 57 | 106 | 115 | 118 | 108 | 118 | 121 | 122 | 120 | 117 | 113 | 109 | 105 | 102 | 99 |
| | P | 16,236 | 18,458 | 20,332 | 22,400 | 23,372 | 22,388 | 21,861 | 21,226 | 20,232 | 19,056 | 17,809 | 16,427 | 15,055 | 13,955 | 13,187 | 12,603 |
| Serbia | M% | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.41 |
| | M | 29 | 37 | 43 | 49 | 58 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 67 | 64 | 61 | 57 | 54 | 53 | 52 |
| Slovenia | P | 5,992 | 6,662 | 7,001 | 7,518 | 7,788 | 7,704 | 7,235 | 6,877 | 6,437 | 5,897 | 5,305 | 4,723 | 4,159 | 3,666 | 3,294 | 3,041 |
| | M% | 2.52 | 2.08 | 2.73 | 3.01 | 2.86 | 3.20 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 |
| Total | M | 151 | 139 | 191 | 226 | 223 | 247 | 224 | 213 | 200 | 183 | 164 | 146 | 129 | 114 | 102 | 94 |
| | P | 1,473 | 1,580 | 1,670 | 1,832 | 2,004 | 1,990 | 2,054 | 2,093 | 2,086 | 2,060 | 2,023 | 1,967 | 1,911 | 1,868 | 1,836 | 1,803 |
| | M% | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.84 | 1.53 | 2.42 | 2.50 | 2.60 | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.40 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 31 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 61 |
| | P | 48,634 | 54,829 | 59,778 | 65,507 | 69,484 | 67,402 | 65,540 | 63,876 | 61,448 | 58,395 | 54,977 | 51,276 | 47,630 | 44,576 | 42,304 | 40,588 |
| | M% | 1.214 | 1,619 | 2,139 | 2,735 | 3,447 | 12,59 | 12.18 | 12.58 | 13.00 | 13.32 | 13.53 | 13.79 | 14.00 | 14.09 | 14.11 | 14.23 |
| | M | 66.00 | 65.00 | 64.00 | 63.00 | 62.00 | 8,486 | 7,982 | 8,033 | 7,991 | 7,778 | 7,441 | 7,069 | 6,669 | 6,279 | 5,971 | 5,774 |
| | G% | 802 | 1,052 | 1,369 | 1,723 | 2,137 | -0.304 | -0.280 | -0.257 | -0.388 | -0.510 | -0.603 | -0.697 | -0.738 | -0.663 | -0.523 | -0.414 |

Eastern Europe has the second highest concentration of Muslims among the five regions covering Europe. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Europe increased from over a fifth towards the end of the eighteenth century, to over a quarter towards the end of the nineteenth century, to almost a third towards the end of the twentieth century when it started to decrease to 28% in 2010, then to a fifth by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of Europe increased from half at the start of the nineteenth century to almost two-thirds by 1940, but it started to decrease since then to a third by 2020 and less than a quarter by the end of this century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 4.2a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 4.2b. This shows that the Muslim population in this region is generally increasing with some fluctuations in the first half of the twentieth century. It continued to increase for the rest of the twentieth century at a rate of a million per decade. Between 1990 and 2000 it jumped by almost three million, or by 23.4%, increasing the percentage of Muslims in this region from 5.5% to 6.9%. The Muslim population is expected to continue to increase towards the beginning of the twenty-second century, but at a much slower rate, staying around 16 million throughout this century and reaching 11% of the total population by the end of this century.

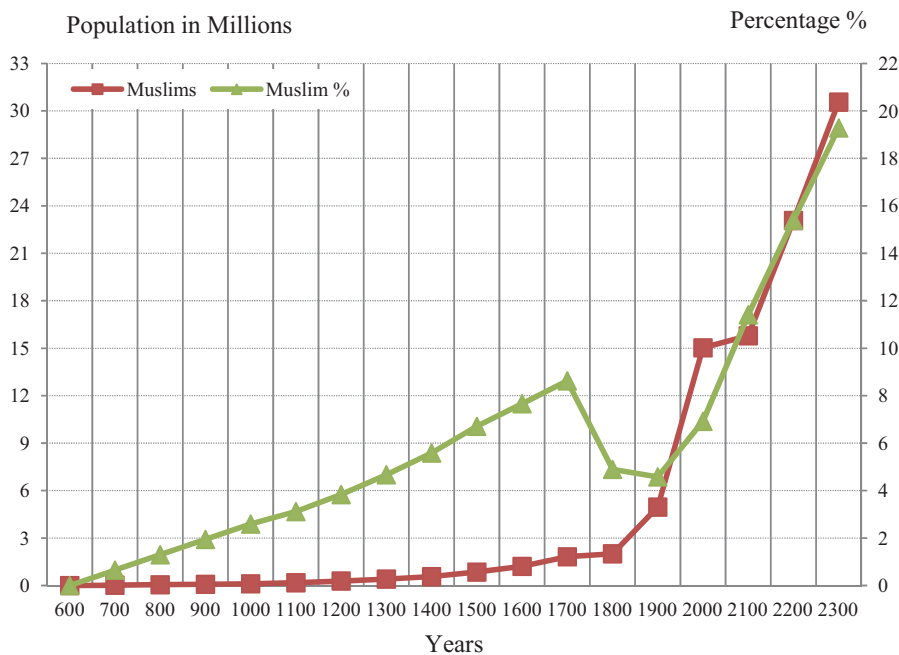


Fig. 4.2a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Eastern Europe from 600 to 2300.

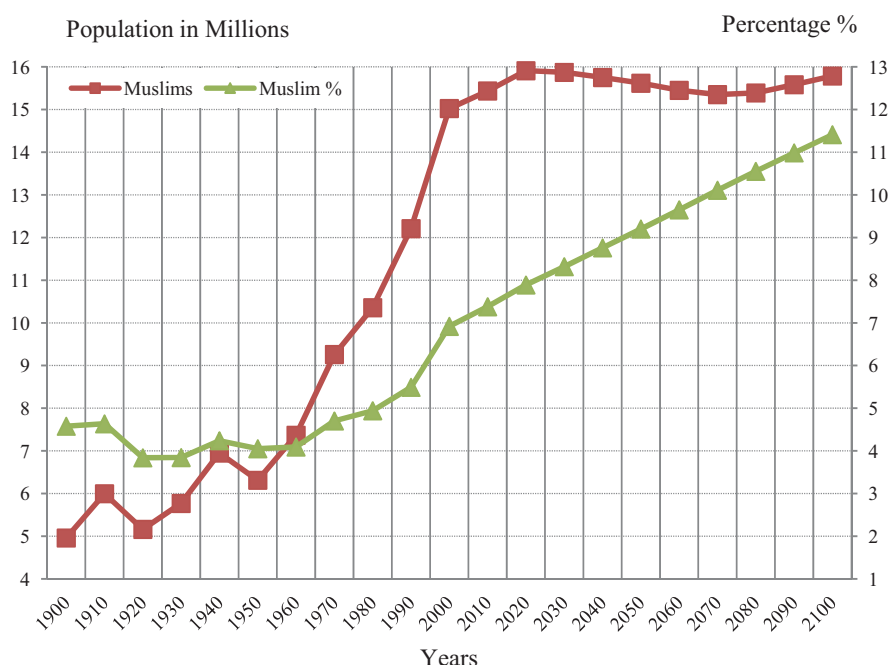


Fig. 4.2b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Eastern Europe from 1900 to 2100.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 4.2.9, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 4.2a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 4.2b and 4.2c from 1790 to 2100.

4.2.1. Belarus

The Republic of Belarus gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. It has an area of 207,600Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.2.1. Islam entered Belarus through Muslim Tatars from the Golden Horde Empire in the thirteenth century, but remained a small minority of tens of thousands by the end of the sixteenth century.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population in the Governorates of Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Vilna (Wilensky) and Vitebsk was 13,570 or 0.16% of the total population. About 5% of Minsk and Mogilev governorates lie in Ukraine and Russia, respectively, while the rest lies in Belarus. About a quarter of Grodno Governorate lies in Poland, while the rest lies in Belarus. Vilna is split between Belarus and Lithuania, while Vitebsk is divided equally between Belarus, Latvia, and Russia. Moreover, Belarus is contained in these five governorates. Data of the 1897 census for these governorates is summarized in Table 4.2.1a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Belarus and the current area of the country.

Censuses since 1926 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The top twenty Muslim ethnicities in Belarus from largest in number are Tatar, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kazakh, Arab, Tajik, Bashkir, Lezgin, Persian,



Fig. 4.2.1. Map of the Republic of Belarus.

Table 4.2.1a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Belarus.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Grodno | 1,603,409 | 3,731 | 0.23 | 38,671 |
| Minsk | 2,147,621 | 4,619 | 0.22 | 91,408 |
| Mogilev | 1,686,764 | 184 | 0.01 | 48,047 |
| Vilna | 1,591,207 | 4,375 | 0.27 | 42,530 |
| Vitebsk | 1,489,246 | 661 | 0.04 | 45,169 |
| Total | 8,518,247 | 13,570 | 0.16 | 265,826 |
| Belarus | 5,803,000 | | | 207,600 |

Chechen, Avar, Kyrgyz, Darghin, Ingush, Kabardian, Lak, Tabasaran, Adyghei and Karakalpak. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 4.2.1b. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population decreased to 3,800 or 0.1% in 1926, then bounced back to 12,300 or 0.2% in 1939, and continued its slow increase to 12,900 or 0.2% in 1959, to 15,900 or 0.2% in 1970, to 20,100 or 0.2% in 1979, to 29,300 or 0.3% in 1989. The Muslim population decreased since then after the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 as various ethnicities started returning to their country of origin. Thus, the Muslim population changed to 21,800 or 0.2% in 1999, to 23,000 or 0.2% in 2009.

Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.02 of a percentage point; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 23,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 24,000 or 0.3% by 2050, and 24,000 or 0.4% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 4.2.1c.

Table 4.2.1b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Belarus since 1926.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 |
|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Tatar | 3,777 | 7,664 | 8,654 | 10,031 | 10,911 | 12,552 | 10,146 | 7,316 |
| Azeri | NA | 633 | 1,402 | 1,335 | 2,654 | 5,009 | 6,362 | 5,567 |
| Uzbek | NA | 885 | 886 | 1,606 | 2,333 | 3,537 | 1,571 | 1,593 |
| Turkmen | 1 | 215 | 219 | 197 | 170 | 777 | 921 | 2,685 |
| Kazakh | NA | 1,423 | 633 | 1,062 | 1,355 | 2,266 | 1,239 | 1,355 |
| Arab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 35 | 101 | 490 | 1,330 |
| Tajik | NA | 148 | 246 | 256 | 383 | 920 | NA | 871 |
| Bashkir | 8 | 764 | 346 | 673 | 772 | 1,252 | 1,091 | 607 |
| Lezgin | 5 | 83 | 110 | 165 | 244 | 652 | NA | 404 |
| Persian | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 127 | NA | 323 |
| Chechen | 7 | 71 | 53 | 78 | 140 | 298 | NA | 265 |
| Avar | NA | 27 | 63 | 76 | 163 | 293 | NA | 149 |
| Kyrgyz | 1 | 142 | 113 | 93 | 458 | 564 | NA | 95 |
| Darghin | NA | 23 | NA | 35 | 60 | 162 | NA | 88 |
| Ingush | 1 | 29 | 19 | 53 | 57 | 116 | NA | 88 |
| Kabardian | 3 | 106 | 70 | 87 | 118 | 178 | NA | 69 |
| Lak | NA | NA | 15 | 47 | 49 | 120 | NA | 64 |
| Tabasaran | NA | 1 | 13 | 20 | 36 | 102 | NA | 57 |
| Adyghei | NA | 113 | 45 | 57 | 57 | 139 | NA | 34 |
| Karakalpak | NA | 6 | 43 | 35 | 48 | 152 | NA | 8 |
| Total | 3,805 | 12,335 | 12,934 | 15,940 | 20,055 | 29,317 | 21,820 | 22,968 |

Table 4.2.1c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Belarus.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1897 | 8,518,247 | 13,570 | 0.16 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 4,983,240 | 3,805 | 0.08 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 5,568,994 | 12,335 | 0.22 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 8,055,714 | 12,934 | 0.16 | [BY]e |
| 1970 | 9,002,338 | 15,940 | 0.18 | [BY]e |
| 1979 | 9,532,516 | 20,055 | 0.21 | [BY]e |
| 1989 | 10,151,806 | 29,317 | 0.29 | [BY]e |
| 1999 | 10,045,237 | 21,820 | 0.22 | [BY]e |
| 2009 | 9,503,807 | 20,453 | 0.24 | [BY]e |
| 2020 | 9,027,469 | 23,471 | 0.26 | es |
| 2050 | 7,359,467 | 23,550 | 0.32 | es |
| 2100 | 5,600,846 | 23,524 | 0.42 | es |

4.2.2. Estonia

The Republic of Estonia gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and has an area of 45,225Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.2.2. As a result of the Russian occupation, some Tatar Muslims moved in to Estonia. According to the 1881 census, there were eleven Tatars in the country.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population in the Governorates of Estland and Lifland was 611 or 0.04% of the total population. The first governorate lies in current Estonia, while the second is split between Estonia and Latvia. Data of the 1897 census for the two governorates is summarized in Table 4.2.2a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897



Fig. 4.2.2. Map of the Republic of Estonia.

Table 4.2.2a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Estonia.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Estland | 412,716 | 75 | 0.02 | 20,249 |
| Lifland | 1,299,365 | 536 | 0.04 | 47,029 |
| Total | 1,712,081 | 611 | 0.04 | 67,278 |
| Estonia | 676,000 | | | 45,225 |

of the total population living in the current border of Estonia and the current area of the country.

Based on ethnic data, the number of Muslims dropped to zero in 1922 as a result of Estonia's independence from the Russian Empire in 1918. The number of Muslims increased later to 182 or 0.02% in 1934, of which 166 are Tatar and 16 are Turks. Censuses since 1959 collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The top twelve Muslim ethnicities in Estonia from largest in number are Tatar, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Uzbek, Kazakh, Lezghin, Chechen, Turkmen, Tajik, Avar, Kyrgyz and Turk. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1959 is provided in Table 4.2.2b. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population increased to 2,972 or 0.25% in 1959, to 3,359 or 0.25% in 1970, to 5,016 or 0.34% in 1979, and peaked at 7,313 or 0.47% in 1989.

According to the 2000 census which inquired on religious adherence of population aged 15 and older after the independence of Estonia from the Soviet Union in 1991, the Muslim population dropped to 1,387 or 0.1% in 2000 and then increased to 1,508 or 0.1% in 2011. These censuses also showed that only 754 or 29% in

Table 4.2.2b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Estonia.

| | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2000 | 2011 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Tatar | 1,535 | 2,205 | 3,199 | 4,070 | 2,582 | 1,945 |
| Azeri | 422 | 264 | 543 | 1,238 | 880 | 923 |
| Bashkir | 85 | 126 | 332 | 371 | 152 | 112 |
| Uzbek | 465 | 224 | 397 | 595 | 132 | 116 |
| Kazakh | 141 | 195 | 226 | 424 | 127 | 103 |
| Lezghin | 30 | 52 | 67 | 178 | 121 | 102 |
| Chechen | 34 | 11 | 38 | 45 | 48 | 51 |
| Turkmen | 7 | 149 | 66 | 106 | 36 | 29 |
| Tajik | 207 | 45 | 52 | 113 | 35 | 33 |
| Avar | 19 | 16 | 28 | 69 | 30 | 28 |
| Kyrgyz | 21 | 49 | 46 | 81 | 26 | 20 |
| Turk | 6 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 82 |
| Total | 2,972 | 3,359 | 5,016 | 7,313 | 4,193 | 3,544 |

Table 4.2.2c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Estonia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1881 | 880,317 | 11 | 0.00 | [EEH]e |
| 1897 | 1,712,081 | 611 | 0.04 | [SU]c |
| 1922 | 1,094,859 | 0 | 0.00 | [EEH]e |
| 1934 | 1,128,658 | 182 | 0.02 | [EEH]e |
| 1959 | 1,196,791 | 2,972 | 0.25 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 1,356,079 | 3,359 | 0.25 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 1,464,476 | 5,016 | 0.34 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 1,565,662 | 7,313 | 0.47 | [SU]e |
| 2000 | 1,121,582 | 1,387 | 0.12 | [UN]c |
| 2011 | 1,094,564 | 1,508 | 0.14 | [EE]c |
| 2020 | 1,260,615 | 2,017 | 0.16 | es |
| 2050 | 1,120,940 | 2,466 | 0.22 | es |
| 2100 | 958,785 | 3,068 | 0.32 | es |

2000 and 604 or 31% in 2011 of Tatars were Muslim. The next largest ethnic affiliation of Muslims was Estonian 83 in 2000 and 148 in 2011, then Russian: 79 in 2000 and 107 in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decades; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 2,000 or 0.2% in 2020, then 2,500 or 0.2% by 2050, and 3,000 or 0.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.2.2c.

4.2.3. *Latvia*

The Republic of Latvia gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and has an area of 64,589Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.2.3. There were only two Muslims in 1863 in the Kurland Governorate. The number of Muslims increased later due to Turkish prisoners of war brought by the Russian Empire from the Russian Turkish war of 1877–1878.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population in the Governorates of Kurland, Lifland and Vitebsk was 1,793 or 0.05% of the total population. The first governorate lies in current Latvia; the second is split between



Fig. 4.2.3. Map of the Republic of Latvia.

Table 4.2.3a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Latvia.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Kurland: | 674,034 | 596 | 0.09 | 27,286 |
| Lifland | 1,299,365 | 536 | 0.04 | 47,029 |
| Vitebsk: | 1,489,246 | 661 | 0.04 | 45,169 |
| Total | 3,462,645 | 1,793 | 0.05 | 119,484 |
| Latvia | 1,075,000 | | | 64,589 |

Estonia and Latvia, while the third is divided equally between Latvia, Belarus, and Russia. Data of the 1897 census for the three governorates is summarized in Table 4.2.3a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Latvia and the current area of the country.

The number of Muslims dropped as a result of Latvian independence from the Russian Empire in 1918, and remained less than 0.01% throughout its independence. Accordingly, the number of Muslims decreased from 115 in 1920, to 103 in 1925, to 81 in 1930, and to 66 in 1935. The numbers for 1920 and 1925 are based on ethnic data while data for 1930 and 1935 are the number of Muslims that was recorded in the census. The ethnic data is as follows: The number of ethnic Tatars was 115 in 1920; 72 in 1925; 43 in 1930; and 39 in 1935. The number of ethnic Turks was 24 in 1925; 28 in 1930; and 38 in 1935. The number of Persians was seven in 1925; eleven in 1930; and seventeen in 1935.

Table 4.2.3b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Latvia.

| | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2000 | 2011 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Tatar | 1,836 | 2,688 | 3,772 | 4,888 | 3,168 | 2,223 |
| Azeri | 324 | 558 | 954 | 2,765 | 1,700 | 1,657 |
| Uzbek | 776 | 402 | 482 | 925 | 306 | 339 |
| Kazakh | 143 | 523 | 447 | 1,044 | 258 | 241 |
| Bashkir | 115 | 270 | 476 | 629 | 304 | 215 |
| Lezghin | 36 | 55 | 113 | 348 | 266 | 193 |
| Chechen | 53 | 56 | 39 | 158 | 135 | 139 |
| Tajik | 88 | 83 | 116 | 343 | 93 | 119 |
| Turk | 18 | 12 | 3 | 9 | NA | 81 |
| Kyrgyz | 44 | 31 | 109 | 189 | NA | 52 |
| Avar | 20 | 61 | 52 | 121 | 73 | 51 |
| Turkmen | 67 | 126 | 90 | 228 | 45 | 49 |
| Lak | 14 | 11 | 25 | 45 | 42 | 37 |
| Afghan | NA | 1 | 2 | 9 | 39 | 26 |
| Abkhaz | 11 | 46 | 26 | 90 | 39 | 25 |
| Total | 3,545 | 4,923 | 6,706 | 11,791 | 6,468 | 5,447 |

Table 4.2.3c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Latvia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1863 | 1,499,200 | 2 | 0.00 | [LVH]c |
| 1897 | 3,462,645 | 1,793 | 0.05 | [SU]c |
| 1920 | 1,596,131 | 115 | 0.01 | [LVH]e |
| 1925 | 1,844,805 | 103 | 0.01 | [LVH]e |
| 1930 | 1,900,045 | 81 | 0.00 | [LVH]c |
| 1935 | 1,950,502 | 66 | 0.00 | [LVH]c |
| 1959 | 2,093,458 | 3,545 | 0.17 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 2,364,127 | 4,923 | 0.21 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 2,502,816 | 6,706 | 0.27 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 2,666,567 | 11,791 | 0.44 | [SU]e |
| 2000 | 2,377,383 | 6,468 | 0.27 | [UNE]e |
| 2011 | 2,070,371 | 5,447 | 0.26 | [LV]e |
| 2020 | 1,973,175 | 5,328 | 0.27 | es |
| 2050 | 1,674,081 | 5,022 | 0.30 | es |
| 2100 | 1,458,700 | 5,105 | 0.35 | es |

The Muslim population increased as a result of the Soviet occupation from 1944 to 1991. The Soviets carried out censuses since 1959 that collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The top fifteen Muslim ethnicities in Latvia from largest in number are Tatar, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Kazakh, Bashkir, Lezghin, Chechen, Tajik, Turk, Kyrgyz, Avar, Turkmen, Lak, Afghan and Abkhaz. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1959 is provided in Table 4.2.3b. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population increased to 3,545 or 0.2% in 1959, to 4,923 or 0.2% in 1970, to 6,706 or 0.3% in 1979, to 11,791 or 0.4% in 1989. The Muslim population continued to decrease since then after Latvia's independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Accordingly, the Muslim population decreased to 6,468 or 0.3% in 2000, to 5,447 or 0.26% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to remain just over 5,000 throughout this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.2.3c.

4.2.4. Lithuania

The Republic of Lithuania gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and has an area of 65,300Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.2.4. As the medieval Grand Duchy of Lithuania expanded south in Europe from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, it occupied lands where some Muslim Tatar lived, who came with the Golden Horde Empire. Some Tatar Muslims moved north to the lands of current Lithuania. Under the rule of Grand Duke Vytautas (reigned 1392 to 1430), more Muslim Tatars were welcomed in the north. They remained welcomed there until the Russian occupation towards the end of the eighteenth century.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population in the Governorates of Kovno, Suvalki and Vilna was 7,081 or 0.19% of the total population. Kovno governorate lies in current Lithuania, with 5% in Belarus and 1% in Latvia. About two-thirds of Suvalki governorate lays in Lithuania, while the rest of it lays in Poland. Vilna Governorate is split between Lithuania and Belarus. The rest of Lithuania is Klaipėda Region, which was annexed from Prussia in 1923 and therefore the 1897 census was not carried there. It had an area of 2,848Km², and population around 100,000. Data of the 1897 census for the three governorates is summarized in Table 4.2.4a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Latvia and the current area of the country.



Fig. 4.2.4. Map of the Republic of Lithuania.

Table 4.2.4a. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Lithuania.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Kovno | 1,544,564 | 1,920 | 0.12 | 40,642 |
| Suvalki | 582,913 | 786 | 0.13 | 12,551 |
| Vilna | 1,591,207 | 4,375 | 0.27 | 42,530 |
| Total | 3,718,684 | 7,081 | 0.19 | 95,723 |
| Lithuania | 1,876,000 | | | 65,300 |

Table 4.2.4b. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Lithuania.

| | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Tatar | 3,023 | 3,460 | 4,006 | 5,188 | 3,235 | 2,793 |
| Azeri | 500 | 711 | 1,078 | 1,314 | 788 | 648 |
| Uzbek | 548 | 252 | 2,011 | 1,453 | 159 | |
| Kazakh | 112 | 200 | 567 | 663 | 145 | |
| Bashkir | 101 | 171 | 293 | 420 | 136 | |
| Lezghin | 35 | 32 | 49 | 112 | 82 | |
| Chechen | 6 | 11 | 74 | 72 | 54 | |
| Tajik | 75 | 31 | 207 | 522 | 65 | |
| Turkmen | 52 | 28 | 143 | 193 | NA | |
| Kyrgyz | 18 | 15 | 223 | 118 | NA | |
| Total | 4,470 | 4,911 | 8,651 | 10,055 | 4,664 | 3,441 |

The 1923 Census recorded 1,107 Muslims or 0.05% of the total population. There were 973 Tatars of whom 961 were Muslim, and three Turks, all Christian. Other Muslims were 117 ethnic Lithuanian, twelve ethnic Polish and two ethnic Russian.

The Muslim population increased as a result of the Soviet occupation from 1944 to 1991. The Soviets carried out censuses since 1959 that collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The top ten Muslim ethnicities in Lithuania from largest in number are Tatar, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Kazakh, Bashkir, Lezghin, Chechen, Tajik, Turkmen and Kyrgyz. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1959 is provided in Table 4.2.4b. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population increased to 4,470 or 0.16% in 1959, to 4,911 or 0.16% in 1970, to 8,651 or 0.26% in 1979 and peaked at 10,055 or 0.27% in 1989, just before the breakup of the Soviet Union. According to the 2001 census which inquired on religious adherence, after the independence of Lithuania from the Soviet Union in 1991, the Muslim population dropped to 2,860 or 0.08% in 2001. This census also showed that only 1,679 or 51.9% of Tatars, and 362 or 45.9% of Azeris are Muslim. The ethnic affiliation of the rest of Muslims was 185 Lithuanian, 74 Russians, and the rest are from other ethnicities. The number of Muslims decreased to 2,700 or 0.09% in 2011.

Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to remain between 3,000 and 4,000 throughout this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.2.4c.

Table 4.2.4c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Lithuania.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1897 | 3,718,684 | 7,081 | 0.19 | [SU]c |
| 1923 | 2,028,971 | 1,107 | 0.05 | [LT23]c |
| 1959 | 2,711,445 | 4,470 | 0.16 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 3,128,236 | 4,911 | 0.16 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 3,391,490 | 8,651 | 0.26 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 3,674,802 | 10,055 | 0.27 | [SU]e |
| 2001 | 3,483,972 | 2,860 | 0.08 | [UN]c |
| 2011 | 3,043,429 | 2,727 | 0.09 | [LT]c |
| 2020 | 2,940,286 | 2,940 | 0.10 | es |
| 2050 | 2,556,821 | 3,324 | 0.13 | es |
| 2100 | 2,104,700 | 3,788 | 0.18 | es |

4.2.5. Moldova

The Republic of Moldova gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and has an area of 29,688Km², excluding the de facto independent territory of Transnistria (4,163Km²). The map of Moldova is presented in Figure 4.2.5. The



Fig. 4.2.5. Map of the Republic of Moldova.

lands of current Moldova came under control of the Golden Horde Empire in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, then Ottoman Empire from 1538 to 1812, after which it was ceded to the Russian Empire in the Treaty of Bucharest. However, Islam did not spread in these lands.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population in the Governorates of Bessarabia was 617 or 0.03% of the total population. The governorate had an area of 45,633Km². Its northern two thirds, which included more than 80% of the population, constitute current Moldova and Transnistria, while the southern third belongs to Ukraine.

The Soviets carried out censuses since 1926 that collected ethnic affiliation demography of the population. The top fifteen Muslim ethnicities in Moldova from largest in number are Tatar, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Kazakh, Turk, Arab, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tajik, Bashkir, Chechen, Albanian, Lezghin, Kyrgyz, Avar and Karachay. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 4.2.5a. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population decreased to 109 or 0.02% in 1926. The change in the total and Muslim population is due to the change in border of the republic, which was 8,677Km² in 1926. The Muslim population then increased to 2,350 or 0.08% in 1959, to 3,484 or 0.10% in 1970, to 6,135 or 0.16% in 1979, to 11,196 or 0.26% in 1989, but then decreased to 1,667 or 0.05% in 2004. The last decrease is due to some leaving the country after its independence in 1991, but also due to the discrepancy when trying to infer religious data from ethnic data. For example, the ethnic data of the 2004 census shows 3,896 people from traditionally Muslim ethnicities, which is more than double of the number of those declaring themselves as Muslims in the same census. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to decrease to 2,000 in 2020, then 1,000 in 2050 and 2100 in Moldova, including the territory of Transnistria. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.2.5b.

Table 4.2.5a. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Moldova.

| | 1926 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2004 |
|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Tatar | 104 | 1,047 | 1,859 | 2,637 | 3,477 | 974 |
| Azeri | 0 | 373 | 425 | 1,062 | 2,642 | 891 |
| Uzbek | 0 | 405 | 365 | 605 | 1,391 | 416 |
| Turk | 1 | 10 | 26 | 20 | 14 | 269 |
| Arab | 1 | 8 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 259 |
| Kazakh | 0 | 154 | 234 | 533 | 1,108 | 256 |
| Turkmen | 0 | 25 | 51 | 165 | 337 | 220 |
| Tajik | 0 | 44 | 91 | 194 | 592 | 211 |
| Bashkir | 1 | 131 | 164 | 342 | 610 | 112 |
| Chechen | 2 | 16 | 35 | 33 | 150 | 108 |
| Albanian | 0 | 52 | 95 | 157 | 204 | 106 |
| Lezghin | 0 | 31 | 73 | 170 | 218 | 74 |
| Kyrgyz | 0 | 39 | 20 | 97 | 221 | NA |
| Avar | 0 | 14 | 25 | 78 | 120 | NA |
| Karachay | 0 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 86 | NA |
| Total | 109 | 2,350 | 3,484 | 6,135 | 11,196 | 3,896 |

Table 4.2.5b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Moldova.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1897 | 1,935,412 | 617 | 0.03 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 572,339 | 109 | 0.02 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 2,884,477 | 2,350 | 0.08 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 3,568,873 | 3,484 | 0.10 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 3,949,756 | 6,135 | 0.16 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 4,335,360 | 11,196 | 0.26 | [SU]e |
| 2004 | 3,383,332 | 1,667 | 0.05 | [MD]c |
| 2020 | 3,368,732 | 1,684 | 0.05 | es |
| 2050 | 2,660,593 | 1,330 | 0.05 | es |
| 2100 | 1,957,659 | 979 | 0.05 | es |

4.2.6. Pridnestrovie (Transnistria)

The Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic gained its de facto independence from Moldova in 1992 and has an area of 4,163Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.2.6. However, it is internationally unrecognized and is still claimed, but uncontrolled by Moldova. Islam entered these lands through the Golden Horde Empire in the thirteenth and fourteenth century. It was also occupied by Crimean Tatars in the sixteenth century. But the presence of Muslims was minimal and recent censuses indicate that there are no Muslims in the country as shown in Table 4.2.6. This is expected to remain the case throughout this century.

**Fig. 4.2.6.** Map of the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic.

Table 4.2.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Transnistria.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1979 | 578,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [PV]c |
| 1989 | 679,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [PV]c |
| 2004 | 555,347 | 0 | 0.00 | [PV]c |

4.2.7. *Russia*

Islam entered the northern Caucasus in 22H or 643AD during the time of Caliph Omar. The Muslim troops led by the Prophet's companion Bakeer bnu Abdellah al-Ashaj, followed by troops from the western side led by the Prophet companion Utba bnu Farqad Assulami, until they conquered Derbent city (Babel-Abwab) in southern Dagestan on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. Islam then continued spreading among the Turkic peoples, including the conversion of the king of Volga Bulgaria or Khanate of Volga in 310H or 922AD. His name was Almiş, which he replaced by adopting the Arabic name Jaafar bnu Abdillah, after the Abbasid King Jaafar al-Muqtader, who encouraged him to Islam.

This Muslim Khanate was taken by the Pagan Tatar Golden Horde Empire in 1236AD, led by Batu Khan who reigned from 1242 to 1255, and was a grandson of Genghis Khan. Batu's grandson, Sultan Mohammed Öz-Beg accepted Islam before taking the throne and reigned from 1313 to 1341. He adopted Islam as the state's religion and continued the spread of Islam among Tatars. By then the Empire controlled significant parts of current Russia (the region west of a line extending from the short Russian-Chinese border between Kazakhstan and Mongolia to the Arctic Ocean), Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Moldova, eastern Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Golden Horde collapsed few years after it was devastated by Timur the Lame in 1395, who was the ruler of the Timurid Empire, another Tatar Muslim Empire in Central Asia. The Golden Horde disintegrated into several Muslim Khanates:

- Qasim, with its capital Kasimov, 200Km southeast of Moscow, established in 1452 and was a vassal state to Christian Orthodox Russia, until it was abolished and annexed by Russia in 1681.
- Kazan, with its same name capital 700Km east of Moscow, established in 1438 and was bitterly destroyed by and annexed by Russia in 1552, under the reign of the Russian Tsar, Ivan IV the Terrible who ruled Russia from 1533 to 1584.
- Astrakhan, north of the Caspian Sea with its same name capital. The Khanate was established in 1466 and was bitterly destroyed by and annexed by Russia in 1556 under the rule of Ivan IV the Terrible.
- Sibir, with its same name ruined capital 2000Km east of Moscow, and 1000Km north of Astana, the capital of current Kazakhstan. The Khanate was established in 1490 and was bitterly destroyed by and annexed by Russia in 1598, under the reign of the Russian Tsar son of Ivan IV, Feodor I who ruled Russia from 1584 to 1598.
- Crimea, with its capital Bahçeseray, south of the Crimean Peninsula in current Ukraine. The Khanate was established in 1441, it controlled the peninsula,

south Ukraine Proper and northwest Caucasus, by which having full control over the Azov Sea. Eventually, the Khanate was conquered by the Russian Empire in 1783 under the reign of Tsar Catherine II, who ruled Russia from 1762 to 1796.

- Kazakh, with its capital Turkistan located south of current Kazakhstan. The Khanate was established in 1456 and was conquered by the Russian Empire in 1847 under the reign of Tsar Nicholas I, who ruled Russia from 1796 to 1855.

Currently, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the world with total area of 17,098,242Km².and its map is presented in Figure 4.2.7. The Muslim population is spread all over the country, but is concentrated in the Caucasus and central Asian part.

According to an 1867 estimate, the Muslim population was 5.66 million or 7.4% of the total population. The 1897 census of the Russian Empire found 13,906,972 Muslims or 11.07% of the total population of 125,640,021. From this, in current Russia lived 4.6 million or 6.7% of the total population in the lands currently controlled by the Russian Federation. The estimate of these numbers was taken from the following Russian Empire governorates and oblasts as summarized in Tables 4.2.7a and 4.2.7b:

- European Part: The Governorates of Arkhangelsk, Astrakhan, Chernigov (or Chernihiv, northern third in Ukraine while the rest in Russia), Don Oblast, Kaluga, Kazan, Kostroma, Kursk (5% in Ukraine), Moscow, Nizhny Novograd, Novograd, Olonets, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Ryazan, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, St. Petersburg, Smolensk (1% in Belarus), Tambov, Tula, Tver, Ufa, Vitebsk (divided equally between Russia, Belarus, and Latvia), Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh, Vyatka, Yaroslavl, and the Oblast of Don.
- Caucasus Part: The Oblasts of Black Sea, Dagestan, Kuban, Terek, and the Governorate of Stavropol.



Fig. 4.2.7. Map of the Russian Federation.

Table 4.2.7a. 1897 Census data for territory covering the European part of current Russia.

| Governorate or Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Arkhangelsk | 346,536 | 55 | 0.02 | 858,944 |
| Astrakhan | 1,003,542 | 307,239 | 30.62 | 236,536 |
| Chernigov | 2,297,854 | 528 | 0.02 | 52,403 |
| Don Oblast | 2,564,238 | 3,477 | 0.14 | 164,547 |
| Kaluga | 1,132,843 | 170 | 0.02 | 30,930 |
| Kazan | 2,170,665 | 633,024 | 29.16 | 63,716 |
| Kostroma | 1,387,015 | 798 | 0.06 | 84,149 |
| Kursk | 2,371,012 | 483 | 0.02 | 46,457 |
| Moscow | 2,430,581 | 5,605 | 0.23 | 33,305 |
| Nizhny Novgorod | 1,584,774 | 41,332 | 2.61 | 51,274 |
| Novgorod | 1,367,022 | 513 | 0.04 | 122,341 |
| Olonets | 364,156 | 72 | 0.02 | 148,766 |
| Orel | 2,033,798 | 425 | 0.02 | 46,729 |
| Orenburg | 1,600,145 | 365,543 | 22.84 | 191,183 |
| Penza | 1,470,474 | 58,644 | 3.99 | 38,842 |
| Perm | 2,994,302 | 151,495 | 5.06 | 332,065 |
| Pskov | 1,122,317 | 37 | 0.00 | 44,209 |
| Ryazan | 1,802,196 | 5,041 | 0.28 | 42,100 |
| Samara | 2,751,336 | 288,655 | 10.49 | 151,051 |
| Saratov | 2,405,829 | 96,001 | 3.99 | 84,496 |
| Simbirsk | 1,527,848 | 133,916 | 8.77 | 49,495 |
| St. Petersburg | 2,112,033 | 6,002 | 0.28 | 53,768 |
| Smolensk | 1,525,279 | 294 | 0.02 | 56,042 |
| Tambov | 2,684,030 | 16,994 | 0.63 | 66,589 |
| Tula | 1,419,456 | 178 | 0.01 | 30,961 |
| Tver | 1,769,135 | 523 | 0.03 | 65,332 |
| Ufa | 2,196,642 | 1,095,706 | 49.88 | 122,020 |
| Vitebsk | 1,489,246 | 661 | 0.04 | 45,169 |
| Vladimir | 1,515,691 | 413 | 0.03 | 48,858 |
| Vologda | 1,341,785 | 176 | 0.01 | 402,738 |
| Voronezh | 2,531,253 | 311 | 0.01 | 65,897 |
| Vyatka | 3,030,831 | 132,851 | 4.38 | 153,661 |
| Yaroslavl | 1,071,355 | 275 | 0.03 | 35,615 |
| Total | 59,415,219 | 3,347,437 | 5.63 | 4,020,185 |

- Siberian Part: Stakhalin Island, the Governorates of Irkutsk, Maritime, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yenisei, and the Oblasts of Amur, Transbaikalia, and Yakut.

For comparison, Tables 4.2.7b also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Russia and the current area of the country.

Censuses in Russia since 1926 include ethnic demography, from which we can deduce religion. The top thirty Muslim ethnicities in Russia from largest in number are Tatar, Bashkir, Chechen, Avar, Kazakh, Azeri, Dargin, Kumyk, Lezgin, Ingush, Uzbek, Karachai, Tajik, Lak, Tabasaran, Adyghe, Balkar, Turk, Nogai, Kyrgyz, Cherkes, Abaza, Turkmen, Rutul, Agul, Kurd, Tasakhur, Arab and Afghan. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 4.2.7c. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population increased from 4.65 million or 6.7% in 1897, to 5.16 million or 5.6% in 1926, to 6.56 million or 6.1% in 1939, to 7.08 million or 6.0% in 1959, to 9.08 million or 7.0% in 1970, to 10.08 million or 7.3% in 1979, to 11.81 million or 8.0% in 1989, to 14.38 million or

Table 4.2.7b. 1897 Census data for territory covering current Russia.

| Governorate or Oblast | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| European Part | 59,415,219 | 3,347,437 | 5.63 | 4,020,185 |
| Black Sea | 57,478 | 3,103 | 5.40 | 7,345 |
| Dagestan | 571,154 | 540,290 | 94.60 | 29,350 |
| Kuban | 1,918,881 | 102,920 | 5.36 | 94,382 |
| Stavropol | 873,301 | 38,573 | 4.42 | 60,601 |
| Terek | 933,936 | 489,674 | 52.43 | 69,469 |
| Amur | 120,306 | 665 | 0.55 | 447,674 |
| Irkutsk | 514,267 | 7,599 | 1.48 | 743,485 |
| Maritime | 223,336 | 1,268 | 0.57 | 1,854,385 |
| Tobolsk | 1,433,043 | 64,880 | 4.53 | 1,397,710 |
| Tomsk | 1,927,679 | 40,201 | 2.09 | 857,698 |
| Transbaikalia | 672,037 | 3,182 | 0.47 | 613,485 |
| Sakhalin Island | 28,113 | 1,843 | 6.56 | 75,980 |
| Yakut | 269,880 | 1,909 | 0.71 | 3,971,480 |
| Yenisei | 570,161 | 5,027 | 0.88 | 2,556,800 |
| Asian Part | 10,113,572 | 1,301,134 | 12.87 | 12,779,844 |
| Total | 69,528,791 | 4,648,571 | 6.69 | 16,800,028 |
| Russia | 70,628,000 | | | 17,098,242 |

9.9% in 2002, to 14.88 million or 10.4% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 15 million throughout this century, increasing in percentage from 11% in 2020, to 12.5% by 2050, and 15% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.2.7d.

4.2.8. Ukraine

Islam entered Ukraine in the thirteen century as Tatars of the Golden Horde Empire started embracing Islam. The southern parts of Ukraine remained under Muslim rule through the Crimean Khanate, a successor of the Golden Horde in this region, until it was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1796. Thus, significant parts of Ukraine, specially the southern part, were under Muslim control for 483 years. For the next century and a half following the fall of the Crimean Khanate, the Muslims were subjugated to various forms of persecution and discrimination by the Russians. Before its fall, the Muslim Crimean Tatars constituted the majority of the population. However, due to Russian wars, many fled to the Ottoman Empire, or deported to Central Asia and Siberia.

In 1802, part of the Crimean Khanate became known as Turida (Tavrisheskaya) governorate, which included the Crimean peninsula and about the same size into Ukraine Proper. By 1897, Muslims numbered 190,800 or 13% of the population of the Governorate. In 1921, Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was created by the Soviet Union within the Crimean Peninsula. Its Muslim population, almost all Crimean Tatars, increased in number but decreased in percentage from 184,355 or 26% in 1926, to 222,359 or 20% in 1939. The decrease is due to the Russian policy of settling many Russians and other non-Muslim ethnic groups in the peninsula, to change its demography.

In 1944, Joseph Stalin, who ruled the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1953, deported all Crimean Tatars from Crimea to Siberia and Uzbekistan, about half of whom perished

Table 4.2.7c. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Russia.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2002 | 2010 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Tatar | 2,926,053 | 3,682,956 | 4,074,669 | 4,757,913 | 5,010,922 | 5,543,371 | 5,558,732 | 5,310,649 |
| Bashkir | 738,861 | 824,537 | 953,801 | 1,180,913 | 1,290,994 | 1,345,273 | 1,673,389 | 1,584,554 |
| Chechen | 318,361 | 400,325 | 261,311 | 572,220 | 712,161 | 898,999 | 1,360,253 | 1,431,360 |
| Avaz | 178,263 | 235,715 | 249,529 | 361,613 | 438,306 | 544,016 | 814,473 | 912,090 |
| Kazakh | 136,501 | 356,646 | 382,431 | 477,820 | 518,060 | 635,865 | 653,962 | 647,732 |
| Azeri | 24,335 | 43,014 | 70,947 | 95,689 | 152,421 | 335,889 | 621,840 | 603,070 |
| Dargin | 125,759 | 152,007 | 152,563 | 224,172 | 280,444 | 353,348 | 510,156 | 589,386 |
| Kabardian | 139,864 | 161,216 | 200,634 | 277,435 | 318,822 | 386,055 | 519,958 | 516,826 |
| Kumyk | 94,509 | 110,299 | 132,896 | 186,690 | 225,800 | 277,163 | 422,409 | 503,060 |
| Lezgin | 92,937 | 100,328 | 114,210 | 170,494 | 202,854 | 257,270 | 411,535 | 473,722 |
| Ingush | 72,137 | 90,980 | 55,799 | 137,380 | 165,997 | 215,068 | 413,016 | 444,833 |
| Uzbek | 942 | 16,166 | 29,512 | 61,588 | 72,385 | 126,899 | 122,916 | 289,862 |
| Karachai | 55,116 | 74,488 | 70,537 | 106,831 | 125,792 | 150,332 | 192,182 | 218,403 |
| Tajik | 52 | 3,315 | 7,027 | 14,108 | 17,863 | 38,208 | 120,136 | 200,303 |
| Lak | 40,243 | 54,348 | 58,397 | 78,625 | 91,412 | 106,245 | 156,545 | 178,630 |
| Tabasaran | 31,983 | 33,471 | 34,228 | 54,047 | 73,433 | 93,587 | 131,785 | 146,360 |
| Adyghe | 64,959 | 85,588 | 78,561 | 98,461 | 107,239 | 122,908 | 131,759 | 128,717 |
| Balkar | 33,298 | 41,949 | 35,249 | 52,969 | 61,828 | 78,341 | 108,426 | 112,924 |
| Turk | 1,846 | 2,668 | 1,377 | 1,568 | 3,561 | 9,890 | 95,672 | 109,883 |
| Nogai | 36,089 | 36,088 | 37,656 | 51,159 | 58,639 | 73,703 | 90,666 | 103,660 |
| Kyrgyz | 285 | 6,328 | 4,701 | 9,107 | 15,011 | 41,734 | 31,808 | 103,422 |
| Cherkes | NA | NA | 28,986 | 38,356 | 44,572 | 50,764 | 60,517 | 73,184 |
| Abaza | 13,825 | 14,739 | 19,059 | 24,892 | 28,800 | 32,983 | 37,942 | 43,341 |
| Turkmen | 7,849 | 12,927 | 11,631 | 20,040 | 22,979 | 39,739 | 33,053 | 36,885 |
| Rutul | 10,333 | 10,000 | 6,703 | 11,904 | 14,835 | 19,503 | 29,929 | 35,240 |
| Agul | 7,653 | 7,000 | 6,460 | 8,751 | 11,752 | 17,728 | 28,297 | 34,160 |
| Kurd | 164 | 387 | 855 | 1,015 | 1,631 | 4,724 | 19,607 | 23,232 |
| Tasakhur | 3,533 | 3,962 | 4,437 | 4,730 | 4,774 | 6,492 | 10,366 | 12,769 |
| Arab | 980 | 95 | 649 | 2,555 | 2,339 | 2,704 | 10,811 | 9,583 |
| Afghan | 107 | 190 | 175 | 561 | 184 | 858 | 9,800 | 5,350 |
| Total | 5,156,837 | 6,561,732 | 7,084,990 | 9,083,606 | 10,075,810 | 11,809,659 | 14,381,940 | 14,883,190 |

Table 4.2.7d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Russia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|
| 1867 | 77,049,000 | 5,660,000 | 7.35 | [SYB70]es |
| 1897 | 69,528,791 | 4,648,571 | 6.69 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 99,184,417 | 5,156,837 | 5.61 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 108,271,034 | 6,561,732 | 6.10 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 117,534,315 | 7,084,990 | 6.03 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 130,079,210 | 9,083,606 | 6.98 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 137,409,921 | 10,075,810 | 7.33 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 147,021,869 | 11,809,659 | 8.03 | [SU]e |
| 2002 | 145,166,731 | 14,381,940 | 9.91 | [RU]e |
| 2010 | 142,905,200 | 14,883,190 | 10.41 | [RU10]e |
| 2020 | 140,010,809 | 15,401,189 | 11.00 | es |
| 2050 | 120,896,083 | 15,112,010 | 12.50 | es |
| 2100 | 101,881,914 | 15,282,287 | 15.00 | es |

in this process. Stalin falsely accused them all of collaborating with Nazi Germany. They were vindicated by the Russian state in 1956, but were not compensated or allowed to return to their homeland, safe few thousands by the end of 1960s. Crimea was abolished in 1945, and given to Ukraine in 1954. Thus, by 1959, the Muslim population was reduced to zero, and then increased to 6,479 or 0.4% in 1979, to 15,100 or 2% in 1989 as the Soviet Union neared its dissolution. The Crimean Autonomous Republic within the Ukraine was re-established in the Crimean Peninsula in 1991, excluding the city of Sevastopol due to its strategic importance as a naval base. Crimean Tatars continued returning to their homeland, increasing the number of Muslims in the peninsula to 265,900 or 11% in 2001. A summary of the change of the Muslim population in the Crimean Peninsula including Sevastopol is provided in Table 4.2.8a.

The Ukraine gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and has an area of 603,550Km², including the Crimean Peninsula, which consists of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (26,100Km²), and the Sevastopol City Council (1,079Km²). A map of the Ukraine is presented in Figure 4.2.8.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population in ten governorates covering current Ukraine was 209,672 or 0.83% of the total population. These governorates were Bessarabia (southern one third laid in Ukraine while the rest made up Moldova), Cherigov (Northern one third in Ukrain, while the rest in Russia), Katerynoslav (Yekaterinoslav), Kharkiv, Kherson, Kiev, Podolia (Podolsk or Podolsky), Taurida (Tavrida or Taurian) and Volynia (Volyn). Data of the 1897

Table 4.2.8a. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Crimean Peninsula (ARC & Sevastopol).

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|----------|
| 1897 | 1,447,790 | 190,800 | 13.18 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 713,823 | 184,355 | 25.83 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 1,126,429 | 222,359 | 19.74 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 1,201,517 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET86]e |
| 1970 | 1,813,502 | 6,479 | 0.36 | [KET86]e |
| 1979 | 2,135,900 | 15,100 | 0.71 | [CP]e |
| 1989 | 2,430,500 | 52,172 | 2.15 | [CP]e |
| 2001 | 2,401,200 | 265,900 | 11.07 | [CP]e |

**Fig. 4.2.8.** Map of the Ukraine.**Table 4.2.8b.** 1897 Census data for territory covering current Ukraine.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|--------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Bessarabia | 1,935,412 | 617 | 0.03 | 45,633 |
| Chernigov | 2,297,854 | 528 | 0.02 | 52,403 |
| Katerynoslav | 2,113,674 | 2,090 | 0.10 | 63,398 |
| Kharkiv | 2,492,316 | 1,362 | 0.05 | 54,496 |
| Kherson | 2,733,612 | 2,367 | 0.09 | 71,284 |
| Kiev | 3,559,229 | 2,931 | 0.08 | 50,999 |
| Podolia | 3,018,299 | 3,460 | 0.11 | 42,020 |
| Poltava | 2,778,151 | 640 | 0.02 | 49,896 |
| Taurida | 1,447,790 | 190,800 | 13.18 | 63,447 |
| Volynia | 2,989,482 | 4,877 | 0.16 | 71,854 |
| Total | 25,365,819 | 209,672 | 0.83 | 565,431 |
| Ukraine | 26,520,000 | | | 603,550 |

census for the three governorates is summarized in Table 4.2.8b. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Ukraine and the current area of the country.

Censuses in Russia since 1926 include ethnic demography, from which we can deduce religion. The largest thirty Muslim ethnicities in Russia starting with the largest in number are Tatar, Azeri, Uzbek, Turk, Arab, Kazakh, Lezghin, Tajik, Bashkir, Turkmen, Albanian, Chechen, Kurd, Darghin, Avar, Abkhaz, Kyrgyz, Lak, Afghan, Tabasaran, Kumyk, Kabardian, Ingush, Persian, Nogai, Adyghei, Balkar, Cherkes, Uighur and Karachay. The number of members of each of these ethnicities since 1926 is provided in Table 4.2.8c. Based on ethnic censuses, the Muslim population increased from 0.21 million or 0.7% in 1926, to 0.32 million or 1.0% in 1939, but decreased to 0.10 million or 0.2% in 1959 as a result of Stalin's deportation of Crimean Tatars to Uzbekistan and Siberia after WWII. The Muslim population continued growing since then, increasing to 0.13 million or 0.3% in 1970, to 0.15 million or 0.3% in 1979, to 0.24 million or 0.5% in 1989, to 0.44 million or 0.9% in 2001. According to a 2007 DHS, this percentage increased to 1.0%.

Table 4.2.8c. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnic populations in Ukraine.

| | 1926 | 1939 | 1959 | 1970 | 1979 | 1989 | 2001 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Tatar | 201,375 | 274,335 | 61,527 | 76,212 | 90,542 | 133,682 | 321,497 |
| Azeri | NA | 4,735 | 6,680 | 10,769 | 17,235 | 36,961 | 45,176 |
| Uzbek | 26 | 13,063 | 8,472 | 10,563 | 9,862 | 20,333 | 12,353 |
| Turk | 596 | 1,121 | 284 | 226 | 257 | 262 | 9,180 |
| Arab | 4 | 27 | 30 | 796 | 1,352 | 1,240 | 6,575 |
| Kazakh | NA | 11,415 | 4,694 | 7,555 | 7,171 | 10,505 | 5,526 |
| Lezghin | 268 | 1,010 | 1,484 | 1,708 | 2,354 | 4,810 | 4,349 |
| Tajik | NA | 1,115 | 2,201 | 2,473 | 2,415 | 4,447 | 4,255 |
| Bashkir | 121 | 3,823 | 3,345 | 3,672 | 5,367 | 7,402 | 4,253 |
| Turkmen | 25 | 3,770 | 1,745 | 1,045 | 1,696 | 3,399 | 3,709 |
| Albanian | 3,028 | 1,661 | 3,809 | 3,972 | 3,874 | 3,343 | 3,308 |
| Chechen | 59 | 2,045 | 424 | 939 | 1,046 | 1,844 | 2,877 |
| Kurd | 15 | 90 | 65 | 117 | 122 | 238 | 2,088 |
| Darghin | NA | 140 | NA | 634 | 595 | 1,550 | 1,610 |
| Avar | 3 | 426 | 714 | 893 | 1,211 | 2,677 | 1,496 |
| Abkhaz | 9 | 265 | 633 | 476 | 941 | 990 | 1,458 |
| Kyrgyz | 49 | 1,693 | 1,301 | 1,576 | 2,370 | 2,297 | 1,128 |
| Lak | NA | NA | 623 | 574 | 662 | 1,035 | 1,019 |
| Afghan | NA | 70 | 3 | 295 | 148 | 360 | 1,008 |
| Tabasaran | NA | 7 | 120 | 118 | 300 | 932 | 977 |
| Kumyk | NA | 267 | 295 | 324 | 313 | 868 | 718 |
| Kabardian | 19 | 867 | 680 | 554 | 673 | 959 | 473 |
| Ingush | 10 | 477 | 148 | 285 | 306 | 466 | 455 |
| Persian | 328 | 831 | 250 | 301 | 171 | 228 | 419 |
| Nogai | 3 | 132 | 87 | 84 | 248 | 331 | 385 |
| Adyghei | NA | 679 | 381 | 426 | 458 | 688 | 338 |
| Balkar | NA | 149 | 310 | 104 | 152 | 244 | 206 |
| Cherkes | 101 | | 289 | 292 | 463 | 447 | 199 |
| Uigur | NA | 185 | 173 | 371 | 135 | 194 | 197 |
| Karachay | NA | 293 | 105 | 269 | 203 | 342 | 190 |
| Total | 206,039 | 324,691 | 100,872 | 127,623 | 152,642 | 243,074 | 437,422 |

Table 4.2.8d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Ukraine.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1897 | 25,365,819 | 209,672 | 0.83 | [SU]c |
| 1926 | 29,159,671 | 206,039 | 0.71 | [SU]e |
| 1939 | 32,072,647 | 324,691 | 1.01 | [SU]e |
| 1959 | 41,869,046 | 100,872 | 0.24 | [SU]e |
| 1970 | 47,126,517 | 127,623 | 0.27 | [SU]e |
| 1979 | 49,609,333 | 152,642 | 0.31 | [SU]e |
| 1989 | 51,452,034 | 243,074 | 0.47 | [SU]e |
| 2001 | 48,240,902 | 437,422 | 0.91 | [UNE]e |
| 2007 | 46,646,000 | 457,131 | 0.98 | [UA]s |
| 2020 | 43,164,256 | 474,807 | 1.10 | es |
| 2050 | 33,657,681 | 471,208 | 1.40 | es |
| 2100 | 24,628,817 | 467,948 | 1.90 | es |

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to remain almost half a million for the rest of this century, increasing in percentage from 1% in 2020 to 2% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.2.8d.

4.2.9. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Islam entered the Caucasus two decades after the death of Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings upon him. Islam spread to Eastern Europe in the fourteenth century with the Golden Horde Empire. Significant parts remained under Muslim control until the end of the eighteenth century with the fall of the Crimean Khanate. Muslim now constitute 7% of the total population and are increasing to 11% by the end of this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 4.2a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 4.2b and 4.2c for current countries in Eastern Europe. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

4.3. Muslims in Western Europe

Western Europe consists of nine countries and territories: Andorra, Belgium, France, Gibraltar, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. It was the first European region that came under Muslim control. Indeed, Islam entered this region in 711 and remained until 1492. For a period of time, Muslims controlled most of the region: all of the Iberian Peninsula, West Mediterranean Islands, and half of France. Muslims later were driven out from the whole region and their number was reduced to zero. However, the current Muslim population in this region is not a continuum of these previous presences. Muslims started trickling back by the end of the nineteenth century from colonies of this region, many of which had majority Muslim population. Nevertheless, the Muslim population remained small and only picked up momentum after WWII, when the region needed more manpower for its economic prosperity.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from none in 700AD, to 0.85 million or 7.4% of the total population of this region in 800AD, to 1.74 million or 15% in 900AD, to 2.18 million or 18.5% in 1000AD, to 2.47 million or 17.3% in 1100AD, then decreased to 2.49 million or 14.8% in 1200AD, to 2.45 million or 12.7% in 1300AD, to 1.98 million or 8.9% in 1400AD, to 1.41 million or 5.6% in 1500AD, to 0.84 million or 2.7% in 1600AD, to 90,000 or 0.3% in 1700, to 5,000 or 0.01% in 1800, to 8,000 or 0.01% in 1900, then increased to 6.5 million or 4.7% in 2000, to 9.5 million or 6.1% in 2020, and is projected to reach 18 million or 11.6% by 2100, then 24 million or 14.1% by 2200, and then 29 million or 16.4% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in Western Europe out of the total population of Europe increased from a quarter in 1800 to a fifth in 1880, decreased to a sixth by 1940 but bounced back to a fifth by 2010 and is expected to be close to

Table 4.2a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Eastern Europe from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|---------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Belarus | P | 190 | 200 | 210 | 220 | 230 | 320 | 410 | 500 | 590 | 691 | 864 | 1,152 | 2,300 | 5,803 | 9,981 | 5,601 | 5,925 | 6,267 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.42 | 0.60 | 0.80 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 14 | 26 | 46 | 4 | 9 | 22 | 24 | 36 | 50 |
| Estonia | P | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 38 | 49 | 60 | 71 | 81 | 101 | 134 | 250 | 676 | 1,366 | 959 | 1,029 | 1,080 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 22 |
| Latvia | P | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 144 | 180 | 240 | 490 | 1,210 | 2,371 | 1,459 | 1,569 | 1,658 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Lithuania | P | 59 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 180 | 224 | 279 | 373 | 770 | 1,876 | 3,498 | 2,105 | 2,233 | 2,315 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.40 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Moldova & PMR | P | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 63 | 95 | 120 | 145 | 160 | 189 | 236 | 314 | 630 | 1,583 | 4,107 | 1,702 | 1,699 | 1,818 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Russia | P | 2,250 | 2,375 | 2,500 | 2,625 | 2,750 | 3,500 | 4,750 | 5,500 | 6,250 | 8,183 | 10,195 | 13,616 | 26,000 | 70,628 | 146,763 | 101,882 | 111,112 | 117,394 |
| | M% | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 7.35 | 6.69 | 9.91 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| | M | - | 24 | 50 | 79 | 110 | 175 | 285 | 385 | 500 | 736 | 1,020 | 1,498 | 1,911 | 4,725 | 14,544 | 15,282 | 22,222 | 29,349 |
| Ukraine | P | 850 | 900 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,053 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 2,300 | 2,700 | 3,160 | 3,950 | 5,267 | 10,500 | 26,520 | 49,057 | 24,629 | 26,332 | 27,954 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 1.90 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 54 | 95 | 158 | 263 | 87 | 220 | 446 | 468 | 790 | 1,118 |
| Total | P | 3,463 | 3,658 | 3,853 | 4,048 | 4,246 | 5,613 | 7,434 | 8,755 | 10,071 | 12,672 | 15,805 | 21,096 | 40,940 | 108,296 | 217,145 | 138,336 | 149,899 | 158,486 |
| | M% | 0.00 | 0.65 | 1.30 | 1.95 | 2.59 | 3.12 | 3.83 | 4.67 | 5.58 | 6.71 | 7.66 | 8.62 | 4.89 | 4.58 | 6.92 | 11.41 | 15.39 | 19.28 |
| | M | - | 24 | 50 | 79 | 110 | 175 | 285 | 409 | 562 | 850 | 1,211 | 1,819 | 2,004 | 4,959 | 15,025 | 15,787 | 23,074 | 30,559 |
| | G% | - | 0.055 | 0.052 | 0.049 | 0.048 | 0.279 | 0.281 | 0.164 | 0.140 | 0.230 | 0.221 | 0.289 | 0.663 | 0.973 | 0.696 | -0.451 | 0.080 | 0.056 |

Table 4.2b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Eastern Europe from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Belarus | P | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,545 | 2,900 | 3,200 | 3,311 | 3,535 | 4,133 | 4,617 | 5,158 | 5,803 | 7,100 | 7,206 | 8,018 |
| | M% | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| | M | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 19 |
| Estonia | P | 230 | 250 | 263 | 296 | 330 | 360 | 400 | 440 | 482 | 538 | 601 | 676 | 760 | 840 | 1,024 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | P | 470 | 490 | 510 | 531 | 590 | 650 | 710 | 770 | 862 | 963 | 1,075 | 1,210 | 1,350 | 1,502 | 1,832 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | P | 740 | 770 | 800 | 823 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,336 | 1,493 | 1,668 | 1,876 | 2,100 | 2,330 | 2,841 |
| | M% | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Moldova & PMR | P | 600 | 630 | 660 | 694 | 780 | 860 | 940 | 1,026 | 1,128 | 1,493 | 1,407 | 1,583 | 1,800 | 1,966 | 2,397 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Russia | P | 24,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 | 30,588 | 34,000 | 37,000 | 40,000 | 45,000 | 50,303 | 56,196 | 62,779 | 70,628 | 85,432 | 87,707 | 106,933 |
| | M% | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 7.35 | 6.69 | 6.69 | 6.69 | 5.61 | 6.10 |
| | M | 1,764 | 1,911 | 2,058 | 2,248 | 2,499 | 2,720 | 2,940 | 3,308 | 3,697 | 4,130 | 4,200 | 4,725 | 5,715 | 4,920 | 6,523 |
| Ukraine | P | 10,000 | 10,500 | 11,000 | 11,629 | 13,000 | 14,400 | 15,800 | 17,200 | 18,888 | 21,101 | 23,572 | 26,520 | 30,837 | 32,933 | 40,152 |
| | M% | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.71 | 1.01 |
| | M | 83 | 87 | 91 | 97 | 108 | 120 | 131 | 143 | 157 | 175 | 196 | 220 | 256 | 234 | 406 |
| Total | P | 38,240 | 40,940 | 43,633 | 47,106 | 52,500 | 57,470 | 62,261 | 69,171 | 77,132 | 86,401 | 96,260 | 108,296 | 129,379 | 134,484 | 163,965 |
| | M% | 4.84 | 4.89 | 4.94 | 4.99 | 4.98 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 5.00 | 5.01 | 5.00 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4.64 | 3.84 | 4.24 |
| | M | 1,852 | 2,004 | 2,155 | 2,351 | 2,614 | 2,846 | 3,079 | 3,459 | 3,864 | 4,316 | 4,408 | 4,959 | 5,997 | 5,162 | 6,950 |
| | G% | | 0.682 | 0.637 | 0.766 | 1.084 | 0.904 | 0.801 | 1.052 | 1.089 | 1.135 | 1.081 | 1.178 | 1.779 | 0.387 | 0.883 |

Table 4.2c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Eastern Europe from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Belarus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7,745 | 8,190 | 9,040 | 9,659 | 10,260 | 9,981 | 9,491 | 9,027 | 8,488 | 7,905 | 7,359 | 6,832 | 6,382 | 6,049 | 5,805 | 5,601 |
| M% | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.40 | 0.42 |
| M | 12 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,101 | 1,217 | 1,360 | 1,474 | 1,565 | 1,366 | 1,299 | 1,261 | 1,212 | 1,163 | 1,121 | 1,077 | 1,032 | 1,000 | 977 | 959 |
| M% | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.34 | 0.47 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| M | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,949 | 2,132 | 2,366 | 2,513 | 2,664 | 2,371 | 2,091 | 1,973 | 1,856 | 1,749 | 1,674 | 1,607 | 1,544 | 1,503 | 1,481 | 1,459 |
| M% | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.44 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.35 |
| M | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,567 | 2,771 | 3,137 | 3,432 | 3,697 | 3,498 | 3,068 | 2,940 | 2,817 | 2,677 | 2,557 | 2,442 | 2,318 | 2,220 | 2,159 | 2,105 |
| M% | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.18 |
| M | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Moldova & PMR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,341 | 3,004 | 3,595 | 4,010 | 4,364 | 4,107 | 3,573 | 3,323 | 3,066 | 2,773 | 2,484 | 2,265 | 2,063 | 1,898 | 1,784 | 1,702 |
| M% | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| M | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Russia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 102,799 | 120,057 | 130,358 | 138,536 | 148,149 | 146,763 | 143,618 | 140,011 | 133,556 | 127,005 | 120,896 | 115,023 | 110,091 | 106,428 | 104,044 | 101,882 |
| M% | 6.03 | 6.03 | 6.98 | 7.33 | 8.03 | 9.91 | 10.41 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 | 15.00 |
| M | 6,199 | 7,239 | 9,099 | 10,155 | 11,896 | 14,544 | 14,951 | 15,401 | 15,359 | 15,241 | 15,112 | 14,953 | 14,862 | 14,900 | 15,086 | 15,282 |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 37,298 | 42,662 | 47,087 | 49,974 | 51,659 | 49,057 | 46,050 | 43,164 | 39,842 | 36,554 | 33,658 | 30,859 | 28,434 | 26,739 | 25,584 | 24,629 |
| M% | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.47 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| M | 90 | 102 | 127 | 155 | 243 | 446 | 451 | 475 | 478 | 475 | 471 | 463 | 455 | 455 | 461 | 468 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 155,800 | 180,033 | 196,942 | 209,598 | 222,358 | 217,145 | 209,190 | 201,700 | 190,837 | 179,826 | 169,749 | 160,103 | 151,864 | 145,836 | 141,834 | 138,336 |
| M% | 4.05 | 4.09 | 4.70 | 4.94 | 5.49 | 6.92 | 7.38 | 7.89 | 8.32 | 8.76 | 9.20 | 9.65 | 10.11 | 10.55 | 10.99 | 11.41 |
| M | 6,313 | 7,368 | 9,259 | 10,357 | 12,209 | 15,025 | 15,436 | 15,911 | 15,873 | 15,751 | 15,619 | 15,451 | 15,352 | 15,390 | 15,583 | 15,787 |
| G% | -0.511 | 1.446 | 0.898 | 0.623 | 0.591 | -0.237 | -0.373 | -0.365 | -0.554 | -0.594 | -0.577 | -0.585 | -0.528 | -0.405 | -0.278 | -0.250 |

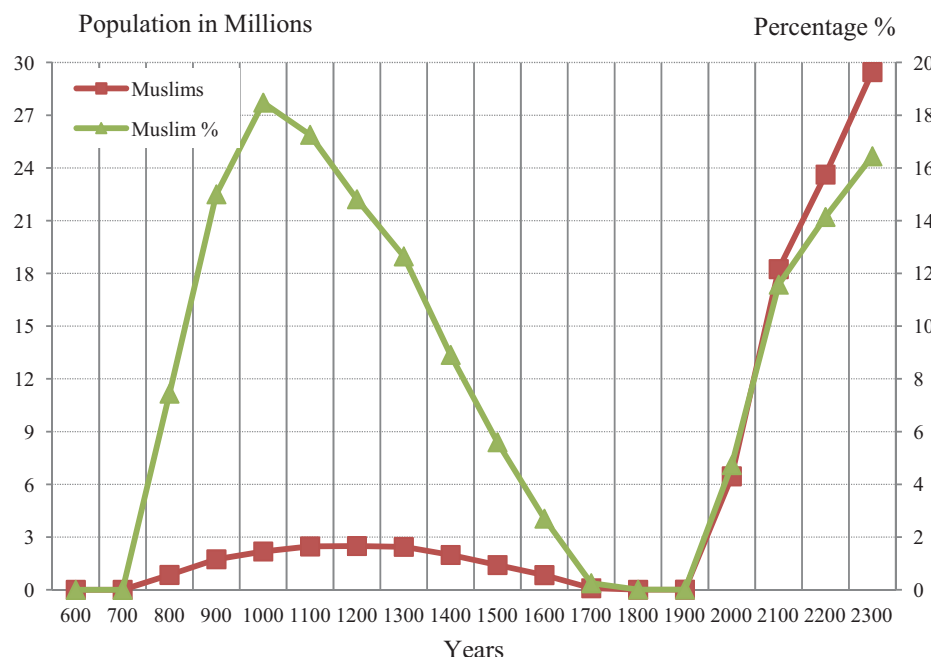


Fig. 4.3a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Western Europe from 600 to 2300.

a quarter by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in Western Europe out of the total Muslim population of Europe increased from 0.1% before the twentieth century, to 1% in its second quarter. It then increased dramatically since then, reaching a fifth by 2020, then exceeding a quarter towards the end of this century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 4.3a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 4.3b. This shows that the presence of Muslims in this region before WWII was negligible and only picked up momentum by 1950 and continued to increase substantially since then, passing one million just after 1960, then five million after 1990 and eight million after 2010. The trend is expected to continue throughout this century. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand is increasing at about one percentage point per decade since 1950, exceeding 5% in 2010. This trend is expected to remain throughout this century too, exceeding 11% by the end of this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 4.3.10, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 4.3a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 4.3b and 4.3c from 1790 to 2100.

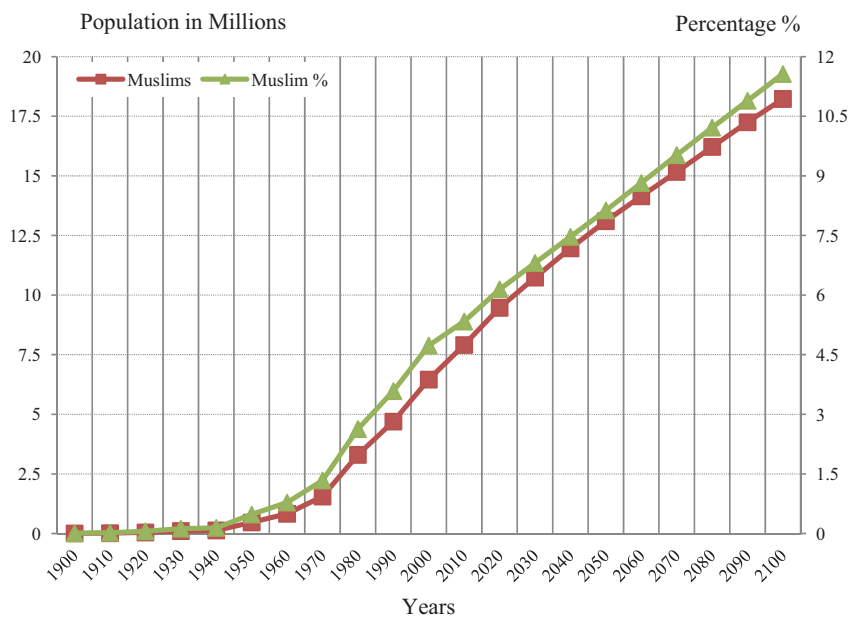


Fig. 4.3b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Western Europe from 1900 to 2100.

4.3.1. Andorra

The Principality of Andorra is a small country with area 468Km² located in the eastern Pyrenees Mountains, between Spain and France. Its map is presented in Figure 4.3.1. It was conquered by Muslims in 715 as they advanced in the Iberian Peninsula. Muslims



Fig. 4.3.1. Map of the Principality of Andorra.

Table 4.3.1. End of Year Evolution of the Muslim population in Andorra at the end of the year.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1970 | 19,545 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1980 | 35,460 | 163 | 0.46 | [AD]e |
| 1985 | 44,596 | 211 | 0.47 | [AD]e |
| 1990 | 54,507 | 296 | 0.54 | [AD]e |
| 1995 | 63,859 | 406 | 0.64 | [AD]e |
| 2000 | 65,844 | 469 | 0.71 | [AD]e |
| 2005 | 77,081 | 504 | 0.65 | [AD]e |
| 2010 | 85,015 | 508 | 0.60 | [AD]e |
| 2012 | 76,246 | 433 | 0.57 | [AD]e |
| 2020 | 83,593 | 502 | 0.60 | es |
| 2050 | 95,320 | 572 | 0.60 | es |
| 2100 | 91,116 | 547 | 0.60 | es |

lasted their grip on it in 800. Thus, it was under Muslim control for 85 year. There were no Muslims in Andorra in 1970. Later estimates are based on the number of Moroccan nationals living in the country as summarized in Table 4.3.1. Accordingly, the Muslim (Moroccan) population increased from 163 or 0.5% in 1980, to 211 or 0.5% in 1985, to 296 or 0.5% in 1990, to 406 or 0.6% in 1995, to 469 or 0.7% in 2000, to 504 or 0.7% in 2005, to 508 or 0.6% in 2010, but decreased to 433 or 0.6% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant at 0.6%; then the Muslim population is expected to remain just over 500 throughout this century.

4.3.2. Belgium

The Kingdom of Belgium has an area of 30,528Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.3.2. According to census data, in 1890 there were no people from a Muslim



Fig. 4.3.2. Map of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Table 4.3.2a. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationalities in Belgium: 1890–1947.

| | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1947 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Turkey | – | 414 | 759 | 428 | 1,350 | 590 |
| Indonesia | – | – | – | 18 | 58 | 16 |
| Total | – | 414 | 759 | 446 | 1,408 | 606 |

Table 4.3.2b. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationalities in Belgium: 1961–1991.

| | 1961 | 1970 | 1981 | 1991 |
|-------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Morocco | 461 | 39,294 | 105,133 | 142,125 |
| Turkey | 320 | 20,312 | 63,587 | 88,688 |
| Algeria | 202 | 6,621 | 10,796 | 10,701 |
| Tunisia | 204 | 2,201 | 6,871 | 6,324 |
| Lebanon | – | – | 1,497 | 1,955 |
| Pakistan | 17 | 125 | 1,291 | 1,842 |
| Iran | – | – | 962 | 1,703 |
| Syria | – | – | 409 | 865 |
| Indonesia | 222 | 482 | 689 | 662 |
| Egypt | – | 339 | 314 | 530 |
| Senegal | – | – | 406 | 488 |
| Albania | – | – | – | 483 |
| Iraq | – | 482 | 159 | 234 |
| Guinea | – | – | 69 | 184 |
| Niger | – | – | 101 | 135 |
| Afghanistan | – | – | 12 | 42 |
| Total | 1,426 | 69,856 | 192,296 | 256,961 |

majority country. Then 414 and 759 Turks in 1900 and 1910, respectively, comprising 0.01% of the total population. Estimate of Muslim population based on Muslim nationalities recorded in the census of 1890 to 1947 is summarized in Table 4.3.2a, and from 1961 to 1991 in Table 4.3.2b. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from none in 1890, to 414 or 0.01% in 1900, to 759 or 0.01% in 1910, to 446 or 0.01% in 1920, to 1,408 or 0.02% in 1930, decreased to 606 or 0.01% in 1947, then increased to 1,426 or 0.02% in 1961.

A dramatic increase in the number of Muslims occurred in the 1960s when migration agreements were signed with Morocco and Turkey and then at the end of the 1960s with Algeria and Tunisia, to help with work force shortage in Belgium. This caused the Muslim population to increase to 70,000 or 0.7% in 1970, then 0.19 million or 1.9% in 1981 and 0.26 million or 2.6% in 1991. Towards the end of the second millennium more Muslims took advantage obtained Belgian citizenship rendering estimate based on citizenship from Muslim-majority countries inaccurate. For example, in 1991 the number of up to third generation Moroccan descents was 153,288, while that of Turkish descent was 88,631. Thus by 1991, almost all Turkish descents and 93% of Moroccan descents retained their nationality and did not obtain Belgian citizenship. However, those who declared themselves Moroccans decrease to 140,303 in 1996 and 94,264 in 2001. Similarly, those declaring Turkish nationality decreased to 81,744 in 1996 and 47,725 in 2001. Thus, towards the end of the 1990s a substantial portion of these nationalities obtained Belgian citizenship. To overcome this issue and to better

Table 4.3.2c. Evolution of the Belgian resident population (largest) born in Muslim-majority country since 2001.

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Morocco | 112,375 | 118,764 | 162,626 | 170,238 | 178,899 | 189,116 | 197,229 |
| Turkey | 68,900 | 71,632 | 89,048 | 91,407 | 93,561 | 96,999 | 98,424 |
| Algeria | 14,417 | 15,121 | 20,295 | 21,226 | 22,386 | 24,255 | 25,237 |
| Tunisia | 7,756 | 8,148 | 10,480 | 11,036 | 11,460 | 12,060 | 12,741 |
| Pakistan | 4,259 | | 7,756 | 8,125 | 8,710 | 10,346 | 11,882 |
| Guinea | 679 | 896 | 3,132 | 4,001 | 5,150 | 9,074 | 11,441 |
| Iran | 3,968 | | 7,334 | 7,837 | 8,569 | 10,203 | 10,623 |
| Iraq | 1,044 | | 3,132 | 4,093 | 5,147 | 8,482 | 10,456 |
| Afghanistan | 794 | | 3,260 | 3,694 | 4,244 | 7,273 | 10,088 |
| Albania | 1,109 | 1,531 | 4,702 | 5,335 | 6,132 | 7,574 | 9,074 |
| Syria | 2,194 | | 3,726 | 4,043 | 4,409 | 5,830 | 6,393 |
| Lebanon | 3,293 | | 4,652 | 4,924 | 5,221 | 5,954 | 6,169 |
| Senegal | 1,323 | 1,544 | 2,666 | 2,908 | 3,228 | 3,915 | 4,488 |
| Egypt | 1,877 | 1,984 | 2,746 | 2,950 | 3,196 | 3,550 | 3,860 |
| Indonesia | 2,754 | | 3,148 | 3,236 | 3,253 | 3,290 | 3,326 |
| Bangladesh | 906 | | 1,788 | 1,843 | 1,962 | 2,533 | 3,065 |
| Somalia | 419 | 726 | 1,399 | 1,552 | 1,659 | 2,266 | 2,713 |
| Mauritania | 226 | 315 | 971 | 1,163 | 1,348 | 1,958 | 2,111 |
| Sierra Leone | 261 | 478 | 1,027 | 1,117 | 1,245 | 1,571 | 1,724 |
| Niger | 203 | 227 | 783 | 935 | 1,161 | 1,529 | 1,683 |
| Burkina Faso | 39 | 432 | 724 | 811 | 868 | 1,098 | 1,205 |
| Kazakhstan | 24 | | 491 | 594 | 773 | 973 | 1,090 |
| Djibouti | 67 | 89 | 539 | 594 | 687 | 871 | 952 |
| Jordan | 467 | | 682 | 746 | 788 | 874 | 949 |
| Sudan | 196 | 217 | 520 | 606 | 645 | 890 | 934 |
| Total | 229,550 | 222,104 | 337,627 | 355,014 | 374,701 | 412,484 | 437,857 |
| Adjusted Total | 344,325 | 333,156 | 506,441 | 532,521 | 562,052 | 618,726 | 656,786 |

estimate the Muslim population in 2001 and onward, we use registry data on the number of people born in a Muslim majority country. We then adjust the total number, increasing it by 50%, to adopt the assumption that two-thirds of the Muslim population is foreign-born, which is consistent with data from other countries in Europe with similar immigration trends. The calculation method and feed in countries are laid out in Table 4.3.2c. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased to 0.34 million or 3.3% in 2001, to 0.51 million or 4.7% in 2008, to 0.62 million or 5.6% in 2011, and 0.66 million or 5.9% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 1.5 of percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.8 million or 7% in 2020, then 1.4 million or 11.5% by 2050, and 2.4 million or 19% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.3.2d.

4.3.3. France

After conquering the Iberian Peninsula in 715, the Muslim forces continued to conquer southern France. In 719 they conquered Carcassonne and Narbonne, and advanced until they besieged Toulouse. The incursions were led by the governor of al-Andalus, Assamh bnu Malik al-Kholani, who died at the Battle of Toulouse in 721. He was succeeded by Anbasa bnu Sahim al-Kalbi, who continued the conquest by capturing in 725, Nîmes, Lyon, Dijon, Autun, Langres, and Sens (100Km southeast of

Table 4.3.2d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Belgium.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1890 | 6,069,321 | 0 | 0.00 | [BEH]e |
| 1900 | 6,693,548 | 414 | 0.01 | [BEH]e |
| 1910 | 7,423,784 | 759 | 0.01 | [BEH]e |
| 1920 | 7,465,782 | 446 | 0.01 | [BEH]e |
| 1930 | 8,411,234 | 1,408 | 0.02 | [BEH]e |
| 1947 | 8,879,814 | 606 | 0.01 | [BEH]e |
| 1961 | 9,189,741 | 1,426 | 0.02 | [BEH]e |
| 1970 | 9,650,944 | 69,856 | 0.72 | [BEH]e |
| 1981 | 9,963,374 | 192,296 | 1.93 | [BEH]e |
| 1991 | 9,978,681 | 256,961 | 2.58 | [EU]e |
| 2001 | 10,296,350 | 344,325 | 3.34 | [EU]e |
| 2008 | 10,666,866 | 506,441 | 4.75 | [EU]e |
| 2011 | 11,000,638 | 618,726 | 5.62 | [EU]e |
| 2012 | 11,094,850 | 656,786 | 5.92 | [EU]e |
| 2020 | 11,364,047 | 795,483 | 7.00 | es |
| 2050 | 12,055,434 | 1,386,375 | 11.50 | es |
| 2100 | 12,593,836 | 2,392,829 | 19.00 | es |

Paris). He was then succeeded by Abdur Rahman Bnu Abdillal al-Ghafiqli, who continued the conquest in 732 from the southwest region of France, by capturing Bayonne, Bordeaux, and Poitiers. In October 732, the Muslims were defeated just south of Châtellerault, about 20Km northeast of Poitiers, in the Battle of Tours/Poitiers, or the Battle of Balat Ashuhada (Arabic for Courts of the Martyrs), in which al-Ghafiqli lost his life. In 734, the Muslim governor of Narbonne, Yusuf ben Abder Rahman, conquered Arles and Avignon, between Nîmes and Marseille.

The Muslims lacked demographic power to retain the new acquired vast land. Thus, in 736 the Christian forces then regained control over Bordeaux, Avignon in 737, Narbonne in 751, Nîmes in 754, and Carcassonne in 759. Thus, Muslims were able to conquer about two thirds of current France, and were able stay there up to 40 years. There were other successful attempts by Muslim Andalusian seamen, who settled in western coast, between Nice and Toulon, starting with Saint Tropez in 891. Their state eventually stretched from Marseille to Genoa, Italy in 934, but it was toppled by the Christian forces by 973. As far as Corsica is concerned, it was conquered by the Aghlabid Muslim Dynasty in 806 after conquering Sicily and Sardinia. Muslims lost the island during the Fatimid Dynasty in 930. Thus, it was under Muslim control for 126 years.

Currently, the European region of the French Republic has an area of 551,500Km², which includes the West Mediterranean Island of Corsica (8,680Km²). A map of France is presented in Figure 4.3.3. The Muslim presence in France was not tolerated until France occupied Algeria in 1830. Information on the religious affiliation of the population was collected in the censuses of 1851 to 1872. The number of those following a religion other than Christianity and Judaism increased from 1,295 in 1861, to 1,400 in 1866, to 3,071 in 1872, remaining less than 0.01% of the total population.

Table 4.3.3a presents the census data on the number of Turks and Africans recorded in the corresponding censuses. Estimating the number of Muslims based on these ethnicities indicates that the Muslim population remained less than 0.01%



Fig. 4.3.3. Map of the French Republic.

Table 4.3.3a. Evolution of the largest Muslim ethnicities in France from 1861 to 1921.

| | 1861 | 1866 | 1872 | 1876 | 1881 | 1886 | 1891 | 1896 | 1911 | 1921 |
|----------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Turks | 438 | 565 | 1,173 | 1,174 | 1,494 | 1,612 | 1,851 | 2,362 | 8,158 | 5,040 |
| Africans | | | | | | | 813 | 692 | 3,120 | 37,666 |
| Total | 438 | 565 | 1,173 | 1,174 | 1,494 | 1,612 | 2,664 | 3,054 | 11,278 | 42,706 |

Table 4.3.3b. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationalities in France from 1946 to 1975.

| | 1946 | 1954 | 1962 | 1968 | 1975 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Algeria | 22,114 | 211,675 | 350,484 | 473,812 | 710,690 |
| Morocco | 16,458 | 10,734 | 3,320 | 84,236 | 260,025 |
| Tunisia | 1,916 | 4,800 | 26,569 | 61,028 | 139,735 |
| Other Africa | 13,517 | 2,296 | 17,787 | 33,020 | 81,850 |
| Turkey | 7,770 | 5,273 | 6,000 | 7,628 | 50,860 |
| Total | 61,775 | 234,778 | 404,160 | 659,724 | 1,243,160 |
| Adjusted Total | 123,550 | 469,556 | 808,320 | 1,319,448 | 2,486,320 |

of the total population throughout the nineteenth century. It increased in number from 438 in 1861, to 565 in 1866, to 1,173 in 1872, to 1,174 in 1876, to 1,494 in 1881, to 1,612 in 1886, to 2,664 in 1891, to 3,054 or 0.01% in 1896, to 11,278 or 0.03% in 1911, to 42,706 or 0.1% in 1921. The African population then increased to 72,000 or 0.2% in 1926, to 105,000 or 0.3% in 1931, and then decreased to 87,000 or 0.2% in 1936.

After World War II, France needed more manpower, many of whom came from northwestern Africa, being a French colony. To estimate the number of Muslims post WWII, we use census data which provides citizenship data on foreign population residing in France. We assume that Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, Turks and Africans are Muslim. We then double the total number of members of these nationalities to account for those born in France or obtained French citizenship. Table 4.3.3b provides the available data from 1946 to 1975 and breakup of the estimate of Muslim population per nationality. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 0.12 million or 0.3% in 1946, to 0.47 million or 1.1% in 1954, to 0.81 million or 1.7% in 1962, to 1.32 million or 2.7% in 1968.

To estimate the number of Muslims since 1975, we use census data which provides country of birth of the population. We assume that those born in Muslim-majority country are Muslim. Further, we adjust the total by 25% in 1990, and 50% in 1999 and 2005 to account for those who were born in France. In other

Table 4.3.3c. Estimate of the Muslim population in France based on country of birth since 1975.

| | 1975 | 1982 | 1990 | 1999 | 2005 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Algeria | 1,460,000 | 1,439,820 | 1,353,125 | 1,250,282 | 1,345,560 |
| Morocco | 436,000 | 548,500 | 648,697 | 711,520 | 837,840 |
| Tunisia | 337,000 | 358,220 | 360,049 | 341,632 | 364,348 |
| Turkey | 79,000 | 125,860 | 172,069 | 179,426 | 231,148 |
| Senegal | 35,000 | 54,440 | 69,804 | 83,204 | 99,844 |
| Mali | 15,000 | 23,580 | 32,551 | 40,389 | 57,510 |
| Lebanon | 8,000 | 20,600 | 36,481 | 34,738 | 42,371 |
| Comoros | 8,000 | 6,940 | 11,568 | 21,524 | 30,574 |
| Egypt | 17,000 | 18,900 | 20,781 | 21,686 | 26,825 |
| Guinea | 5,000 | 6,920 | 10,475 | 7,962 | 21,521 |
| Iran | 4,000 | 12,200 | 18,391 | 18,418 | 20,772 |
| Pakistan | | 3,560 | 9,541 | 11,766 | 16,647 |
| Syria | 6,000 | 9,540 | 12,809 | 12,865 | 15,510 |
| Mauritania | 4,000 | 4,940 | 6,359 | 9,631 | 12,615 |
| Bosnia | | | | 6,237 | 11,394 |
| BurkinaFaso | 3,000 | 3,900 | 4,354 | 4,740 | 7,016 |
| Chad | 3,000 | 3,900 | 4,165 | 4,495 | 6,258 |
| Djibouti | | 3,220 | | 5,812 | 6,053 |
| Albania | | | | 2,672 | 5,783 |
| Iraq | | 2,540 | 2,697 | 3,612 | 4,984 |
| Niger | 2,000 | 2,800 | 2,977 | 3,461 | 4,615 |
| Indonesia | | | 2,876 | 3,601 | 4,268 |
| Afghanistan | | | | 2,601 | 3,430 |
| Bangladesh | | | | 1,679 | 3,184 |
| Azerbaijan | | | | 307 | 2,576 |
| Malaysia | | | | 1,754 | 2,276 |
| SaudiArabia | | | | 1,397 | 2,179 |
| Sudan | | | | 1,335 | 2,088 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | 355 | 1,909 |
| Libya | | | | 1,339 | 1,811 |
| Gambia | | | | 1,029 | 1,556 |
| Somalia | | | 5,067 | 1,323 | 1,473 |
| Jordan | | | | 860 | 1,180 |
| SierraLeone | | | | 689 | 981 |
| Total | 2,433,000 | 2,650,380 | 2,784,836 | 2,794,341 | 3,198,099 |
| Total Adjust | | | 3,481,045 | 4,191,512 | 4,797,149 |

Table 4.3.3d. Evolution of the Muslim population in France.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1861 | 37,386,313 | 438 | 0.00 | [FR21]e |
| 1866 | 38,067,064 | 565 | 0.00 | [FR21]e |
| 1872 | 36,102,921 | 1,173 | 0.00 | [FR21]e |
| 1876 | 36,905,788 | 1,174 | 0.00 | [FR21]e |
| 1881 | 37,672,048 | 1,494 | 0.00 | [FR21]e |
| 1886 | 38,218,903 | 1,612 | 0.00 | [FR21]e |
| 1891 | 38,342,948 | 2,664 | 0.01 | [FR21]e |
| 1896 | 38,517,975 | 3,054 | 0.01 | [FR21]e |
| 1911 | 39,601,509 | 11,278 | 0.03 | [FR21]e |
| 1921 | 39,209,158 | 42,706 | 0.11 | [FR21]e |
| 1926 | 40,743,874 | 72,000 | 0.18 | [FR99]e |
| 1931 | 41,834,923 | 105,000 | 0.25 | [FR99]e |
| 1936 | 41,907,056 | 87,000 | 0.21 | [FR99]e |
| 1946 | 40,502,513 | 123,550 | 0.31 | [FR99]e |
| 1954 | 42,777,162 | 469,556 | 1.10 | [FR99]e |
| 1962 | 46,520,271 | 808,320 | 1.74 | [FR99]e |
| 1968 | 49,778,540 | 1,319,448 | 2.65 | [FR99]e |
| 1975 | 52,655,864 | 2,422,000 | 4.60 | [FR75]e |
| 1982 | 54,334,871 | 2,650,380 | 4.88 | [UN88]e |
| 1990 | 56,615,155 | 3,481,045 | 6.15 | [UN04]e |
| 1999 | 58,518,395 | 4,191,512 | 7.16 | [UN]e |
| 2005 | 62,868,202 | 4,797,149 | 7.63 | [EU]e |
| 2020 | 66,569,824 | 5,658,435 | 8.50 | es |
| 2050 | 73,211,972 | 7,321,197 | 10.00 | es |
| 2100 | 79,059,189 | 9,882,399 | 12.50 | es |

words, we assume that at the start of the third millennium two-thirds of the Muslim population in France is foreign-born. This is in accordance with data from countries with similar demographic trends. The estimate based on country of birth is summarized in Table 4.3.3c. Accordingly, the Muslim population continued its increase to 2.42 million or 4.6% in 1975, to 2.65 million or 4.9% in 1982, to 3.48 million or 6.2% in 1990, to 4.19 million or 7.2% in 1999, to 4.80 million or 7.6% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 5.7 million or 8.5% in 2020, then 7.3 million or 10.0% by 2050, and 10 million or 12.5% by 2100. The evolution of Muslims in France since 1861 to 2100 is summarized in Table 4.3.3d.

4.3.4. *Gibraltar*

This overseas territory of the United Kingdom has an area of 7Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.3.4. It is named after the Muslim General Tariq bnu Zeyad, who crossed from Tangier in north Morocco, and started its campaign of conquering the Iberian Peninsula, by capturing this Mountain in 711. It was named Jabal Tariq, or Traiq's mountain, while the opposite mountain in Morocco across the Strait was named Jabal Musa, after his superior Musa bnu Nusayr, who later joined him in their successful conquest of the Iberian Peninsula. The Mountain fell to the Christians between 1309 and 1331, but was recaptured by Muslims, until they lost



Fig. 4.3.4. Map of Gibraltar.

it for good to the Christian Castilians in 1462 as the Nasrid Dynasty was losing territory. The Castilians then expelled all Muslims from this area. Thus, the Mountain was under Muslim rule for 729 years. It was seized by the British in 1702, and is under their control since then.

Censuses in the eighteenth century from 1753 to 1787 show the presence of no Muslims in the Peninsula, while that of 1834 shows the presence of sixteen Moors or 0.1% of the total population. As summarized in Table 4.3.4, estimates

Table 4.3.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Gibraltar.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1753 | 1,816 | 0 | 0.00 | [GI]c |
| 1767 | 2,710 | 0 | 0.00 | [GI]c |
| 1777 | 3,201 | 0 | 0.00 | [GI]c |
| 1787 | 3,386 | 0 | 0.00 | [GI]c |
| 1834 | 15,008 | 16 | 0.11 | [GI]c |
| 1891 | 19,100 | 100 | 0.52 | [JAN]es |
| 1901 | 20,355 | 100 | 0.49 | [GIH]es |
| 1911 | 19,120 | 60 | 0.31 | [GIH]es |
| 1961 | 21,636 | 6 | 0.03 | [GI70]c |
| 1970 | 24,672 | 1,989 | 8.06 | [GI]c |
| 1981 | 26,479 | 2,124 | 8.02 | [GI]c |
| 1991 | 26,703 | 1,850 | 6.93 | [GI]c |
| 2001 | 27,495 | 1,102 | 4.01 | [GI]c |
| 2020 | 29,372 | 1,178 | 4.01 | es |
| 2050 | 27,127 | 1,088 | 4.01 | es |
| 2100 | 22,579 | 905 | 4.01 | es |

for the Muslim population decreased from 100 or 0.5% in 1901, to 60 or 0.3% in 1911. However, the 1961 census recorded only six Muslims or 0.03% of the total population, which jumped to 1,989 or 8.1% in 1970, as a result of Spain's closure of the boarder, which caused shortage in labor force. Thus, Spanish work-force was replaced by Moroccan ones. The Muslim population then increased to 2,124 or 8.0% in 1981, but decreased to 1,850 or 6.9% in 1991, to 1,102 or 4.0% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 1,000 throughout this century.

The vast majority of Muslims in Gibraltar are Moroccan citizens. However, their share of the total Muslims is decreasing by the years from 1,973 or 99.2% in 1970, to 2,083 or 98.1% in 1981, to 1,776 or 96.0% in 1991, to 950 or 86.2% in 2001. The number of British Muslims changed from sixteen in 1970, to eight in 1981, to 49 in 1991, to 105 in 2001.

4.3.5. Luxembourg

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has an area of 2,586Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.3.5. Census data show that the number of adherents to religions; other than Christianity and Judaism, were eight or 0.00% in 1871 and 1905.



Fig. 4.3.5. Map of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Table 4.3.5a. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationality populations in Luxembourg.

| | 1970 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|-------|
| Bosnia | | | | 2,487 |
| Albania | | | | 309 |
| Turkey | 54 | 147 | 190 | 290 |
| Morocco | | 74 | 120 | 252 |
| Iran | | 150 | | 239 |
| Tunisia | | 70 | 109 | 138 |
| Algeria | | | 94 | 103 |
| Senegal | | | | 63 |
| Total | 54 | 441 | 513 | 3,881 |

Table 4.3.5b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Luxembourg.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1871 | 204,028 | <8 | 0.00 | [LUH]c |
| 1905 | 222,000 | <8 | 0.00 | [LUH]c |
| 1970 | 339,848 | 54 | 0.02 | [UNE]e |
| 1981 | 364,602 | 441 | 0.12 | [UNE]e |
| 1991 | 384,634 | 513 | 0.13 | [EU]e |
| 1999 | 427,350 | 3,000 | 0.70 | [LU]s |
| 2008 | 483,799 | 9,350 | 1.93 | [LU]s |
| 2020 | 576,525 | 15,854 | 2.75 | es |
| 2050 | 706,418 | 35,321 | 5.00 | es |
| 2100 | 715,964 | 62,647 | 8.75 | es |

Censuses since 1970 gathered information on the nationality of foreign citizens living in the country. The largest Muslim nationalities from largest in number are provided in Table 4.3.5a. Based on these numbers and as shown in Table 4.3.5b, the Muslim population increased from 54 or 0.02% in 1970, to 441 or 0.1% in 1981, to 513 or 0.1% in 1991. According to a survey, the number of Muslims increased to 3,000 or 0.7% in 1999 and 9,350 or 1.9% in 2008. The increase in number in the 1990s is due to influx of Bosnian refugees following the breakup of former Yugoslavia. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 16,000 or 2.8% in 2020, then 35,000 or 5.0% by 2050, and 63,000 or 8.8% by 2100.

4.3.6. Monaco

The Principality of Monaco has a total area of 2Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.3.6. It was under Muslim control from 891 to 973 by Muslim Andalusians who controlled southeast current France. Censuses since 1982 gathered information on the nationality of foreign citizens living in the country. The top Muslim nationalities in Monaco from largest in number are Morocco, Lebanon, Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Algeria, Syria and Senegal. The number of members of each of these nationalities since 1982 is provided in Table 4.3.6a. Based on these numbers and as shown in Table 4.3.6b, the Muslim population increased from 40 or 0.2% in 1956, to 55 or 0.3% in 1961, to 567 or 2.1% in



Fig. 4.3.6. Map of the Principality of Monaco.

Table 4.3.6a. Evolution of the largest Muslim nationality populations in Monaco.

| | 1956 | 1961 | 1982 | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Morocco | | | 151 | 252 | 307 | 242 |
| Lebanon | | 10 | 129 | 262 | 186 | 145 |
| Tunisia | | 11 | 60 | 103 | 103 | 100 |
| Turkey | 25 | 17 | 98 | 77 | 70 | 57 |
| Egypt | | | 48 | 80 | 80 | 53 |
| Iran | | 17 | 41 | 68 | 70 | 46 |
| Algeria | | | 22 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| Syria | | | 5 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| Senegal | | | 13 | 15 | 24 | 16 |
| Iraq | 15 | | | | | |
| Total | 40 | 55 | 567 | 905 | 886 | 706 |

Table 4.3.6b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Monaco.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1956 | 20,422 | 40 | 0.20 | [UN63]e |
| 1961 | 22,297 | 55 | 0.25 | [UN64]e |
| 1982 | 27,063 | 567 | 2.10 | [MC]e |
| 1990 | 29,972 | 905 | 3.02 | [MC]e |
| 2000 | 32,020 | 886 | 2.77 | [MC]e |
| 2008 | 31,109 | 706 | 2.19 | [MC]e |
| 2020 | 39,890 | 874 | 2.19 | es |
| 2050 | 52,762 | 1,155 | 2.19 | es |
| 2100 | 69,802 | 1,529 | 2.19 | es |

1982, to 905 or 3.0% in 1990, but decreased 886 or 2.8% in 2000, and 706 or 2.2% in 2008. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 900 in 2020, then 1,200 by 2050, and 1,500 by 2100.

4.3.7. The Netherlands

The Kingdom of the Netherlands has an area of 41,543Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.3.7. The first Muslims in this country came from Indonesia, which was a Dutch colony under the name Dutch East Indies from 1800 to 1949. The 1889 census recorded 49 Muslims or 0.00% of the total population.

Statistics Netherlands provides data on the population with foreign background, which it defines as follows: “Characteristic showing with which country someone actually is closely related given their own country of birth and that of their parents. For someone with a first generation foreign background the origin is indicated as the country of birth of that person. For someone with a second generation foreign background the origin is indicated as the country of birth of the mother of that person. If the mother’s country of birth is The Netherlands than the origin is indicated as the father’s country of birth.”

Table 4.3.7a shows the evolution of first generation population from Turkey and Morocco from 1899 to 1991, which we use to estimate the Muslim popula-



Fig. 4.3.7. Map of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Table 4.3.7a. Estimate of Muslim population in the Netherlands based on foreign background.

| | 1899 | 1909 | 1920 | 1930 | 1947 | 1956 | 1961 |
|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Turkey | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | – | 100 |
| Morocco | – | – | – | – | – | – | 200 |
| Total | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | |
| Turkey | 8,700 | 31,800 | 76,500 | 138,500 | 156,400 | 203,500 | |
| Morocco | 5,800 | 23,000 | 42,200 | 83,400 | 116,400 | 156,900 | |
| Total | 14,500 | 54,800 | 118,700 | 221,900 | 272,800 | 360,400 | |
| Total Adjusted | 29,000 | 109,600 | 237,400 | 443,800 | 682,000 | 901,000 | |

tion in The Netherlands. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from none in 1899 to 100 from 1909 to 1930, then decreased to none in 1947 and 1956 and then increased to 300 or 0.00% of the total population. Thus, the Muslim population remained negligible the 1960s, when tens of thousands of Turkish and Moroccan ‘guest workers’ arrived in The Netherlands to work in the country’s industrial sector. The number of Muslim increased further in the 1970s as more former Dutch colonies gained independence, including Indonesia and Suriname. The number continued to increase in the 1980s as the migrant workers were joined by their families.

To estimate the Muslim population since from 1966 to 1981 we double the total of Turks and Moroccans to account for the other nationalities, especially Indonesians. Furthermore, we add 50% to the doubled total in 1986 and 1991 to account for the descendants of those immigrants. Accordingly, the number of Muslims jumped to 29,000 or 0.2% in 1966, to 0.11 million or 0.8% in 1971, to 0.24 million or 1.7% in 1976, to 0.44 million or 3.1% in 1981, to 0.68 million or 4.7% in 1986, to 0.90 million or 6.0% in 1991. From the late 1980s, the number of Muslims also increased as a result of a growing influx of political refugees and asylum seekers from the Middle East and East Africa.

Statistics Netherlands also furnishes data since 1996 on first and second generation immigrants in the country. We assume that those coming from a Muslim-majority country are Muslim, and use their numbers to estimate the number of Muslims in The Netherlands. The data and aggregation steps are shown in Table 4.3.7b, which also shows that decents of Turkey, Indonesia and Morocco each constitute more than quarter of the Muslim population in the Netherlands. Accordingly, the Muslim population continued to increase to 1.01 million or 6.5% in 1996, to 1.18 million or 7.4% in 2001, to 1.30 million or 7.9% in 2006, to 1.38 million or 8.3% in 2011, to 1.40 million or 8.4% in 2013. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.5 million or 9% in 2020, then 1.8 million or 10.5% by 2050, and 2.1 million or 13% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.3.7c.

Table 4.3.7b. Estimate of the Muslim population in The Netherlands based on country of origin as of January 1st.

| | 1996 | | | 2001 | | | 2006 | | | 2011 | | | 2013 | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | 1 st Gen | 2 nd Gen | Total | 1 st Gen | 2 nd Gen | Total | 1 st Gen | 2 nd Gen | Total | 1 st Gen | 2 nd Gen | Total | 1 st Gen | 2 nd Gen | Total |
| Turkey | 167,248 | 104,266 | 271,514 | 181,595 | 138,005 | 319,600 | 195,711 | 168,622 | 364,333 | 197,042 | 191,925 | 388,967 | 196,203 | 199,099 | 395,302 |
| Indonesia | 148,960 | 262,662 | 411,622 | 138,936 | 264,958 | 403,894 | 128,662 | 264,395 | 393,057 | 116,733 | 263,314 | 380,047 | 112,058 | 262,789 | 374,847 |
| Morocco | 140,572 | 84,516 | 225,088 | 155,669 | 117,083 | 272,752 | 168,504 | 154,735 | 323,239 | 167,607 | 188,276 | 355,883 | 168,117 | 200,721 | 368,838 |
| Iraq | 10,148 | 1,130 | 11,278 | 33,685 | 4,506 | 38,191 | 35,246 | 8,511 | 43,757 | 40,938 | 11,920 | 52,858 | 40,509 | 13,222 | 53,731 |
| Afghanistan | 4,537 | 379 | 4,916 | 24,234 | 2,140 | 26,394 | 31,987 | 5,259 | 37,246 | 31,823 | 8,241 | 40,064 | 32,820 | 9,528 | 42,348 |
| Iran | 14,628 | 1,850 | 16,478 | 21,222 | 3,420 | 24,642 | 23,579 | 5,143 | 28,722 | 25,932 | 6,845 | 32,777 | 27,754 | 7,641 | 35,395 |
| Somalia | 17,156 | 2,904 | 20,060 | 21,705 | 7,926 | 29,631 | 13,691 | 6,202 | 19,893 | 23,177 | 8,060 | 31,237 | 24,597 | 10,034 | 34,631 |
| Egypt | 7,726 | 3,872 | 11,598 | 9,359 | 5,806 | 15,165 | 11,131 | 7,864 | 18,995 | 11,919 | 9,154 | 21,073 | 12,209 | 9,574 | 21,783 |
| Pakistan | 9,628 | 4,499 | 14,127 | 10,649 | 6,138 | 16,787 | 10,828 | 7,356 | 18,184 | 11,131 | 8,277 | 19,408 | 11,437 | 8,765 | 20,202 |
| Syria | 2,846 | 758 | 3,604 | 4,938 | 1,550 | 6,488 | 6,620 | 2,571 | 9,191 | 7,093 | 3,566 | 10,659 | 7,642 | 4,023 | 11,665 |
| Tunisia | 3,345 | 2,453 | 5,798 | 3,754 | 3,154 | 6,908 | 4,126 | 3,905 | 8,031 | 4,198 | 4,492 | 8,690 | 4,295 | 4,662 | 8,957 |
| Algeria | 2,861 | 2,018 | 4,879 | 3,914 | 2,754 | 6,668 | 3,888 | 3,487 | 7,375 | 3,881 | 3,954 | 7,835 | 3,864 | 4,118 | 7,982 |
| Sudan | 806 | 137 | 943 | 4,818 | 679 | 5,497 | 5,290 | 1,623 | 6,913 | 4,324 | 1,884 | 6,208 | 4,302 | 1,966 | 6,268 |
| Sierra Leone | 299 | 65 | 364 | 2,013 | 271 | 2,284 | 5,131 | 1,046 | 6,177 | 4,406 | 1,624 | 6,030 | 4,217 | 1,791 | 6,008 |
| Lebanon | 2,303 | 762 | 3,065 | 2,695 | 1,253 | 3,948 | 2,833 | 1,815 | 4,648 | 2,947 | 2,277 | 5,224 | 2,954 | 2,428 | 5,382 |
| Malaysia | 2,148 | 1,454 | 3,602 | 2,399 | 1,746 | 4,145 | 2,705 | 1,944 | 4,649 | 2,999 | 2,120 | 5,119 | 3,086 | 2,192 | 5,278 |
| Guinea | 240 | 112 | 352 | 1,280 | 240 | 1,520 | 2,482 | 695 | 3,177 | 2,514 | 1,198 | 3,712 | 2,534 | 1,414 | 3,948 |
| Total | 535,451 | 473,837 | 1,009,288 | 622,885 | 561,629 | 1,184,514 | 652,414 | 645,173 | 1,297,587 | 658,664 | 717,127 | 1,375,791 | 658,598 | 743,967 | 1,402,565 |

Table 4.3.7c. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Netherlands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1889 | 4,511,415 | 49 | 0.00 | [NL]c |
| 1899 | 5,104,137 | 0 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1909 | 5,858,175 | 100 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1920 | 6,865,314 | 100 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1930 | 7,935,565 | 100 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1947 | 9,625,499 | 0 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1956 | 10,821,661 | 0 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1957 | 10,957,000 | 200 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1961 | 11,556,008 | 300 | 0.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1966 | 12,377,194 | 29,000 | 0.23 | [NLE]e |
| 1971 | 13,599,092 | 109,600 | 0.84 | [NLE]e |
| 1976 | 13,733,578 | 237,400 | 1.73 | [NLE]e |
| 1981 | 14,208,586 | 443,800 | 3.12 | [NLE]e |
| 1986 | 14,529,430 | 682,000 | 4.69 | [NLE]e |
| 1991 | 15,010,445 | 901,000 | 6.00 | [NLE]e |
| 1996 | 15,493,889 | 1,009,288 | 6.51 | [NLO]e |
| 2001 | 15,987,075 | 1,184,514 | 7.41 | [NLO]e |
| 2006 | 16,334,210 | 1,297,587 | 7.94 | [NLO]e |
| 2011 | 16,665,799 | 1,375,791 | 8.26 | [NLO]e |
| 2013 | 16,779,575 | 1,402,565 | 8.36 | [NLO]e |
| 2020 | 17,033,273 | 1,532,995 | 9.00 | es |
| 2050 | 16,918,746 | 1,776,468 | 10.50 | es |
| 2100 | 15,963,692 | 2,075,280 | 13.00 | es |

4.3.8. Portugal

Islam first entered in 711 as Tariq bnu Ziyad troops conquered the Iberian Peninsula. It was part of the Umayyad Empire in al-Andalus. As Muslims lost their grip on the northwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula, the Christian forces continued their slow advance towards the south. They conquered Porto (north) in 868, then Viseu in 1058, then Lisbon (west) in 1147, Évora (middle) in 1166, and finally Faro (south) in 1249. Thus, Portugal was under Muslim control between 157 years in the north and 538 years in the south. The Christians enslaved the Muslim population and confiscated the lands and houses of the by giving it to Christian settlers from the north. The Muslim population was expelled from Portugal in 1540, most of who settled in north Morocco.

Currently, the Portuguese Republic has a total area of 92,090Km², which includes the Atlantic Islands of Azores and Madeira. A map of Portugal is presented in Figure 4.3.8. As shown in Table 4.3.8 and based on census data, the Muslim population increased from 365 or 0.0% in 1970, to 4,335 or 0.1% in 1981, to 9,134 or 0.1% in 1991, to 12,014 or 0.1% in 2001, to 20,640 or 0.2% in 2011. According to the last two censuses, the Muslim population was distributed as follows:

- Northern Region (21,278Km²): 835 or 0.03% in 2001 and 2,263 or 0.07% in 2011 (out of total population of 3,042,345 in 2001 and 3,132,449 in 2011);
- Central Region (28,462Km²): 638 or 0.03% in 2001 and 1,611 or 0.08% in 2011 (out of total population of 1,996,009 in 2001 and 2,008,497 in 2011);



Fig. 4.3.8. Map of the Portuguese Republic.

Table 4.3.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Portugal.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1890 | 5,049,729 | 150 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1970 | 8,611,125 | 365 | 0.00 | [UN79]c |
| 1981 | 7,836,504 | 4,335 | 0.06 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 8,376,840 | 9,134 | 0.11 | [UN04]c |
| 2001 | 8,699,515 | 12,014 | 0.14 | [UN]c |
| 2011 | 8,989,849 | 20,640 | 0.23 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 10,578,513 | 31,736 | 0.30 | es |
| 2050 | 9,843,493 | 59,061 | 0.60 | es |
| 2100 | 7,456,782 | 82,025 | 1.10 | es |

- Lisbon Region (2,710Km²): 9,600 or 0.42% in 2001 and 14,202 or 0.60% in 2011 (out of total population of 2,265,629 in 2001 and 2,383,995 in 2011);
- Alentejo Region (31,152Km²): 219 or 0.03% in 2001 and 552 or 0.08% in 2011 (out of total population of 669,940 in 2001 and 654,528 in 2011);
- Algarve Region (5,412Km²): 630 or 0.19% in 2001 and 1,709 or 0.45% in 2011 (out of total population of 337,486 in 2001 and 384,032 in 2011);
- Azores Islands (2,346Km²): 19 or 0.01% in 2001 and 136 or 0.07% in 2011 (out of total population of 189,996 in 2001 and 202,575 in 2011);
- Madeira Islands (801Km²): 73 or 0.04% in 2001 and 167 or 0.07% in 2001 (out of total population of 198,110 in 2001 and 223,773 in 2011).

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 32,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 59,000 or 0.6% by 2050, and 82,000 or 1.1% by 2100.

4.3.9. Spain

Islam entered Spain when its residents requested the help of Muslims who just conquered North Africa. The residents of the Iberian Peninsula were under the wrath of the German Visigothic Kingdom. The Muslim conquest occurred during the Umayyad Empire, within the reign of al-Walid I bnu Abdel Malik, who reigned from 705 to 715, and was the sixth Umayyad King. The Muslim troops in north-west Africa were under the leadership of Musa bnu Nusayr, who sent troops under the leadership of Tariq bnu Ziyad to conquer the Peninsula. The mission was a great success and the whole peninsula fell to Muslim control between 711 and 718, after the decisive Battle of Guadalete. Accordingly, Muslims captured Toledo in 712, which was the capital of the Visigothic Kingdom, and by 715, Barcelona in the northeastern shore and the rest of the Peninsula was under Muslim control. The Balearic Islands were captured in 903.

While the Umayyad Empire fell down in the East in 750, and replaced by the Abbasid Empire, Abdul Rahamn I Addakhil (the Enterer) bnu Muawiya bnu Hisham, continued in 756 the Empire in the Iberian Peninsula, or al-Andalus, with Cordoba as its capital. The dynasty lasted until 1031, when the country fell into 23 small Muslim emirates, which were easy prey for Christian forces from the north.

Many Christians, who were not happy with the Muslim conquest, migrated north to treacherous mountains. Muslims did not hold the northwest part of the Peninsula for long. Pelayo ben Favila, a nobleman who escaped from Toledo as it was conquered by Muslims, triggered a revolt in the city of Gijon in 718, which started the Christian Kingdom of Asturias, with its capital in Cangas de Onis. It was then eventually disintegrated into three other Christian Kingdoms: Castile, Galicia, and Leon, all advancing and gaining territory from the Muslims in a span of the following seven centuries, together with other Christian Kingdoms coming from the Pyrenees region. After the defeat of the Umayyad Muslims in the Battle of Covadonga in 722, the Asturians conquered Galicia in 739 and León in 754. Muslims lost Barcelona in 801 and Salamanca (northeast of Portugal) in 939.

After the disintegration of the Umayyads in 1031, the Christian troops kept moving south, conquering one emirate after another, until they captured Toledo in 1089, which is located in the middle of the Peninsula, just south of Madrid, the current capital of Spain. The Andalusian Muslims then requested the help of Almoravid Muslim Dynasty with their Capital Marrakech in current Morocco. The ruler of the dynast was Yusuf bnu Tashfin, who ruled between 1061 and 1106. He stopped the advance of the Christians at the Battle of Zallaqa (Arabic for slippery) or the Battle of Sagrajas in 1086.

The Almoravids got weaker and then replaced by the Almohad Dynasty by 1147. By then Muslims lost Zaragoza in 1139, located in the northeast of the Peninsula, Lisbon in 1147, located in the southwest of the Peninsula and current capital of Portugal. The Almohads continued helping Muslims and fighting the Christians in the Peninsula, until the Almohads had a terrible defeat in the Battle of Oqab (crow in Arabic) or the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa in 1212. This was followed by the fall of the Balearic Islands from 1228 to 1232, Badajoz in 1229, Cordoba in 1236, Valencia in 1238, Murcia in 1243, Cartagena in 1245, Seville in 1248, Huelva in 1250 Arcos, Medina-Sidona, Jerez, and Cadiz in 1262, and Tarifa in 1294.

The Nasrid Muslim Dynasty was established in 1232 with its capital Grenada in the southeast of the Peninsula. The latter continued to shrink with the fall of Baeza, Malaga, and Almeria in 1487, then Almuñécar and Salobreña in 1489. By 1491, the Dynasty consisted of only the city of Grenada which eventually was captured by the Christians in 1492, which marks the end of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula. Thus, Spain was under Muslim control for up to 781 years. The Canary Islands were captured by the Castilians between 1402 and 1405, then the two cities in north Morocco: Ceuta in 1415, Melilla in 1497.

Muslims continued to decrease in Iberia by fleeing or being forced to accept Christianity, including by burning them alive. In 1610, around half million Muslims were expelled to North Africa and the Ottoman Empire, after all their possessions were confiscated and their children less than five years old were kidnapped for Christianization, and all mosques were converted to churches. Many Muslims remained in the Peninsula, keeping their religion secret and facing horrible death whenever discovered. From time to time, some managed to escape to Muslim lands.

Currently, the Kingdom of Spain has an area of 505,370Km², including the Balearic Islands west of the mainland, other smaller Islands off the northern coast of Morocco, the Canary Islands west of Morocco, and the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in North Morocco. A map of Spain is presented in Figure 4.3.9.

The census of 1897 showed non-Christian population of 510, or 0.00%. In 1967, Spain allowed freedom of religions, allowing non-Christians to build their places of worship and confess their religion openly. Islam was officially recognized as a religion only in 1989. Table 4.3.9a presents the evolution of the largest resident populations from Muslim-majority countries since 1970. We use this data to estimate the number of Muslims in Spain.

Accordingly, and as summarized in Table 4.3.9b, the Muslim population increased from 27,000 or 0.1% in 1970, to 34,000 or 0.1% in 1991, to 0.14 million or 0.4% in 1998, to 0.26 million or 0.6% in 2001, to 0.74 million or 1.7% in 2006, to 1.06 million or 2.3% in 2011 and 2012. Thus, assuming that the percent-

Table 4.3.9b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Spain.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|----------|
| 1897 | 18,132,475 | <510 | 0.00 | [SYB10]c |
| 1970 | 33,945,845 | 27,469 | 0.08 | [UN79]e |
| 1991 | 38,872,268 | 34,342 | 0.09 | [EU]e |
| 1998 | 39,347,936 | 141,820 | 0.36 | [EU]e |
| 2001 | 40,476,723 | 256,780 | 0.63 | [EU]e |
| 2006 | 43,758,250 | 740,445 | 1.69 | [EU]e |
| 2011 | 46,152,926 | 1,061,354 | 2.30 | [EU]e |
| 2012 | 46,196,276 | 1,063,432 | 2.30 | [EU]e |
| 2020 | 47,788,674 | 1,433,660 | 3.00 | es |
| 2050 | 48,224,374 | 2,531,780 | 5.25 | es |
| 2100 | 41,661,958 | 3,749,576 | 9.00 | es |

age of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.75 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 1.4 million or 3% in 2020, then 2.5 million or 5.3% by 2050, and 3.7 million or 9.0% by 2100.

4.3.10. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Western Europe was the first part of Europe to come under Muslim control at the start of the eighth century, and large part of it was under Muslim control for almost eight centuries. By the beginning of the seventeenth century, Islam was exterminated by brutal force under the name of Christianity and blessings of Church and the Pope. Islam returned after WWII as Europe needed more workforce and the Muslim population now consists mainly of immigrants from majority Muslim countries and their descendants. The number of Muslims is increasing rapidly, now at 5% of the total population, and is expected to exceed 11% by the end of this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 4.3a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 4.3b and 4.3c for current countries in Western Europe. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

4.4. Muslims in Northern Europe

This region consists of eleven countries and territories: Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, Guernsey, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Islam entered this region as few Tatars moved to Finland after its conquest by the Russian Empire in early nineteenth century, and Muslims moved from former British colonies to the UK. However, the Muslim population remained small until after WWII, when more Muslims moved to this region for economic, education, and political reasons.

Table 4.3a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Western Europe from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andorra | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 65 | 91 | 98 | 105 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.71 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Belgium | P | 360 | 370 | 380 | 390 | 400 | 600 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 3,100 | 6,719 | 10,268 | 12,594 | 13,592 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 3.34 | 19.00 | 25.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 343 | 2,393 | 3,398 |
| France | P | 5,900 | 6,050 | 6,200 | 6,350 | 6,500 | 8,000 | 9,500 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 | 18,500 | 21,471 | 27,349 | 38,962 | 59,213 | 79,059 | 83,953 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 7.16 | 12.50 | 15.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4,240 | 9,882 | 12,593 |
| Gibraltar | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 27 | 23 | 24 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.49 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 125 | 235 | 436 | 716 | 771 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.70 | 8.75 | 15.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 63 | 116 |
| Monaco | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 32 | 70 | 81 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.77 | 2.19 | 2.19 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Netherlands | P | 260 | 270 | 280 | 290 | 300 | 430 | 560 | 690 | 820 | 950 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 1,982 | 5,104 | 15,860 | 15,964 | 17,062 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 7.41 | 13.00 | 15.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,175 | 2,075 | 2,559 |
| Portugal | P | 520 | 540 | 560 | 580 | 600 | 675 | 750 | 825 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 2,000 | 3,345 | 5,450 | 10,306 | 7,457 | 7,857 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.14 | 1.10 | 2.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 82 | 157 |
| Spain | P | 3,900 | 3,925 | 3,950 | 3,975 | 4,000 | 4,600 | 5,200 | 5,800 | 6,300 | 6,800 | 8,240 | 8,770 | 10,541 | 18,594 | 40,283 | 41,662 | 43,620 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20.00 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.69 | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,360 | 824 | 88 | 1 | 2 | 681 | 3,750 | 4,798 |
| Total | P | 10,942 | 11,157 | 11,373 | 11,588 | 11,805 | 14,314 | 16,825 | 19,342 | 22,258 | 25,198 | 31,000 | 36,212 | 46,454 | 75,104 | 136,491 | 157,635 | 167,054 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.60 | 2.70 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.73 | 11.58 | 14.14 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,410 | 837 | 90 | 5 | 8 | 6,459 | 18,248 | 23,624 |
| G% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.124 | 0.207 | 0.155 | 0.249 | 0.480 | 0.597 | 0.144 | 0.058 |

Table 4.3b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Western Europe from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Andorra | P | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | P | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,434 | 3,750 | 4,080 | 4,449 | 5,096 | 5,541 | 6,069 | 6,719 | 7,498 | 7,552 | 8,076 | 8,346 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| France | P | 28,100 | 27,349 | 29,280 | 30,250 | 32,370 | 34,080 | 35,630 | 36,103 | 37,672 | 38,343 | 38,962 | 39,605 | 39,108 | 41,524 | 41,000 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.31 |
| | M | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 43 | 104 | 127 |
| Gibraltar | P | 3 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | P | 120 | 125 | 130 | 134 | 150 | 175 | 190 | 204 | 211 | 212 | 235 | 259 | 263 | 300 | 284 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monaco | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 25 | 24 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.20 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | P | 1,963 | 1,982 | 2,194 | 2,354 | 2,626 | 2,874 | 3,084 | 3,312 | 4,016 | 4,511 | 5,104 | 5,858 | 6,865 | 7,936 | 8,834 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Portugal | P | 2,960 | 3,345 | 3,350 | 3,356 | 3,396 | 3,737 | 3,844 | 4,035 | 4,300 | 5,050 | 5,450 | 5,964 | 6,033 | 6,826 | 7,760 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Spain | P | 10,062 | 10,541 | 11,500 | 12,500 | 13,698 | 12,387 | 14,216 | 15,656 | 16,835 | 17,000 | 18,594 | 19,927 | 21,303 | 23,564 | 25,878 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | P | 46,213 | 46,454 | 49,671 | 52,046 | 56,011 | 57,356 | 61,435 | 64,473 | 68,770 | 72,021 | 75,104 | 79,155 | 81,163 | 88,273 | 92,150 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.14 |
| | M | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 47 | 109 | 132 |
| G% | | 0.052 | 0.670 | 0.467 | 0.734 | 0.237 | 0.688 | 0.482 | 0.211 | 0.434 | 0.462 | 0.419 | 0.525 | 0.250 | 0.840 | 0.430 |

Table 4.3c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Western Europe from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Andorra | P | 6 | 13 | 24 | 36 | 55 | 78 | 84 | 89 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 91 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 0.71 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Belgium | P | 8,628 | 9,141 | 9,664 | 9,856 | 9,978 | 10,268 | 11,364 | 11,664 | 11,890 | 12,055 | 12,156 | 12,273 | 12,419 | 12,532 | 12,594 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.72 | 1.93 | 2.58 | 3.34 | 5.62 | 7.00 | 8.50 | 11.50 | 13.00 | 14.50 | 16.00 | 17.50 | 19.00 |
| | M | 1 | 2 | 70 | 190 | 257 | 343 | 615 | 795 | 991 | 1,386 | 1,580 | 1,780 | 1,987 | 2,193 | 2,393 |
| France | P | 41,832 | 45,699 | 50,704 | 53,941 | 56,846 | 59,213 | 63,231 | 66,570 | 69,286 | 71,523 | 74,635 | 76,006 | 77,363 | 78,386 | 79,059 |
| | M% | 1.10 | 1.74 | 2.65 | 4.88 | 6.15 | 7.16 | 7.63 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 |
| | M | 460 | 795 | 1,344 | 2,632 | 3,496 | 4,240 | 4,825 | 5,658 | 6,236 | 6,795 | 7,321 | 7,837 | 8,361 | 8,897 | 9,882 |
| Gibraltar | P | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 8.06 | 8.02 | 6.93 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 | 4.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | P | 296 | 315 | 340 | 364 | 382 | 436 | 508 | 577 | 637 | 706 | 719 | 726 | 728 | 724 | 716 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.70 | 1.93 | 2.75 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 5.75 | 6.50 | 7.25 | 8.00 | 8.75 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 35 | 41 | 47 | 53 | 58 | 63 |
| Monaco | P | 20 | 22 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 53 | 58 | 62 | 66 | 69 | 70 |
| | M% | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 2.10 | 3.02 | 2.77 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Netherlands | P | 10,027 | 11,419 | 12,958 | 14,087 | 14,890 | 15,860 | 16,615 | 17,033 | 17,269 | 17,215 | 16,603 | 16,411 | 16,284 | 16,126 | 15,964 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.23 | 0.84 | 3.12 | 6.00 | 7.41 | 8.26 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 |
| | M | 1 | 26 | 109 | 440 | 893 | 1,175 | 1,372 | 1,533 | 1,641 | 1,722 | 1,826 | 1,887 | 1,954 | 2,016 | 2,075 |
| Portugal | P | 8,417 | 8,875 | 8,670 | 9,765 | 9,899 | 10,306 | 10,590 | 10,579 | 10,433 | 10,213 | 9,843 | 9,331 | 8,782 | 7,851 | 7,457 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 24 | 32 | 42 | 51 | 59 | 70 | 75 | 79 | 82 |
| Spain | P | 28,070 | 30,419 | 33,796 | 37,493 | 38,883 | 40,283 | 46,182 | 47,789 | 48,235 | 48,504 | 46,759 | 44,907 | 43,507 | 42,581 | 41,662 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 1.69 | 2.30 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 4.50 | 5.25 | 6.00 | 6.75 | 7.50 | 8.25 |
| | M | 3 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 35 | 681 | 1,062 | 1,434 | 1,809 | 2,183 | 2,532 | 2,806 | 3,031 | 3,263 | 3,513 |
| Total | P | 97,317 | 105,924 | 116,204 | 125,596 | 130,989 | 136,491 | 148,211 | 154,064 | 157,686 | 160,198 | 161,136 | 159,288 | 158,762 | 158,385 | 157,635 |
| | M% | 0.48 | 0.78 | 1.34 | 2.63 | 3.59 | 4.73 | 5.34 | 6.15 | 6.81 | 7.47 | 8.14 | 8.83 | 9.53 | 10.22 | 11.58 |
| | M | 466 | 827 | 1,552 | 3,301 | 4,696 | 6,459 | 7,911 | 9,471 | 10,743 | 11,971 | 13,113 | 14,158 | 15,179 | 16,231 | 17,268 |
| | G% | 0.546 | 0.848 | 0.926 | 0.777 | 0.420 | 0.411 | 0.824 | 0.387 | 0.232 | 0.158 | 0.058 | -0.069 | -0.033 | -0.024 | -0.047 |

Thus, the Muslim population remained negligible until the twentieth century. It increased from 5,000 or 0.01% of the total population of this region in 1900, to 2.2 million or 2.6% in 2000, to 5.0 million or 5.1% in 2020, and is projected to reach 16 million or 13.6% by 2100, then 25 million or 19.8% by 2200, and then 33 million or 24.4% by 2300. The fraction of the population living in Northern Europe out of the total population of Europe increased from 10% at the end of the eighteenth century, to 13% towards the end of the nineteenth century, and remained between 11% and 13% throughout the twentieth century. It is expected to increase steadily from 12% in 2000, to 19% by 2100. The fraction of Muslims living in Northern Europe out of the total Muslim population of Europe was less than 0.1% until it reached 0.5% in 1930 and 1940, 1% in 1950 and 1960, 4% in 1970, 6% between in 1980 and 2000, 9% in 2010, and is expected to reach 24% by 2100.

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 4.4a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 4.4b. This shows that the presence of Muslims in this region was negligible until 1960, their number jumped to nearly one million in 1970, then almost two million in 1990, then short of four million in 2010. The Muslim population expected to continue its rapid increase throughout this century, quadrupling from its current number by the end of this century. The percentage of Muslims on the other hand, is also increasing constantly, and is expected to remain so throughout this century, reaching 14% by 2100.

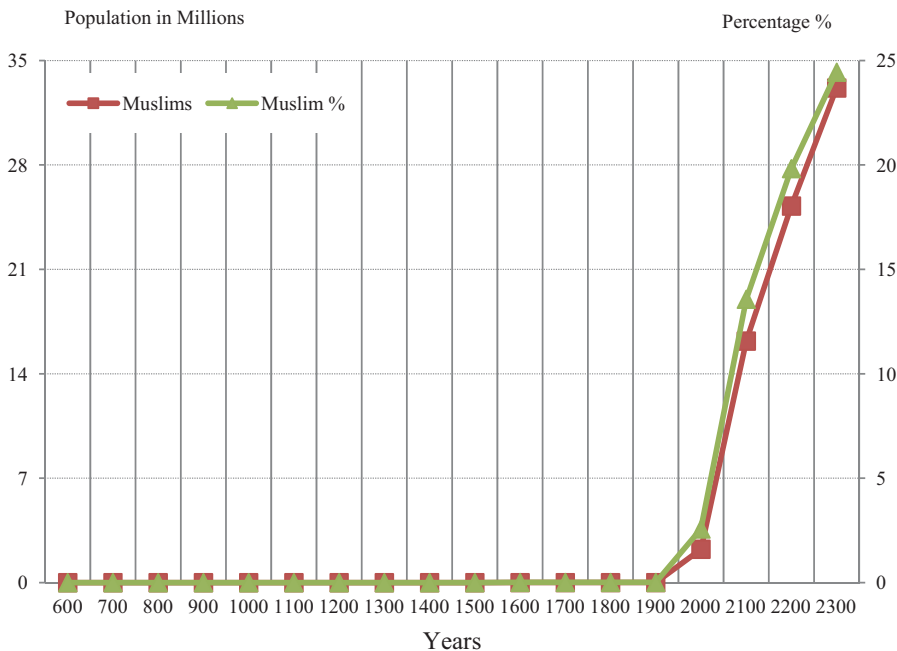


Fig. 4.4a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Northern Europe from 600 to 2300.

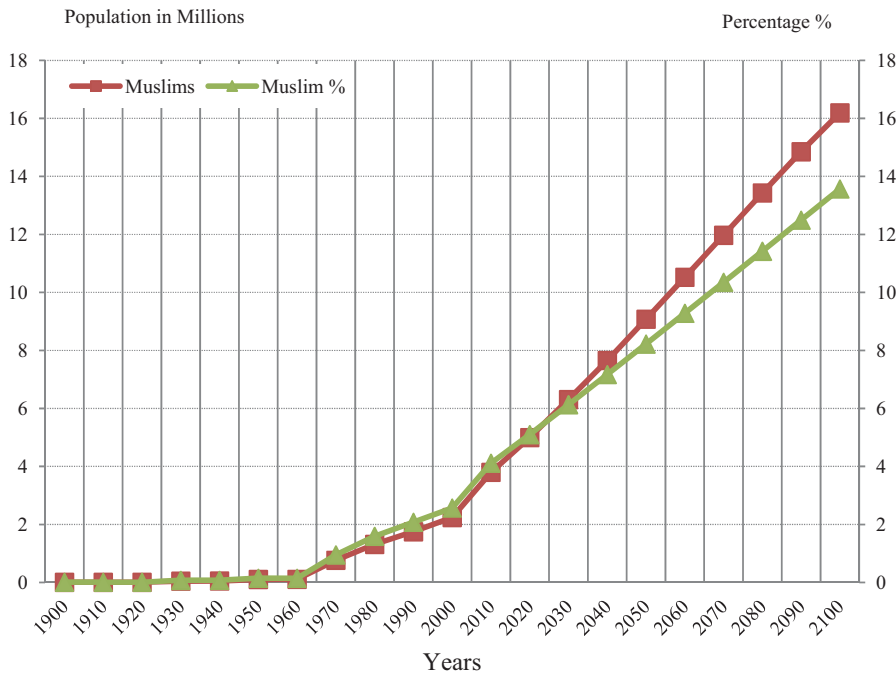


Fig. 4.4b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Northern Europe from 1900 to 2100.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 4.4.11, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 4.4a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 4.4b and 4.4c from 1790 to 2100.

4.4.1. Denmark

The Kingdom of Denmark (excluding the Faroe Islands and Greenland) has an area of 43,094Km².and its map is presented in Figure 4.4.1. Islam is relatively new in this country, as Muslims started migrating after 1968 to supply the country's need of manpower. Censuses in Denmark do not collect information on religious affiliations of the population. Nevertheless, Statistics Denmark does collect information on the citizenship, country of birth and country of origin of the population in Denmark. From this data we can deduce the number of Muslims in Denmark. The number of Turkish citizens who had residence or work permit increased from 41 in 1960, to 85 in 1965 to 1,852 in 1970. At the same period other Muslim nationalities were not present in Denmark. In 1975, there were 1,292 Moroccans, 4,982 Pakistanis, and 8,129 Turks.

Since 1980, Statistics Denmark started publishing on yearly basis the country of origin of its population, which it defined as follows:

- If none of the parents are known, the country of origin is defined from the information on the person in question. If the person is an immigrant the country of



Fig. 4.4.1. Map of the Kingdom of Denmark.

origin is the same as the country of birth. If the person is a descendant, the country of origin is the same as the country of citizenship.

- If only one of the parents is known, the country of origin is defined by person's country of birth.
- If both parents are known, the country of origin is defined by the country of birth or the country of citizenship of the mother.

Thus, with the assumption that those of Muslim-majority countries origin are Muslim, we construct Table 4.4.1a, summarizing the top twenty country of origin sorted by the number descendants from such countries. Out of these numbers, the percentage of those born in a Muslim majority country decreased from 91% in 1980, to 77% in 1990, to 72% in 1995, to 71% in 2000, to 67% in 2005, to 64% in 2010, to 63% in 2012.

All in all, and as shown in Table 4.4.1b, the Muslim population increased from 41 or in 1960, to 85 in 1965, to 2,000 or 0.04% in 1970, to 14,000 or 0.3% in 1975, to 28,000 or 0.5% in 1980, to 37,000 or 0.7% in 1985, to 70,000 or 1.4% in 1990, to 0.11 million or 2.1% in 1995, to 0.17 million or 3.2% in 2000, to 0.21 million or 3.9% in 2005, to 0.23 million or 4.1% in 2010, to 0.24 million or 4.3% in 2013. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.3 million or 5% in 2020, then 0.5 million or 8% by 2050, and 0.9 million or 13% by 2100.

Table 4.4.1a. Estimate of the Muslim population in Denmark based on country of origin at the start of the year since 1980

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2013 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Turkey | 14,086 | 18,989 | 29,431 | 39,222 | 48,773 | 54,859 | 59,216 | 60,672 |
| Iraq | 160 | 266 | 2,423 | 6,415 | 14,902 | 26,351 | 29,264 | 30,199 |
| Lebanon | 222 | 272 | 7,938 | 15,110 | 19,011 | 22,232 | 23,775 | 24,690 |
| Bosnia | — | — | — | 119 | 19,727 | 20,875 | 22,221 | 22,404 |
| Pakistan | 7,845 | 9,489 | 12,006 | 14,692 | 17,509 | 19,301 | 20,392 | 22,086 |
| Somalia | 133 | 168 | 531 | 5,280 | 14,856 | 16,952 | 16,831 | 17,673 |
| Iran | 241 | 984 | 8,591 | 11,157 | 12,980 | 14,289 | 15,209 | 16,756 |
| Afghanistan | 35 | 100 | 342 | 1,183 | 3,275 | 10,876 | 12,630 | 15,045 |
| Morocco | 2,104 | 2,968 | 4,267 | 5,955 | 7,813 | 8,974 | 9,831 | 10,271 |
| Syria | 213 | 252 | 625 | 1,493 | 2,284 | 3,046 | 3,707 | 6,057 |
| Egypt | 852 | 915 | 1,154 | 1,454 | 1,641 | 1,862 | 2,014 | 2,156 |
| Jordan | 634 | 720 | 969 | 1,322 | 1,638 | 1,901 | 2,029 | 2,113 |
| Kuwait | 6 | 7 | 46 | 495 | 1,083 | 1,630 | 1,842 | 1,969 |
| Kosovo | — | — | — | — | — | — | 660 | 1,357 |
| Algeria | 368 | 433 | 605 | 868 | 1,145 | 1,269 | 1,324 | 1,345 |
| Tunisia | 174 | 256 | 428 | 682 | 921 | 1,139 | 1,248 | 1,328 |
| Indonesia | 398 | 377 | 402 | 440 | 550 | 759 | 1,009 | 1,052 |
| Bangladesh | 38 | 29 | 64 | 129 | 234 | 310 | 634 | 1,043 |
| Sudan | 79 | 81 | 87 | 146 | 245 | 556 | 814 | 883 |
| Gambia | 57 | 108 | 231 | 474 | 586 | 696 | 786 | 837 |
| Total | 27,645 | 36,414 | 70,140 | 106,636 | 169,173 | 207,877 | 225,436 | 239,936 |
| %Muslims | 0.54 | 0.71 | 1.37 | 2.04 | 3.17 | 3.84 | 4.07 | 4.28 |

Table 4.4.1b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Denmark.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1960 | 4,585,256 | 41 | 0.00 | [DKH]e |
| 1965 | 4,767,597 | 85 | 0.00 | [DKH]e |
| 1970 | 4,937,579 | 1,852 | 0.04 | [DKH]e |
| 1975 | 5,054,410 | 14,403 | 0.28 | [DKH]e |
| 1980 | 5,122,065 | 27,645 | 0.54 | [DK]e |
| 1985 | 5,111,108 | 36,414 | 0.71 | [DK]e |
| 1990 | 5,135,409 | 70,140 | 1.37 | [DK]e |
| 1995 | 5,215,718 | 106,636 | 2.04 | [DK]e |
| 2000 | 5,330,020 | 169,173 | 3.17 | [DK]e |
| 2005 | 5,411,405 | 207,877 | 3.84 | [DK]e |
| 2010 | 5,534,738 | 225,436 | 4.07 | [DK]e |
| 2013 | 5,580,516 | 239,936 | 4.28 | [DK]e |
| 2020 | 5,775,080 | 288,754 | 5.00 | es |
| 2050 | 6,361,239 | 508,899 | 8.00 | es |
| 2100 | 6,992,106 | 908,974 | 13.00 | es |

4.4.2. Faroe Islands

It is a self-governing overseas administrative division of the Kingdom of Denmark since 1948. The Islands belonged to Norway until 1380, when they became under Danish control. It has an area of 1,393Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.4.2. Muslims moved here from Denmark for economic reasons towards the end of the twentieth century.

Yearly citizenship data of the population is provided by the statistics office since 1985. Table 4.4.2a shows the populations of citizens from predominantly Muslim



Fig. 4.4.2. Map of the Faroe Islands.

Table 4.4.2a. Evolution of Muslim nationalities in the Faroe Islands at the start of the year since 1985.

| | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2013 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Albania | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Algeria | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bangladesh | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| Bosnia–Herzegovina | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Egypt | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Gambia | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Indonesia | – | – | – | – | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| Iran | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jordan | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lebanon | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| Libya | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Malaysia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Morocco | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Senegal | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| Sudan | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Syria | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tunisia | 1 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| Turkey | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Total | 5 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 34 | 57 |

Table 4.4.2b. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Faroe Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1985 | 45,318 | 5 | 0.01 | [FO]e |
| 1990 | 47,770 | 18 | 0.04 | [FO]e |
| 1995 | 43,644 | 4 | 0.01 | [FO]e |
| 2000 | 45,353 | 4 | 0.01 | [FO]e |
| 2005 | 48,337 | 23 | 0.05 | [FO]e |
| 2010 | 48,568 | 34 | 0.07 | [FO]e |
| 2013 | 48,197 | 57 | 0.12 | [FO]e |
| 2020 | 50,282 | 101 | 0.20 | es |
| 2050 | 52,996 | 265 | 0.50 | es |
| 2100 | 52,500 | 525 | 1.00 | es |

countries since 1985. This data is constructed to estimate the Muslim population in these Islands. Accordingly, and as shown in Table 4.4.2b, the Muslim population increased from five or 0.01% in 1985, to eighteen or 0.04% in 1990, then decreased to four or 0.01% in 1995 and 2000, then continued to increase since then to 23 or 0.05% in 2005, to 34 or 0.07% in 2010, to 57 or 0.12% in 2013. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.1 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 100 or 0.2% in 2020, then 300 or 0.3% by 2050, and 500 or 1.0% by 2100.

4.4.3. Finland

Muslims started migrating to Finland after it was conquered by the Russian Empire in 1809. They were merchant Tatars from Kazan, the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia. Finland gained its independence in 1917, and recognized Islam as a religion in 1925. Currently, the Republic of Finland has an area of 338,145Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.4.3. The area includes the autonomous region of Åland Islands with area 13,517Km².

The first general census was conducted in 1950; however, official data show that in 1930 the Muslim population was 262 or 0.01% of the total population. Subsequent censuses show that the Muslim population remained at 0.02% between 1950 and 2000. However, largely due to immigration, the Muslim population increased from 1,000 or 0.02% in 2000, to 4,000 or 0.1% in 2005, to 9,000 or 0.2% in 2010, to 11,000 or 0.2% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a fifth of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 22,000 or 0.4% in 2020, then 57,000 or 1.0% by 2050, and 115,000 or 2.0% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 4.4.3.

These figures include only those persons, who are a member of Islamic congregations which are registered in Finland. Therefore, actual number might be bigger. The information is gathered by Statistics Finland on religion from Population Register Centre and person must be a member of a congregation registered in Finland in order to have religion included in these statistics. For example, 72.8% of all persons born abroad living in Finland were not a member of any religious community at the end-of-year 2010. The recorded number of



Fig. 4.4.3. Map of the Republic of Finland.

people born in a Muslim-majority country increased from 2,888 in 1990, to 10,954 in 1995, to 16,827 in 2000, to 25,072 in 2005, to 38,410 in 2010, to 41,548 in 2011. These numbers are about four times the estimated number of Muslims given in Table 4.4.3.

As for language, the recorded number of people speaking languages spoken by majority Muslim ethnicities increased from 2,399 in 1990, to 12,894 in 1995, to 21,461 in 2000, to 33,085 in 2005, to 50,315 in 2010, to 53,922 in 2011. These numbers are about five times the estimate number of Muslims given in Table 4.4.3.

Table 4.4.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Finland at the end of year.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1930 | 3,634,047 | 262 | 0.01 | [SYB30]c |
| 1950 | 4,029,803 | 813 | 0.02 | [UN56]c |
| 1970 | 4,598,336 | 823 | 0.02 | [UN73]c |
| 1980 | 4,787,778 | 786 | 0.02 | [FI]c |
| 1985 | 4,910,664 | 787 | 0.02 | [UN04]c |
| 1990 | 4,998,478 | 810 | 0.02 | [UN04]c |
| 1995 | 5,116,826 | 946 | 0.02 | [FI]c |
| 2000 | 5,181,115 | 1,199 | 0.02 | [UN]c |
| 2003 | 5,219,732 | 2,748 | 0.05 | [FI]c |
| 2004 | 5,236,611 | 2,833 | 0.05 | [FI]c |
| 2005 | 5,255,580 | 4,239 | 0.08 | [FI]c |
| 2006 | 5,276,955 | 4,944 | 0.09 | [FI]c |
| 2007 | 5,300,484 | 5,689 | 0.11 | [FI]c |
| 2008 | 5,326,314 | 6,822 | 0.13 | [FI]c |
| 2009 | 5,351,427 | 8,230 | 0.15 | [FI]c |
| 2010 | 5,375,276 | 9,393 | 0.17 | [FI]c |
| 2011 | 5,401,267 | 10,088 | 0.19 | [FI]c |
| 2012 | 5,426,674 | 10,596 | 0.20 | [FI]c |
| 2020 | 5,541,815 | 22,167 | 0.40 | es |
| 2050 | 5,693,364 | 56,934 | 1.00 | es |
| 2100 | 5,761,663 | 115,233 | 2.00 | es |

4.4.4. Guernsey

The Bailiwick of Guernsey has an area of 78Km² and a British Crown Dependency in the English Channel, off the French coast of Normandy, a map of which is presented in Figure 4.4.4. It is an archipelago consisting of the main island of Guernsey



Fig. 4.4.4. Map of the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

Table 4.4.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guernsey.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1911 | 41,858 | 0 | 0.00 | [GIH]es |
| 2001 | 59,806 | 40 | 0.07 | [GG]es |
| 2010 | 62,431 | 80 | 0.13 | [GG]es |
| 2020 | 66,896 | 134 | 0.20 | es |
| 2050 | 71,632 | 251 | 0.35 | es |
| 2100 | 66,178 | 397 | 0.60 | es |

(65Km²) and much smaller islands. Together with the Bailiwick of Jersey, this archipelago is referred to as the Channel Islands.

Muslims started moving in here in the 1970s, and the Muslim population doubled from forty or 0.1% in 2001 to eighty or 0.1% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslim will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 100 or 0.2% in 2020, then 300 or 0.4% by 2050, and 400 or 0.6% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 4.4.4.

4.4.5. Iceland

The Republic of Iceland has an area of 103,000Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.4.5. Historically, the island belonged to Denmark, from which Iceland gained its independence in 1944. The 1973 Census recorded the presence of 14



Fig. 4.4.5. Map of the Republic of Iceland.

Table 4.4.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Iceland at the start of the year.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1973 | 213,499 | 14 | 0.01 | [UNE]e |
| 1997 | 269,874 | 74 | 0.03 | [IS]c |
| 1998 | 272,381 | 78 | 0.03 | [IS]c |
| 1999 | 275,712 | 89 | 0.03 | [IS]c |
| 2000 | 279,049 | 134 | 0.05 | [IS]c |
| 2001 | 283,361 | 165 | 0.06 | [IS]c |
| 2002 | 286,575 | 179 | 0.06 | [IS]c |
| 2003 | 288,471 | 229 | 0.08 | [IS]c |
| 2004 | 290,570 | 292 | 0.10 | [IS]c |
| 2005 | 293,577 | 318 | 0.11 | [IS]c |
| 2006 | 299,891 | 340 | 0.11 | [IS]c |
| 2007 | 307,672 | 352 | 0.11 | [IS]c |
| 2008 | 315,459 | 373 | 0.12 | [IS]c |
| 2009 | 319,368 | 404 | 0.13 | [IS]c |
| 2010 | 317,630 | 591 | 0.19 | [IS]c |
| 2011 | 318,452 | 644 | 0.20 | [IS]c |
| 2012 | 319,575 | 694 | 0.22 | [IS]c |
| 2013 | 321,857 | 770 | 0.24 | [IS]c |
| 2020 | 354,222 | 1,417 | 0.40 | es |
| 2050 | 415,151 | 4,152 | 1.00 | es |
| 2100 | 413,148 | 8,263 | 2.00 | es |

Moroccans, which we use as an estimate of the Muslim population in Iceland in 1973, making 0.01% of the total population.

Statistics Iceland collects annual information on the number of religious affiliates in the country. The Muslim Association of Iceland was founded in 1997, while the Muslim Cultural Centre in Iceland was founded in 2009. Thus, the number of Muslims started being recorded in 1997. Most of the Muslim population resides in the capital Reykjavík.

As shown in Table 4.4.5, the number of Muslims increased from 14 or 0.01% of the total population in 1973 (based on citizenship data), to 74 or 0.03% in 1997, to 134 or 0.05% in 2000, to 318 or 0.11% in 2005, to 591 or 0.19% in 2010, to 770 or 0.24% in 2013. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a fifth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,400 or 0.4% in 2020, then 4,000 or 1.0% by 2050, and 8,000 or 2.0% by 2100.

4.4.6. Ireland

The Republic of Ireland gained its independence from the United Kingdom in 1922 and has an area of 70,273Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.4.6. Historical census data show that the Muslim population increased from none in 1861 to nine in 1901, and no noticeable presence of Muslims existed until the 1950s. Accordingly, as shown in Table 4.4.6, the estimate of the Muslim population increased to 2,000 or 0.1% in 1971.

The Muslim population increased sharply in the 1990s and 2000s as a result of the Irish economic boom and asylum seekers from diverse Muslim countries. Consequently, later censuses showed that the Muslim population quintupled from



Fig. 4.4.6. Map of the Republic of Ireland.

Table 4.4.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Ireland.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1861 | 4,402,111 | 0 | 0.00 | [IE61]c |
| 1901 | 3,221,823 | 9 | 0.00 | [GB01]c |
| 1911 | 3,139,688 | 12 | 0.00 | [GIH]es |
| 1971 | 2,978,248 | 2,000 | 0.07 | [KET76]es |
| 1991 | 3,525,719 | 3,875 | 0.11 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 3,917,203 | 19,147 | 0.49 | [IE06]c |
| 2006 | 4,239,848 | 32,539 | 0.76 | [IE06]c |
| 2011 | 4,588,252 | 49,204 | 1.07 | [IE11]c |
| 2020 | 4,963,467 | 74,452 | 1.50 | es |
| 2050 | 5,993,805 | 179,814 | 3.00 | es |
| 2100 | 6,595,913 | 362,775 | 5.50 | es |

4,000 or 0.1% in 1991, to 19,000 or 0.5% in 2002, then doubled to 33,000 or 0.8% in 2006, then increased by half to 49,000 or 1.1% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 74,000 or 1.5% in 2020, then 180,000 or 3.0% by 2050, and 363,000 or 5.5% by 2100.

4.4.7. Isle of Man

This is a British Crown Dependency, located in the Irish Sea between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, with a total area of 572Km². Its map is presented in



Fig. 4.4.7. Map of the Isle of Man.

Table 4.4.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Isle of Man.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1911 | 52,016 | 10 | 0.02 | [GIH]es |
| 2001 | 76,315 | 40 | 0.05 | [IM]es |
| 2011 | 84,497 | 70 | 0.08 | [IM]es |
| 2020 | 89,775 | 135 | 0.15 | es |
| 2050 | 99,278 | 298 | 0.30 | es |
| 2100 | 98,488 | 542 | 0.55 | es |

Figure 4.4.7. As shown in Table 4.4.6, estimates of the Muslim population increase from ten or 0.02% in 1901, to forty or 0.05% in 2001, to seventy or 0.08% in 2006. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims increases by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 100 or 0.2% in 2020, and then to 300 or 0.3% by 2050, and 500 or 0.6% by 2100.

4.4.8. Jersey

The Bailiwick of Jersey has an area of 116Km² and a British Crown Dependency in the English Channel, off the French coast of Normandy, a map of which is presented in Figure 4.4.8. It is an archipelago consisting of the main island of Jersey and little uninhabited nearby islands. Together with the Bailiwick of Guernsey, this archipelago is referred to as the Channel Islands.



Fig. 4.4.8. Map of the Bailiwick of Jersey.

Table 4.4.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Jersey.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1911 | 51,898 | 0 | 0.00 | [GIH]es |
| 2001 | 87,186 | 52 | 0.06 | [JE]e |
| 2011 | 97,857 | 128 | 0.13 | [JE]e |
| 2020 | 100,344 | 201 | 0.20 | es |
| 2050 | 107,448 | 376 | 0.35 | es |
| 2100 | 99,267 | 596 | 0.60 | es |

Muslims started moving in here in the 1970s, and their population size increased to 52 or 0.1% in 2001 and to 128 or 0.1% in 2011. The data for the 2001 and 2011 was taken from the corresponding census with the assumption that the Muslim population consists of Pakistanis (21 in 2001 and 53 in 2011) and Bangladeshis (31 in 2001 and 74 in 2011). Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 200 or 0.2% in 2020, then 400 or 0.4% by 2050, and 600 or 0.6% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 4.4.8.

4.4.9. Norway

The Kingdom of Norway has an area of 385,186Km² including the archipelago of Svalbard and the island of Jan Mayen. Svalbard has an area of 61,022Km² including 36,500Km² of glaciers. Its population constantly decreased from its peak of

4,012 in 1982, to 3,017 in 1993, to 2,394 in 2011. No Muslims have lived so far in Svalbard. Jan Mayen has a total area of 377Km² including 125Km² of glaciers and is almost uninhabited. Maps of the mainland of Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen are presented in Figures 4.4.9a, 4.4.9b and 4.4.9c, respectively.

Muslims started migrating to Norway in the 1960s as the country needed more labor workforce. Based on place of birth, until 1970 the Muslim population remained at 0.00% of the total population and comprised of few Turks. Then in 1970, there were 244 born in Turkey, 407 born in Morocco and 170 born in Pakistan; bringing the total number of Muslims to 821 or 0.02% of the total population. The estimated numbers of Muslims in Norway from 1865 to 1970 based on country of birth are summarized in Table 4.4.9a.



Fig. 4.4.9a. Map of the Kingdom of Norway.



Fig. 4.4.9b. Map of Svalbard.



Fig. 4.4.9c. Map of Jan Mayen.

Since 1969, Statistics Norway collects annual information on the number of religious affiliates in the country. This shows an increase of the Muslim population from 1,006 or 0.02% in 1980, to 8,214 or 0.2% in 1985, to 19,189 or 0.5% in 1990, to 40,550 or 0.9% in 1995, to 56,458 or 1.3% in 2000, to 76,621 or

1.7% in 2005, to 98,953 or 2.0% in 2010 and to 112,236 or 2.3% in 2012 as Muslims settling in other counties. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.4.9b. Over 80% of the Muslim population in Norway used to live in the capital

Table 4.4.9a. Estimate of the Muslim population in Norway based on country of birth from 1865 to 1970.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1865 | 1,701,756 | 1 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1875 | 1,813,424 | 0 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1890 | 2,000,917 | 4 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1900 | 2,240,032 | 9 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1910 | 2,391,782 | 0 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1920 | 2,649,775 | 17 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1930 | 2,814,194 | 9 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1950 | 3,278,546 | 0 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1960 | 3,591,234 | 0 | 0.00 | [NOC]e |
| 1970 | 3,874,133 | 821 | 0.02 | [NOC]e |

Table 4.4.9b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Norway at the start of each year since 1980.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1980 | 4,078,900 | 1,006 | 0.02 | [NO]c |
| 1983 | 4,122,511 | 3,540 | 0.09 | [NO]c |
| 1984 | 4,134,353 | 4,432 | 0.11 | [NO]c |
| 1985 | 4,145,845 | 8,214 | 0.20 | [NO]c |
| 1986 | 4,159,187 | 10,520 | 0.25 | [NO]c |
| 1987 | 4,175,521 | 12,090 | 0.29 | [NO]c |
| 1988 | 4,198,289 | 14,727 | 0.35 | [NO]c |
| 1989 | 4,220,686 | 16,322 | 0.39 | [NO]c |
| 1990 | 4,233,116 | 19,189 | 0.45 | [NO]c |
| 1991 | 4,249,830 | 22,158 | 0.52 | [NO]c |
| 1992 | 4,273,634 | 28,906 | 0.68 | [NO]c |
| 1993 | 4,299,167 | 21,685 | 0.50 | [NO]c |
| 1994 | 4,324,815 | 32,811 | 0.76 | [NO]c |
| 1995 | 4,348,410 | 40,550 | 0.93 | [NO]c |
| 1996 | 4,369,959 | 42,134 | 0.96 | [NO]c |
| 1997 | 4,392,714 | 47,438 | 1.08 | [NO]c |
| 1998 | 4,417,599 | 46,634 | 1.06 | [NO]c |
| 1999 | 4,445,329 | 51,193 | 1.15 | [NO]c |
| 2000 | 4,478,497 | 56,458 | 1.26 | [NO]c |
| 2001 | 4,520,947 | 62,753 | 1.39 | [NO]c |
| 2002 | 4,524,066 | 70,487 | 1.56 | [NO]c |
| 2003 | 4,552,252 | 75,761 | 1.66 | [NO]c |
| 2004 | 4,577,457 | 80,838 | 1.77 | [NO]c |
| 2005 | 4,606,363 | 76,621 | 1.66 | [NO]c |
| 2006 | 4,640,219 | 72,023 | 1.55 | [NO]c |
| 2007 | 4,681,134 | 79,068 | 1.69 | [NO]c |
| 2008 | 4,737,171 | 83,684 | 1.77 | [NO]c |
| 2009 | 4,799,252 | 92,744 | 1.93 | [NO]c |
| 2010 | 4,858,199 | 98,953 | 2.04 | [NO]c |
| 2011 | 4,920,300 | 106,735 | 2.17 | [NO]c |
| 2012 | 4,985,870 | 112,236 | 2.25 | [NO]c |
| 2020 | 5,406,674 | 162,200 | 3.00 | es |
| 2050 | 6,555,598 | 393,336 | 6.00 | es |
| 2100 | 7,608,575 | 836,943 | 11.00 | es |

Table 4.4.9c. Distribution of the Muslim population in Norway per county from 2000 to 2004.

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Østfold | 1,846 | 1,930 | 2,138 | 2,229 | 1,954 |
| Akershus & Oslo | 39,811 | 49,560 | 53,224 | 57,419 | 60,151 |
| Hedmark | 0 | 0 | 579 | 131 | 112 |
| Oppland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 477 |
| Buskerud | 2,723 | 3,006 | 2,861 | 3,130 | 3,892 |
| Vestfold | 108 | 767 | 748 | 639 | 1,358 |
| Telemark | 770 | 615 | 667 | 1,103 | 1,143 |
| Aust-Agder | 324 | 308 | 315 | 342 | 383 |
| Vest-Agder | 927 | 1,046 | 1,338 | 2,038 | 1,479 |
| Rogaland | 2,181 | 2,436 | 3,855 | 3,930 | 4,006 |
| Hordaland | 943 | 2,058 | 1,841 | 2,048 | 2,079 |
| Sogn & Fjordane | 0 | 0 | 191 | 210 | 295 |
| Møre & Romsdal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 188 |
| Sør-Trøndelag | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,142 | 1,827 |
| Nord-Trøndelag | 0 | 0 | 0 | 328 | 483 |
| Nordland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 437 |
| Troms | 0 | 325 | 342 | 518 | 574 |
| Finnmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Svalbard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 4.4.9d. Distribution of the Muslim population in Norway per county from 2006 to 2011.

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Østfold | 5,019 | 5,473 | 5,742 | 6,852 | 7,460 | 8,074 | 8280 |
| Akershus | 6,512 | 7,938 | 8,465 | 9,749 | 10,369 | 11,572 | 12557 |
| Oslo | 33,895 | 36,964 | 39,263 | 42,516 | 44,583 | 47,609 | 49656 |
| Hedmark | 1,029 | 1,067 | 1,130 | 1,211 | 1,438 | 1,532 | 1730 |
| Oppland | 1,069 | 1,097 | 1,136 | 1,186 | 1,349 | 1,498 | 1627 |
| Buskerud | 5,448 | 6,232 | 6,790 | 7,762 | 8,097 | 8,533 | 8965 |
| Vestfold | 2,341 | 2,384 | 2,697 | 3,133 | 3,276 | 3,685 | 3859 |
| Telemark | 1,997 | 2,072 | 2,194 | 2,376 | 2,524 | 2,732 | 2909 |
| Aust-Agder | 632 | 546 | 585 | 675 | 821 | 847 | 970 |
| Vest-Agder | 1,638 | 1,739 | 1,813 | 2,022 | 2,212 | 2,294 | 2420 |
| Rogaland | 4,973 | 5,440 | 5,661 | 6,063 | 6,565 | 6,963 | 7444 |
| Hordaland | 2,549 | 2,878 | 2,716 | 3,418 | 3,721 | 3,744 | 3511 |
| Sogn & Fjordane | 268 | 302 | 314 | 346 | 387 | 410 | 339 |
| Møre & Romsdal | 907 | 920 | 887 | 858 | 982 | 908 | 1105 |
| Sør-Trøndelag | 2,088 | 2,240 | 2,385 | 2,486 | 2,679 | 3,033 | 3157 |
| Nord-Trøndelag | 376 | 391 | 403 | 450 | 508 | 756 | 837 |
| Nordland | 588 | 620 | 699 | 828 | 1,030 | 1,316 | 1526 |
| Troms | 614 | 600 | 627 | 629 | 717 | 765 | 826 |
| Finnmark | 80 | 165 | 177 | 184 | 235 | 330 | 368 |
| Svalbard | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Oslo in 2000, but this percentage is reduced to 47% in 2006 and 44% in 2012. Per county distribution of the Muslim population in Norway since 2000 is presented in Tables 4.4.9c and 4.4.9d.

The number of Muslims increased in the 1990s due to the incoming of refugees from Bosnia and Somalia, and in the 2000s due to refugees from Iraq. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by one percentage point

per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 0.2 million or 3% in 2020, then 0.4 million or 6% by 2050, and 0.8 million or 11% by 2100.

4.4.10. Sweden

Currently, the Kingdom of Sweden has an area of 450,295Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.4.10. Like Finland, the first Muslims to come to Sweden were Tatars, who migrated in the seventeenth century. The 1910 census showed 817 people or 0.01% of the total population confessing religion other than Christianity and Judaism. However,



Fig. 4.4.10. Map of the Kingdom of Sweden.

censuses in Sweden never inquired on the number of Muslims in the country. Nevertheless, Statistics Sweden does collect information on the country of birth of the population in Sweden. From this data we can deduce the number of Muslims in Sweden with the assumption that those born in Muslim-majority countries are Muslim. The number of people born in such countries is summarized in Tables 4.4.10a and 4.4.10b.

Thus the percentage of Muslims in Sweden was less than 0.01% until 1960; increasing in number from 24 in 1900, to 49 in 1930, to 317 in 1950, to 709 or 0.01% in 1960. The increase of Muslims picked up momentum afterwards due to the country's need for immigrant workers as its economy improved. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased to 8,000 or 0.1% in 1970, to 13,000 or 0.2% in 1975, to 30,000 or 0.4% in 1980, to 51,000 or 0.6% in 1985.

The number of those born or at least one of their parents is born in a Muslim majority country mentioned above was 0.70 million in 2010 then 0.74 million in 2011 and 0.78 million in 2012. Thus, of that population, those born in a Muslim majority country constituted 64% in 2010 and 63% in 2012, or almost two-thirds. Hence, we adjust the total in Table 4.4.9b by 50% to account for the aforementioned data, and consider it the estimate of the Muslim population. Accordingly, the number of Muslims continued to increase to 0.17 million or 2.0% in 1990, to 0.33 million or 3.7% in 1995, to 0.40 million or 4.5% in 2000, to 0.48 million or 5.3% in 2005, to 0.67 million or 7.1% in 2010, to 0.74 million or 7.7% in 2012. The increase in the 1990s and 2000s is also due to an influx of refugees from Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq and Somalia, fleeing the wars in their countries.

Table 4.4.10a. Estimate of the Muslim population in Sweden based on country of birth: 1900–1985.

| | 1900 | 1930 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Turkey | 15 | 22 | 87 | 202 | 3,768 | 6,143 | 14,357 | 19,264 |
| Iran | 2 | 8 | 110 | 115 | 411 | 998 | 3,348 | 8,900 |
| Lebanon | – | – | – | 15 | 240 | 486 | 2,170 | 4,709 |
| Iraq | – | – | 5 | 16 | 108 | 161 | 631 | 4,075 |
| Syrian | – | – | – | 6 | 100 | 334 | 1,606 | 2,847 |
| Morocco | – | – | – | 22 | 775 | 999 | 1,584 | 1,952 |
| Pakistan | – | – | – | 11 | 188 | 469 | 1,127 | 1,590 |
| Indonesia | – | – | – | 122 | 210 | 320 | 693 | 1,210 |
| Tunisia | – | – | – | 12 | 238 | 466 | 952 | 1,204 |
| Egypt | 5 | 19 | 50 | 117 | 527 | 611 | 911 | 1,046 |
| Bangladesh | – | – | – | – | – | 82 | 440 | 737 |
| Algeria | 2 | – | – | – | 214 | 362 | 615 | 729 |
| Gambia | – | – | – | – | 43 | 207 | 446 | 606 |
| Malaysia | – | – | – | – | 45 | 127 | 339 | 511 |
| Jordan | – | – | – | 5 | 223 | 326 | 414 | 499 |
| Palestine | – | – | – | – | 171 | 208 | 278 | 381 |
| Somalia | – | – | – | – | 16 | 26 | 100 | 258 |
| Sudan | – | – | – | 2 | 521 | 67 | 119 | 175 |
| Albania | – | – | 5 | 45 | 206 | 176 | 174 | 158 |
| Afghanistan | – | – | 58 | 17 | 28 | 27 | 31 | 130 |
| Libya | – | – | 2 | 2 | 74 | 19 | 49 | 107 |
| Kuwait | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Total | 24 | 49 | 317 | 709 | 8,106 | 12,614 | 30,401 | 51,095 |
| %Muslim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.37 | 0.61 |

Table 4.4.10b. Estimate of the Muslim population in Sweden based on country of birth since 1990.

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Iraq | 9,818 | 26,361 | 49,372 | 72,553 | 121,761 | 127,860 |
| Iran | 40,084 | 49,040 | 51,101 | 54,470 | 62,120 | 65,649 |
| Bosnia | – | 45,602 | 51,526 | 54,813 | 56,183 | 56,595 |
| Turkey | 25,528 | 29,761 | 31,894 | 35,853 | 42,527 | 45,085 |
| Somalia | 1,441 | 10,377 | 13,082 | 16,045 | 37,846 | 43,966 |
| Syria | 5,874 | 9,403 | 14,162 | 16,772 | 20,758 | 27,510 |
| Lebanon | 15,986 | 21,555 | 20,038 | 21,441 | 24,116 | 24,743 |
| Afghanistan | 534 | 1,544 | 4,287 | 8,345 | 14,420 | 21,484 |
| Pakistan | 2,291 | 2,626 | 3,100 | 4,703 | 10,265 | 10,741 |
| Morocco | 2,720 | 3,818 | 4,492 | 5,547 | 7,391 | 8,174 |
| Bangladesh | 1,571 | 2,372 | 2,937 | 3,924 | 6,289 | 6,716 |
| Egypt | 1,444 | 1,896 | 2,085 | 2,499 | 3,718 | 4,962 |
| Tunisia | 1,954 | 2,486 | 2,728 | 3,207 | 4,065 | 4,512 |
| Kosovo | – | – | – | – | 2,288 | 4,408 |
| Gambia | 1,162 | 1,955 | 2,501 | 2,931 | 3,886 | 4,285 |
| Palestine | 719 | 976 | 1,018 | 2,145 | 3,444 | 4,228 |
| Jordan | 663 | 848 | 1,068 | 1,556 | 2,848 | 3,280 |
| Uzbekistan | – | – | 155 | 964 | 2,385 | 3,085 |
| Algeria | 1,036 | 1,416 | 1,681 | 1,992 | 2,575 | 2,775 |
| Azerbaijan | – | – | 189 | 713 | 2,107 | 2,495 |
| Sudan | 324 | 548 | 710 | 1,041 | 1,766 | 2,452 |
| Indonesia | 1,397 | 1,458 | 1,624 | 1,926 | 2,198 | 2,263 |
| Saudi Arabia | 216 | 586 | 836 | 1,023 | 1,658 | 2,126 |
| Libya | 218 | 371 | 374 | 625 | 1,364 | 1,756 |
| Kuwait | 49 | 656 | 809 | 1,039 | 1,459 | 1,669 |
| Albania | 156 | 254 | 374 | 691 | 1,281 | 1,620 |
| Kazakhstan | – | – | 173 | 605 | 1,227 | 1,546 |
| Malaysia | 708 | 833 | 961 | 1,152 | 1,384 | 1,423 |
| Yemen | – | – | 173 | 242 | 605 | 1,014 |
| UAE | – | – | 351 | 484 | 742 | 920 |
| Kyrgyzstan | – | – | 46 | 244 | 559 | 757 |
| Total | 115,893 | 216,742 | 263,847 | 319,545 | 445,235 | 490,099 |
| Total Adjusted | 173,840 | 325,113 | 395,771 | 479,318 | 667,853 | 735,149 |

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by two percentage points per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.9 million or 8% in 2020, then 1.8 million or 15% by 2050, and 3.6 million or 25% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.4.10c.

4.4.11. *The United Kingdom*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is an island nation with a total area of 243,610Km², excluding fourteen overseas territories, and the three British Crown Dependencies: Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey. The UK, for short, consists of the following four countries: England (130,395Km²), Northern Ireland (13,843Km²), Scotland (78,772Km²), and Wales (20,779Km²). A map of the UK is presented in Figure 4.4.11.

The first notable Muslim presence in the UK was in the second half of the nineteenth century by Yemeni migrants from the city port of Aden, which was a British colony. By the twentieth century, Muslims settled from India near London. The

Table 4.4.10c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sweden at the end of year.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1900 | 5,136,441 | 24 | 0.00 | [SE95]e |
| 1930 | 6,142,191 | 49 | 0.00 | [SE95]e |
| 1950 | 7,041,829 | 317 | 0.00 | [SE95]e |
| 1960 | 7,041,829 | 709 | 0.01 | [SE95]e |
| 1970 | 8,081,142 | 8,106 | 0.10 | [SE95]e |
| 1975 | 8,208,442 | 12,614 | 0.15 | [SE95]e |
| 1980 | 8,317,937 | 30,401 | 0.37 | [SE95]e |
| 1985 | 8,358,139 | 51,095 | 0.61 | [SE95]e |
| 1990 | 8,590,630 | 173,840 | 2.02 | [SE95]e |
| 1995 | 8,837,496 | 325,113 | 3.68 | [SE95]e |
| 2000 | 8,882,792 | 395,771 | 4.46 | [SE]e |
| 2005 | 9,047,752 | 479,318 | 5.30 | [SE]e |
| 2010 | 9,415,570 | 667,853 | 7.09 | [SE]e |
| 2012 | 9,555,893 | 735,149 | 7.69 | [SE]e |
| 2020 | 10,033,497 | 903,015 | 9.00 | es |
| 2050 | 11,934,388 | 1,790,158 | 15.00 | es |
| 2100 | 14,467,754 | 3,616,939 | 25.00 | es |

Muslim population pre-WWI remained at 0.00% of the total population. It increased from 543 in 1901, to 715 in 1911. In the latter, it was distributed as follows: 681 in England, 25 in Scotland, nine in Wales, and none in Northern Ireland. Then during the first half of the twentieth century, migrants settled in from former British colonies with substantial Muslim population, including Cyprus, Egypt, and Iraq. Thus, the Muslim population reached 50,000 or 0.1% in 1939, just before the start of WWII.

The Muslim population picked up momentum after WWII, as the country needed more manpower, which was fulfilled with migration from former colonies that were gaining independence. Consequently, the Muslim population doubled to 100,000 or 0.2% in 1951, and then jumped to 750,000 or 1.2% in 1971, to 1.25 million or 2.2% in 1981, to 1.5 million or 2.6% in 1991. The 2001 census asked for the first time about religious affiliation. Thus the number of Muslims reached 1.59 million or 2.7% in 2001 and 2.79 million or 4.4% in 2011. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.4.11.

According to census results, the vast majority of Muslim population, over 95% is concentrated in England, and the distribution of Muslims in the UK is as follows:

- England: 1,524,887 or 3.10% in 2001 and 2,660,116 or 5.02% in 2011 (out of the total population of 49,138,831 in 2001 and 53,012,456 in 2011).
- Northern Ireland: 1,943 or 0.12% in 2001 and 3,832 or 0.21% in 2011 (out of the total population of 1,685,267 in 2001 and 1,810,863 in 2011).
- Scotland: 42,557 or 0.53% in 2001 and 76,737 or 1.45% in 2011 (out of the total population of 5,062,000 in 2001 and 5,295,403 in 2011).
- Wales: 21,739 or 0.75% in 2001 and 45,950 or 1.50% in 2011 (out of the total population of 2,903,085 in 2001 and 3,063,456 in 2011).

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by one percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3.5 million or 5.4% in 2020, then 6.1 million or 8.4% by 2050, and 10.3 million or 13.4% by 2100.



Fig. 4.4.11. Map of the United Kingdom.

Table 4.4.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in The United Kingdom.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| 1901 | 37,518,100 | 543 | 0.00 | [UKH]es |
| 1911 | 41,126,000 | 715 | 0.00 | [GIH]es |
| 1939 | 47,760,000 | 50,000 | 0.10 | [KET96]es |
| 1951 | 50,562,000 | 100,000 | 0.20 | [KET96]es |
| 1971 | 55,606,000 | 750,000 | 1.35 | [KET96]es |
| 1981 | 56,329,000 | 1,250,000 | 2.22 | [KET96]es |
| 1991 | 57,808,000 | 1,500,000 | 2.59 | [KET96]es |
| 2001 | 58,789,194 | 1,591,126 | 2.71 | [EW,SQ,ND]c |
| 2011 | 63,182,178 | 2,786,635 | 4.41 | [EW2,SQ2,ND2]c |
| 2020 | 65,599,810 | 3,542,390 | 5.40 | es |
| 2050 | 73,130,813 | 6,142,988 | 8.40 | es |
| 2100 | 77,175,287 | 10,341,488 | 13.40 | es |

4.4.12. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Northern Europe has the second least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning the European Continent. The Muslim population in this region was almost nonexistent prior to the twentieth century and only picked up momentum in its second half. The increase was at first through migration as countries in this region needed to compensate for their labor shortage in post WWII era. The Muslim population continued to increase significantly towards the end of last century and is expected to continue this trend, reaching over one eighth of the total population by the end of this century. The main cause of increase is due to migration of Muslims, then their natural increase and finally conversion to Islam by natives. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 4.4a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 4.4b and 4.4c for current countries in Northern Europe. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

4.5. Muslims in Central Europe

This region consists of eleven countries: Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia, and Switzerland. Islam entered this region from the south starting the eighth century with the capture of Mediterranean islands and parts of the Italian peninsula during the ninth century. Muslims lost control over their captured regions in the Italian Peninsula in the ninth century, and all Mediterranean islands in this region by the end of the eleventh century. Muslims entered Poland in the thirteenth century with the Golden Horde Empire and Muslim Tatars remain a small minority in Poland till this day. However, larger waves of Muslims came after WWII as the region needed more manpower.

Thus, the Muslim population changed from a thousand or 0.0% in 700AD and 800AD, to 57,000 or 0.5% in 900AD, to 111,000 or 0.9% in 1000AD, to 68,000 or 0.4% in 1100AD, to 101,000 or 0.5% in 1200AD, to 111,000 or 0.5% in 1300AD, to 36,000 or 0.1% in 1400AD, to 61,000 or 0.2% in 1500AD, to 104,000 or 0.2% in 1600AD, to 64,000 or 0.1% in 1700AD, to 9,000 or 0.02% in 1800AD, to 24,000 or 0.02% in 1900, to 5.1 million or 2.3% in 2000, to 7.8 million or 3.5% in 2020, and is projected to reach 12 million or 6.7% by 2100, then 18 million or 9.1% by 2200, and then 23 million or 11.2% by 2300.

Central Europe has the lowest concentration of Muslims among the five regions covering Europe. The fraction of the population living in Central Europe out of the total population of Europe decreased from around a third till the start of the twentieth century, decreased to 30% towards its end, and is expected to reach 29% by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in Central Europe out of the total Muslim population of Europe was less than 0.3% until 1970, when it jumped to 5%, then 10% in 1980, 11% in 1990, 14% in 2000, 16% in 2010, and is expected to reach 18% towards the end of this century.

Table 4.4a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Northern Europe from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Denmark | P | 280 | 300 | 320 | 340 | 360 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 929 | 2,418 | 5,338 | 6,992 | 7,477 | 7,931 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 3.17 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 909 | 1,271 | 1,586 |
| Faroes | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 46 | 53 | 53 | 56 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Finland | P | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 400 | 833 | 2,635 | 5,176 | 5,762 | 6,210 | 6,660 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 115 | 248 |
| Guernsey | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 40 | 59 | 66 | 71 | 77 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Iceland | P | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 46 | 78 | 281 | 413 | 415 | 442 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 6.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 27 |
| Ireland | P | 230 | 245 | 260 | 275 | 289 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,925 | 5,220 | 4,459 | 3,804 | 6,596 | 6,765 | 7,239 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.49 | 5.50 | 8.00 | 11.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 363 | 541 | 796 |
| Isle of Man | P | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 38 | 55 | 77 | 98 | 106 | 115 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.55 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(Continued)

Table 4.4a. (Continued)

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 53 | 89 | 99 | 107 | 116 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 884 | 2,240 | 4,492 | 7,609 | 8,072 | 8,607 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.26 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 837 | 1,211 | 1,721 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 320 | 340 | 360 | 380 | 400 | 425 | 450 | 475 | 500 | 550 | 760 | 1,260 | 2,347 | 5,136 | 8,872 | 14,468 | 15,533 | 16,685 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.46 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 396 | 3,617 | 5,436 | 6,674 |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,520 | 1,640 | 1,760 | 1,880 | 2,000 | 2,400 | 2,800 | 3,200 | 3,600 | 3,942 | 6,170 | 8,565 | 10,501 | 35,406 | 58,951 | 77,175 | 82,594 | 87,802 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.71 | 13.40 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1,598 | 10,341 | 16,519 | 21,950 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,548 | 2,736 | 2,925 | 3,115 | 3,304 | 3,964 | 4,620 | 5,276 | 5,932 | 6,561 | 9,468 | 13,459 | 20,843 | 52,535 | 87,187 | 119,331 | 127,404 | 135,730 |
| M% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.57 | 13.57 | 19.82 | 24.43 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2,239 | 16,193 | 25,247 | 33,161 |
| G% | - | 0.071 | 0.067 | 0.063 | 0.059 | 0.182 | 0.153 | 0.133 | 0.117 | 0.101 | 0.367 | 0.352 | 0.437 | 0.924 | 0.507 | 0.314 | 0.065 | 0.063 |

Table 4.4b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Northern Europe from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Denmark | P | 842 | 929 | 1,003 | 1,155 | 1,273 | 1,357 | 1,417 | 1,601 | 1,785 | 1,968 | 2,170 | 2,418 | 2,722 | 3,061 | 3,531 | 3,826 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Faroes | P | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | P | 706 | 833 | 863 | 1,178 | 1,372 | 1,441 | 1,621 | 1,726 | 1,740 | 2,033 | 2,348 | 2,635 | 2,915 | 3,118 | 3,435 | 3,700 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guernsey | P | 15 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 38 | 41 | 44 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | P | 40 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 51 | 57 | 60 | 68 | 69 | 72 | 71 | 78 | 85 | 93 | 106 | 120 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | P | 4,200 | 5,220 | 5,960 | 6,802 | 7,767 | 6,529 | 5,112 | 4,402 | 4,035 | 3,870 | 4,705 | 4,459 | 4,380 | 4,350 | 2,930 | 2,960 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 |
| | M | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Isle of Man | P | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 56 | 55 | 52 | 60 | 49 | 52 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 4.4b. (Continued)

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 37 | 48 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 52 | 55 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 800 | 884 | 885 | 885 | 1,051 | 1,195 | 1,328 | 1,490 | 1,702 | 1,813 | 2,001 | 2,240 | 2,392 | 2,650 | 2,814 | 3,157 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,188 | 2,347 | 2,396 | 2,585 | 2,888 | 3,139 | 3,483 | 3,860 | 4,169 | 4,566 | 4,785 | 5,136 | 5,522 | 5,904 | 6,142 | 6,371 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 9,500 | 10,501 | 11,970 | 14,092 | 16,261 | 18,534 | 20,817 | 23,129 | 26,072 | 29,709 | 33,400 | 35,406 | 41,126 | 43,717 | 44,937 | 48,220 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 45 | 48 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 18,352 | 20,843 | 23,216 | 26,840 | 30,773 | 32,381 | 33,984 | 36,422 | 39,723 | 44,181 | 49,638 | 52,535 | 59,305 | 63,062 | 64,060 | 68,528 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 47 | 52 |
| G% | | 1.273 | 1.078 | 1.451 | 1.368 | 0.509 | 0.483 | 0.693 | 0.868 | 1.064 | 1.165 | 0.567 | 1.212 | 0.614 | 0.157 | 0.674 |

Table 4.4c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Northern Europe from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 | |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Denmark | P | 4,268 | 4,581 | 4,930 | 5,123 | 5,140 | 5,338 | 5,551 | 5,775 | 6,009 | 6,197 | 6,361 | 6,533 | 6,704 | 6,848 | 6,944 | 6,992 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.54 | 1.37 | 3.17 | 4.07 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 70 | 169 | 226 | 289 | 361 | 434 | 509 | 588 | 670 | 753 | 833 | 909 |
| Faroes | P | 32 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 48 | 46 | 50 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Finland | P | 4,008 | 4,430 | 4,607 | 4,779 | 4,987 | 5,176 | 5,368 | 5,542 | 5,650 | 5,673 | 5,693 | 5,733 | 5,770 | 5,790 | 5,788 | 5,762 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 22 | 34 | 45 | 57 | 69 | 81 | 93 | 104 | 115 |
| Guernsey | P | 41 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 56 | 59 | 64 | 67 | 69 | 71 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 68 | 66 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iceland | P | 143 | 176 | 204 | 228 | 255 | 281 | 318 | 354 | 384 | 404 | 415 | 421 | 422 | 421 | 418 | 413 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.00 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Ireland | P | 2,913 | 2,829 | 2,963 | 3,418 | 3,531 | 3,804 | 4,468 | 4,963 | 5,347 | 5,688 | 5,994 | 6,194 | 6,316 | 6,433 | 6,546 | 6,596 |
| | M% | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.49 | 1.07 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| | M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 48 | 74 | 107 | 142 | 180 | 217 | 253 | 289 | 327 | 363 |
| Isle of Man | P | 55 | 48 | 57 | 65 | 70 | 77 | 84 | 90 | 94 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

(Continued)

Table 4.4c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jersey | P | 61 | 66 | 73 | 77 | 84 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 99 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 |
| Norway | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | P | 3,265 | 3,582 | 3,876 | 4,083 | 4,240 | 4,492 | 4,891 | 5,407 | 5,838 | 6,210 | 6,556 | 6,866 | 7,129 | 7,355 | 7,518 | 7,609 |
| Sweden | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.45 | 1.26 | 2.04 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 57 | 100 | 162 | 234 | 310 | 393 | 481 | 570 | 662 | 752 | 837 |
| UK | P | 7,010 | 7,480 | 8,049 | 8,311 | 8,559 | 8,872 | 9,382 | 10,033 | 10,691 | 11,267 | 11,934 | 12,590 | 13,172 | 13,712 | 14,149 | 14,468 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.37 | 2.02 | 4.46 | 7.09 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 19.00 | 21.00 | 23.00 | 25.00 |
| Total | M | 1 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 173 | 396 | 665 | 903 | 1,176 | 1,465 | 1,790 | 2,140 | 2,503 | 2,879 | 3,254 | 3,617 |
| | P | 50,616 | 52,544 | 55,645 | 56,303 | 57,214 | 58,951 | 62,066 | 65,600 | 68,631 | 71,001 | 73,131 | 74,695 | 75,831 | 76,715 | 77,189 | 77,175 |
| | M% | 0.20 | 0.20 | 1.35 | 2.22 | 2.59 | 2.71 | 4.41 | 5.40 | 6.40 | 7.40 | 8.40 | 9.40 | 10.40 | 11.40 | 12.40 | 13.40 |
| | M | 101 | 105 | 751 | 1,250 | 1,482 | 1,598 | 2,737 | 3,542 | 4,392 | 5,254 | 6,143 | 7,021 | 7,886 | 8,746 | 9,571 | 10,341 |
| | P | 72,413 | 75,813 | 80,491 | 82,481 | 84,186 | 87,187 | 92,337 | 97,982 | 102,869 | 106,768 | 110,416 | 113,363 | 115,675 | 117,601 | 118,875 | 119,331 |
| | M% | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.95 | 1.59 | 2.08 | 2.57 | 4.10 | 5.10 | 6.13 | 7.17 | 8.22 | 9.28 | 10.35 | 11.42 | 12.49 | 13.57 |
| | M | 106 | 110 | 765 | 1,314 | 1,749 | 2,239 | 3,786 | 4,995 | 6,306 | 7,655 | 9,077 | 10,522 | 11,971 | 13,431 | 14,852 | 16,193 |
| | G% | 0.551 | 0.459 | 0.599 | 0.244 | 0.205 | 0.350 | 0.574 | 0.593 | 0.487 | 0.372 | 0.336 | 0.263 | 0.202 | 0.165 | 0.108 | 0.038 |

A plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 600 to 2300 is provided in Figure 4.5a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 4.5b. This shows that the presence of Muslims in this region was negligible until 1960, then started increasing by one million people a

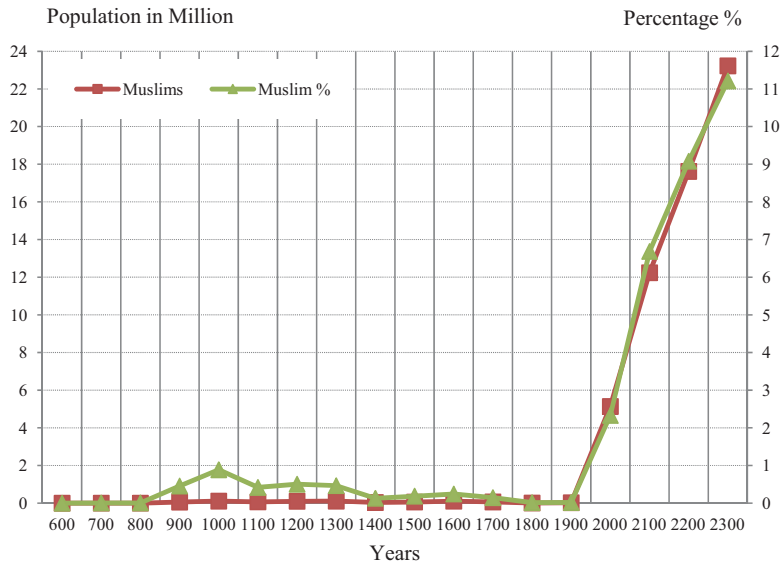


Fig. 4.5a. Plot of centennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Europe from 600 to 2300.

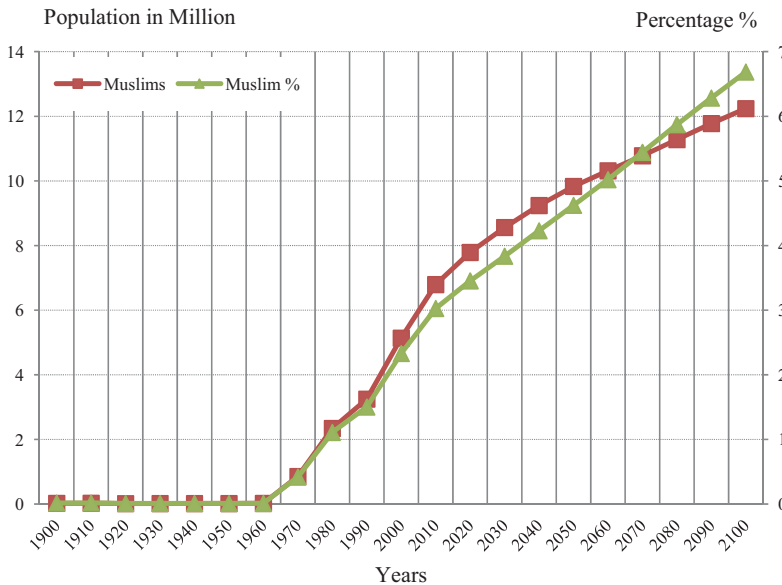


Fig. 4.5b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Europe from 1900 to 2100.

decade. The rapid increase in Muslims, both in numbers and percentage of total population is expected to continue its steep increase throughout this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 4.5.12, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 4.5a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 4.5b and 4.5c from 1790 to 2100.

4.5.1. Austria

The Ottoman Empire besieged Vienna twice but was unable to conquer it. The first time was in 1528, after conquering Budapest, which caused the Austrian Empire to pay annual tribute (Jizya) to the Ottoman Empire. The second attempt was in 1683 resulted in the defeat of the Ottoman Empire and the subsequent shrinkage of their empire.

Currently, the Republic of Austria has an area of 83,871Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.1. According to census data as shown in Table 4.5.1c, the Muslim population was in double digits or 0.00% in 1869, 1880 and 1890. The number of Turks increased from none in 1934, to 112 in 1951, to 217 in 1961, to 16,423 in 1971, or almost three-quarters of all recorded Muslims in that year. The reason for this substantial increase is that Austria was heavily reliant on labour immigration for post-war reconstruction and economic expansion. Thus, Austria signed a bilateral agreement with Turkey in 1964 to recruit Turks as guest workers. The number of Turks increased to 59,900 in 1981, to 118,579 in 1991. The number of Muslims increased afterwards due to the settlement of Muslims from former Yugoslav republics, Iraqis, Afghanis and other from Muslims countries some as refugees and some for economic prosperity. By 2011, the number of first and second generation Turks reached 280,441.



Fig. 4.5.1. Map of the Republic of Austria.

Table 4.5.1a. Distribution of the Muslim population in Austria based on country of citizenship from 1971 to 2001.

| | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Turkish Citizens | 16,423 | 59,900 | 118,579 | 127,226 |
| TC Muslims | 14,638 | 53,091 | 107,986 | 123,028 |
| % Muslims | 89.13 | 88.63 | 91.07 | 96.70 |
| Former Yugoslavia Citizens | 93,337 | 125,890 | 197,886 | 322,261 |
| FYC Muslims | 4,650 | 10,918 | 24,164 | 98,702 |
| % Muslims | 4.98 | 8.67 | 12.21 | 30.63 |
| All Muslims | 22,267 | 76,939 | 158,776 | 338,988 |
| % TC Muslims | 65.74 | 69.00 | 68.01 | 36.29 |
| % FYC Muslims | 20.88 | 14.19 | 15.22 | 29.12 |
| % Non-Austrian Citizens Muslims | 100.00 | 90.39 | 90.66 | 71.67 |
| NAC Muslims | 22,267 | 69,545 | 143,939 | 242,936 |

Table 4.5.1b. Estimate of the Muslim population in Austria based on country of birth at the start of the year since 2002.

| | 2002 | 2006 | 2011 | 2013 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Turkey | 126,828 | 152,499 | 158,535 | 159,185 |
| Bosnia | 135,104 | 147,001 | 149,679 | 151,705 |
| Kosovo | 16,151 | 22,844 | 27,135 | 28,150 |
| Iran | 11,262 | 12,023 | 13,254 | 14,822 |
| Afghanistan | 2,594 | 4,710 | 8,428 | 13,612 |
| Egypt | 10,059 | 12,139 | 12,531 | 12,934 |
| Iraq | 3,183 | 3,740 | 4,870 | 5,337 |
| Pakistan | 2,356 | 3,469 | 4,258 | 5,241 |
| Bangladesh | 1,538 | 2,406 | 2,384 | 2,527 |
| Total | 309,075 | 360,831 | 381,074 | 393,513 |
| Total Adjusted | 339,983 | 396,914 | 419,181 | 432,864 |

Statistics Austria resumed collection of the number of Muslims in the 1971 census. Accordingly, the number of Muslims increased to 22,267 or 0.3% in 1971, all were not Austrian citizens, 66% were Turks, and 21% were from former Yugoslavia. The number increased again to 76,939 or 1.0% in 1981, 90% were foreigners, 69% were Turks, and 14% were from former Yugoslavia. The number then increased to 158,776 or 2.0% in 1991, 91% were foreigners, 68% were Turks and 15% from former Yugoslavia (mainly Bosnia and Kosovo). The number of Muslims continued to increase to 338,988 or 4.2% in 2001, 72% were foreigners, 36% were Turks and 29% were from former Yugoslavia. Table 4.5.1a summarizes the distribution of Muslims based on citizenship between 1971 and 2001. In addition, the fraction of those born abroad who gained Austrian citizenship as of 2001 (2011), are 25% (45%) of those born in Turkey, 14% (37%) of those born in Bosnia, 47% (54%) of those born in Iran, and 53% (64%) of those born in Egypt.

Statistics Austria switched to register-based census in 2011, which did not contain information on religious affiliation. However, data is available about country of birth since 2002. We use this data to estimate the Muslims population in 2006 onward with and 10% adjustment to account for their children and other Muslims, which is consistent with the 2001 census data. Based on these assumptions and as presented in Table 4.5.1b, the Muslim population increased to 0.40 million or 4.8% in 2006, to 0.42 million or 5.0% in 2011 and 0.43 million or 5.1% in 2013.

Table 4.5.1c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Austria.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1869 | 20,399,580 | 30 | 0.00 | [ATH]c |
| 1880 | 22,144,244 | 49 | 0.00 | [DE80]c |
| 1890 | 23,477,069 | 60 | 0.00 | [ATH]c |
| 1961 | 7,073,807 | 217 | 0.00 | [AT01]e |
| 1971 | 7,491,526 | 22,267 | 0.30 | [AT01]c |
| 1981 | 7,555,338 | 76,939 | 1.02 | [AT01]c |
| 1991 | 7,795,786 | 158,776 | 2.04 | [AT01]c |
| 2001 | 8,032,926 | 338,988 | 4.22 | [AT01]c |
| 2006 | 8,254,298 | 396,914 | 4.81 | [AT11]e |
| 2011 | 8,375,164 | 419,181 | 5.01 | [AT11]e |
| 2013 | 8,451,860 | 432,864 | 5.12 | [AT11]e |
| 2020 | 8,716,000 | 501,170 | 5.75 | es |
| 2050 | 9,354,086 | 748,327 | 8.00 | es |
| 2100 | 9,587,165 | 1,126,492 | 15.50 | es |

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.75 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.50 million or 5.8% in 2020, then 0.75 million or 8.0% by 2050, and 1.1 million or 11.8% by 2100.

4.5.2. Czech Republic

The Czech Republic has an area of 78,867Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.2. It used to be united with Slovakia under the name of Czechoslovakia from 1918 until 1993, when they split peacefully with the fall of Communism.

The presence of Muslims here remained negligible until the start of the twenty-first century. The first census inquiring on Muslim affiliates was conducted in 1991. As

**Fig. 4.5.2.** Map of the Czech Republic.

Table 4.5.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Czech Republic.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1991 | 10,307,215 | 495 | 0.00 | [CZ]c |
| 2001 | 10,230,060 | 2,676 | 0.03 | [CZ]c |
| 2011 | 10,562,214 | 3,385 | 0.03 | [CZ]c |
| 2020 | 10,924,490 | 4,370 | 0.04 | es |
| 2050 | 11,218,189 | 7,853 | 0.07 | es |
| 2100 | 11,085,558 | 13,303 | 0.12 | es |

shown in Table 4.5.2 and according to census data, the number of Muslims increased from 495 or 0.00% in 1991, to 2,676 or 0.03% in 2001, to 3,385 or 0.03% in 2011.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 4,000 or 0.04% in 2020, then 8,000 or 0.07% by 2050, and 13,000 or 0.12% by 2100.

4.5.3. Germany

Currently, the Federal Republic of Germany has an area of 357,022Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.3. The first Muslims were part of the Ottoman embassy in Berlin in the eighteenth century. Indeed, the 1843 Prussian census indicated the presence of 9 Muslims or less than 0.00% of the total population of 15,536,734. At the time, Prussia consisted of Germany and half Poland. The 1880 Prussian census indicated that there were 285 or less than 0.00% of the population of 27,279,111 belonging to religions other than Christianity or Judaism. Table 4.5.3a presents the



Fig. 4.5.3. Map of the Federal Republic of Germany.

number of Turks living in Berlin from 1878 to 1945, which shows that until the middle of the twentieth century, Muslims remained at 0.00% of the total population.

As German economy boomed, the country needed more manpower, many of whom came from Muslim countries, especially Turkey. The first agreement to supply

Table 4.5.3a. Evolution of the Turkish population in Berlin: 1878–1945.

| | 1878 | 1893 | 1917 | 1925 | 1933 | 1938 | 1945 |
|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Turks | 41 | 198 | 2,046 | 1,164 | 585 | 3,310 | 79 |

Table 4.5.3b. Estimate of the Muslim population in Germany based on the evolution of the resident Turkish population.

| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
|------------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Turks | 7,116 | 161,000 | 652,800 | 1,079,300 | 1,546,300 | 1,425,721 | 1,779,586 | 2,049,060 |
| Adjustment | 7,116 | 177,100 | 783,360 | 1,403,090 | 2,164,820 | 2,138,582 | 2,847,338 | 3,483,402 |

Table 4.5.3c. Estimate of the Muslim population in Germany based on country of citizenship.

| | 1998 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Turkey | 2,107,426 | 1,998,534 | 1,764,041 | 1,731,688 | 1,698,735 |
| Bosnia | 281,380 | 156,294 | 156,872 | 162,163 | 162,676 |
| Iraq | 40,229 | 60,913 | 75,927 | 89,014 | 83,539 |
| Morocco | 83,904 | 80,266 | 71,639 | 67,761 | 64,957 |
| Afghanistan | 66,385 | 72,199 | 55,111 | 56,219 | 59,283 |
| Iran | 113,848 | 107,927 | 61,792 | 56,155 | 55,376 |
| Kazakhstan | 23,765 | 41,066 | 59,370 | 53,904 | 55,240 |
| Lebanon | 55,904 | 51,375 | 40,060 | 38,655 | 35,025 |
| Syria | 21,703 | 25,982 | 28,154 | 33,036 | 34,229 |
| Pakistan | 38,527 | 37,016 | 30,034 | 31,419 | 31,123 |
| Tunisia | 25,394 | 24,136 | 22,859 | 24,346 | 21,161 |
| Azerbaijan | 4,282 | 10,445 | 15,711 | 15,368 | 15,754 |
| Indonesia | 9,740 | 11,207 | 11,054 | 12,739 | 14,563 |
| Egypt | 13,927 | 14,025 | 10,258 | 13,316 | 11,698 |
| Algeria | 17,499 | 16,798 | 13,948 | 14,088 | 11,529 |
| Albania | 11,343 | 11,787 | 10,362 | 10,518 | 10,866 |
| Uzbekistan | 2,389 | 5,149 | 8,669 | 9,882 | 10,841 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 3,873 | 6,341 | 9,264 | 9,449 | 10,613 |
| Jordan | 11,878 | 10,922 | 8,042 | 8,257 | 7,686 |
| Somalia | 8,035 | 8,016 | 5,613 | 7,107 | 6,546 |
| Bangladesh | 7,608 | 6,042 | 4,354 | 5,242 | 4,998 |
| Libya | 2,370 | 2,791 | 3,138 | 4,827 | 4,901 |
| Malaysia | 3,072 | 3,533 | 3,980 | 4,598 | 4,692 |
| Guinea | 1,807 | 2,062 | 2,866 | 3,750 | 3,257 |
| Gambia | 2,475 | 2,704 | 2,573 | 3,400 | 2,780 |
| Saudi Arabia | 807 | 773 | 1,423 | 2,239 | 2,439 |
| Sierra Leone | 4,592 | 5,403 | 3,132 | 2,720 | 2,190 |
| Sudan | 5,667 | 4,289 | 3,254 | 2,603 | 2,177 |
| Senegal | 2,681 | 2,660 | 2,214 | 2,431 | 2,121 |
| Turkmenistan | 497 | 921 | 1,313 | 1,434 | 1,634 |
| UAE | 723 | 561 | 923 | 1,065 | 1,627 |
| Burkina Faso | 1,172 | 2,099 | 1,246 | 1,289 | 1,059 |
| Tajikistan | 970 | 963 | 708 | 940 | 1,011 |
| Total | 2,974,902 | 2,784,236 | 2,489,196 | 2,480,682 | 2,435,315 |
| Total Adjusted | 3,569,882 | 3,897,930 | 3,982,714 | 4,465,228 | 4,627,099 |

Germany with “Guest Workers” was signed with Turkey in 1961, then Morocco in 1963, and Tunisia in 1965. In 1970s, unification of the guest workers with their families was allowed, which further increased the number of Muslims in Germany. In 1990s the number of naturalized people accelerated as immigration laws were relaxed, and by 2001, those born in Germany were given the German nationality. Table 4.5.3b presents the evolution of Turkish nationals living in Germany from 1961 to 1996. The number is then adjusted to estimate the number of Muslims living in Germany by accounting for other Muslim nationalities and those who acquired German citizenship. The adjustment was taken as 10% in 1966, 20% in 1971, and so on until 70% in 1996. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 7,000 or 0.01% in 1961, to 0.18 million or 0.2% in 1966, to 0.78 million or 1.0% in 1971, to 1.40 million or 1.8% in 1976, to 2.16 million or 2.8% in 1981, to 2.14 million or 2.8% in 1986, to 2.85 million or 3.6% in 1991, to 3.48 million or 4.3% in 1996.

Detailed nationality data on foreign citizens is available since 1998. The largest populations from Muslim-majority countries are listed in Table 4.5.3c. The total is then adjusted by 20% in 1998, 40% in 2001, 60% in 2006, 80% in 2011 and 90% afterwards to account for those who acquired German citizenship through naturalization or birth. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased to 3.57 million or 4.4% in 1998, to 3.90 million or 4.7% in 2001, to 3.98 million or 4.8% in 2006, to 4.47 million in 5.5% in 2011, to 4.63 million or 5.7% in 2012.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 4.9 million or 6% in 2020, then 5.4 million or 7.5% by 2050, and 5.7 million or 10% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4.5.3d.

Table 4.5.3d. Evolution of the Muslim population in Germany.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1843 | 15,536,734 | 9 | 0.00 | [DE43]c |
| 1880 | 27,279,111 | <285 | 0.00 | [DE80]c |
| 1890 | 49,428,470 | 198 | 0.00 | [DEB]e |
| 1919 | 59,189,678 | 2,046 | 0.00 | [DEB]e |
| 1925 | 62,410,619 | 1,164 | 0.00 | [DEB]e |
| 1933 | 65,362,115 | 585 | 0.00 | [DEB]e |
| 1939 | 79,375,281 | 3,310 | 0.00 | [DEB]e |
| 1946 | 65,137,274 | 79 | 0.00 | [DEB]e |
| 1961 | 73,668,454 | 7,116 | 0.01 | [DET]e |
| 1966 | 76,864,314 | 177,100 | 0.23 | [DET]e |
| 1971 | 78,556,202 | 783,360 | 1.00 | [DET]e |
| 1976 | 78,209,026 | 1,403,090 | 1.79 | [DET]e |
| 1981 | 78,418,324 | 2,164,820 | 2.76 | [DET]e |
| 1986 | 77,709,213 | 2,138,582 | 2.75 | [DET]e |
| 1991 | 80,274,632 | 2,847,338 | 3.55 | [DET]e |
| 1996 | 82,012,162 | 3,483,402 | 4.25 | [DET]e |
| 1998 | 82,057,379 | 3,569,882 | 4.35 | [EU]e |
| 2001 | 82,259,540 | 3,897,930 | 4.74 | [EU]e |
| 2006 | 82,437,995 | 3,982,714 | 4.83 | [EU]e |
| 2011 | 81,751,602 | 4,465,228 | 5.46 | [EU]e |
| 2012 | 81,843,743 | 4,627,099 | 5.65 | [EU]e |
| 2020 | 81,881,346 | 4,912,881 | 6.00 | es |
| 2050 | 72,566,201 | 5,442,465 | 7.50 | es |
| 2100 | 56,902,164 | 5,690,216 | 10.00 | es |

4.5.4. Hungary

Islam entered Hungary during the eleventh century with the arrival of Muslim Tatars and Muslims from Morocco and Andalus, reaching in number about 100,000 or 12.5% of the total population at the start of the thirteenth century. They remained until King Charles I (Charles Robert who reigned from 1310 to 1342) forced them to become Christians.

After the Battle of Mohács in 1526 in which the King of Hungary Louis II died, the Ottomans emerges victorious and started conquering current Hungary. This was during the time of Sultan Sulaiman I al-Qanuni (Arabic for lawgiver) or the Magnificent ben Selim I, the tenth Sultan of the Ottoman Empire who reigned from 1520 to 1566. This battle marked the end of the Hungarian Empire. Eventually, the Muslim Ottomans occupied Budapest in 1529. The Muslims remained in control of current Hungary until they were forced out in 1699 after their unsuccessful siege of Vienna in 1683. Thus, the Muslim rule in Hungary lasted up to 173 years. Most Muslim settlers left Hungary after the defeat of the Ottomans.

Currently, Hungary has an area of 93,028Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.4. As shown in Table 4.5.4 and according to census data, The Muslim population changed from 553 or 0.01% in 1910, to 291 or 0.00% in 1930, to 3,201



Fig. 4.5.4. Map of Hungary.

Table 4.5.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Hungary.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1200 | 800,000 | 100,000 | 12.50 | [KET76]es |
| 1910 | 7,615,117 | 553 | 0.01 | [HUH10]c |
| 1930 | 8,688,319 | 291 | 0.00 | [HUH30]c |
| 2001 | 10,198,315 | 3,201 | 0.03 | [HU01]c |
| 2011 | 9,937,628 | 5,579 | 0.06 | [HU11]c |
| 2020 | 9,799,234 | 7,839 | 0.08 | es |
| 2050 | 8,954,439 | 12,536 | 0.14 | es |
| 2100 | 7,661,451 | 18,387 | 0.24 | es |

or 0.03% in 2001, to 5,579 or 0.06% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to rise by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 8,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 13,000 or 0.1% by 2050, and 18,000 or 0.2% by 2100.

4.5.5. Italy

Currently, the Italian Republic has an area of 301,340Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.5. It consists of the Italian Peninsula and the big islands of Sicily (25,708Km²) and Sardinia (24,090Km²). Muslims captured the Island of Pantelleria (81Km²) in 700, during the Umayyad Empire, after they conquered Tunisia. Muslims lost it in 1123, when Roger II of Sicily (son of Roger I) conquered the Island. The island is situated between Tunisia and Sicily, and its name is stemmed from the Arabic name given by its first Muslim conquerors: Bintul Riyah, or Daughter of the Wind. The Ottomans then conquered the Island in 1553 until they lost it to the Italians in the nineteenth century. Thus, the Island was under Muslim control for over 800 years.

As for Sardinia, it was captured by Muslims in 809 during the reign of Ibrahim bnul Aghlab of the Aghlabid Dynasty. He was the first ruler of the dynasty, seceded from the Abbasid Empire and ruled from 800 to 812. The Aghlabid Muslim and Arab Dynasty existed from 800 to 909, its capital was al-Qayrawan, in current Tunisia, and controlled the latter, plus North Algeria and East Libya. The Muslim control of Sardinia continued under the Fatimid Dynasty, which replaced the Aghlabid Dynasty. The Fatimid Dynasty lasted from 909 to 1171, and moved their capital to Cairo (current capital of Egypt) that they founded in 969. This Dynasty controlled North Africa, North Sudan, East Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. Muslims lost control over Sardinia in 1015. Thus, it was under Muslim control for 215 years.

Islam entered Sicily in 831 when its governor, Euphemius, plead for Aghlabid Amir Ziyadatul Allah I bnu Ibrahim (reined from 817 to 838, and was the third ruler after his father and brother Abdullah) to help him against the Byzantine Empire. Ziyadatul Allah I sent troops under the leadership of Asad bnul Furat. Consequently, the Muslims conquered Palermo (Northeast) in 831, followed by Messina (Northwest) in 843, then Enna (Middle) in 859, then Syracuse (Southeast) in 878, then Taormina (Northeast) in 902. The Muslim conquest of Sicily continued under the Fatimid Dynasty, and was culminated by capturing Rometta (Northeast) in 964, which was the last Byzantine toehold in the Island. This occurred during the reign of Muad al-Mu'iz li-Dinillah, who conquered Egypt, founded the city of Cairo, reigned from 953 to 975, and was the fourth caliph of the Dynasty. The majority of the Island's population by now was Muslim.

After successfully suppressing a revolt, the Fatimid Ruler appointed Hassan al-Kalbi as Emir of Sicily. He ruled from 948 to 964 and started the Kalbid Dynasty in the Island of Sicily which until 1053. Then divisions between Muslims in the Island caused the formation of several emirates in the Island.

In 1059, the Pope Nicholas II or Robert ben Tancred (Pope from 1059 to 1061), ordered the Island to be under Christian control. So the conquest was led by his brother Roger (Roger I of Sicily), and the Island was lost to the Catholic Normans as follows: Messina in 1061, Palermo in 1072, Enna in 1087, and lastly Butera and Noto (Southern tip) in 1091. The percentage of Muslims continued to decrease as



Fig. 4.5.5. Map of the Italian Republic.

Table 4.5.5a. Estimate of the Muslim population in Italy based on country of citizenship.

| | 1981 | 1991 | 1998 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Albania | | 10,594 | 71,866 | 127,136 | 316,659 | 466,684 | 495,667 |
| Morocco | 1,001 | 39,911 | 132,653 | 170,905 | 294,945 | 431,529 | 470,426 |
| Tunisia | 8,184 | 16,695 | 47,516 | 55,213 | 78,230 | 103,678 | 109,440 |
| Egypt | 2,970 | 9,441 | 27,286 | 33,652 | 52,865 | 82,064 | 98,052 |
| Bangladesh | | | 9,667 | 14,061 | 35,785 | 73,965 | 91,576 |
| Senegal | | | 29,422 | 35,188 | 53,941 | 72,618 | 87,285 |
| Pakistan | | 1,605 | 8,978 | 13,655 | 35,509 | 64,859 | 82,654 |
| Algeria | 474 | 1,455 | 8,587 | 11,435 | 18,736 | 25,449 | 26,202 |
| Turkey | | 1,786 | 4,475 | 5,810 | 11,077 | 17,651 | 20,095 |
| Burkina Faso | | | 1,785 | 2,590 | 7,012 | 11,784 | 14,008 |
| Iran | 3,917 | | 8,313 | 8,371 | 6,550 | 7,106 | 7,674 |
| Bosnia | | | 10,246 | 12,574 | 22,436 | 31,341 | 7,671 |
| Somalia | 495 | | 11,098 | 12,174 | 6,094 | 7,728 | 7,226 |
| Afghanistan | | | 151 | 145 | 198 | 3,372 | 4,430 |
| Syria | | | 2,102 | 2,370 | 3,008 | 3,880 | 4,145 |
| Lebanon | | | 3,704 | 3,729 | 3,209 | 3,860 | 3,799 |
| Guinea | | | 516 | 768 | 1,604 | 2,991 | 3,771 |
| Iraq | | | 972 | 1,301 | 1,468 | 2,547 | 2,696 |
| Jordan | | | 2,810 | 2,936 | 2,608 | 2,638 | 2,459 |
| Sudan | | | 509 | 583 | 1,002 | 2,436 | 2,123 |
| Indonesia | | 288 | 618 | 724 | 1,096 | 1,785 | 2,054 |
| Libya | | | 2,077 | 1,924 | 1,532 | 1,468 | 1,563 |
| Mali | | | 273 | 341 | 642 | 1,090 | 1,489 |
| Uzbekistan | | | 167 | 595 | 1,071 | 1,249 | 1,326 |
| Sierra Leone | | | 440 | 575 | 852 | 1,294 | 1,301 |
| Kazakhstan | | | 73 | 247 | 609 | 1,086 | 1,256 |
| Gambia | | | 294 | 377 | 628 | 912 | 1,151 |
| Niger | | | 465 | 489 | 656 | 1,208 | 1,146 |
| Total | 17,041 | 81,775 | 387,063 | 519,868 | 960,022 | 1,428,272 | 1,552,685 |

Table 4.5.5b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Italy.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|----------|
| 1861 | 21,777,334 | 105 | 0.00 | [SYB70]c |
| 1901 | 32,475,253 | <338 | 0.00 | [SYB10]c |
| 1911 | 34,671,377 | <2,200 | 0.00 | [SYB20]c |
| 1931 | 40,309,621 | <1,475 | 0.00 | [SYB50]c |
| 1981 | 56,556,911 | 17,041 | 0.03 | [UNE]e |
| 1991 | 56,778,031 | 81,775 | 0.14 | [UNE]e |
| 1998 | 56,904,379 | 387,063 | 0.68 | [EU]e |
| 2000 | 56,923,524 | 519,868 | 0.91 | [EU]e |
| 2005 | 58,462,375 | 960,022 | 1.64 | [EU]e |
| 2010 | 60,340,328 | 1,428,272 | 2.37 | [EU]e |
| 2012 | 60,820,696 | 1,552,685 | 2.55 | [EU]e |
| 2020 | 61,386,011 | 1,841,580 | 3.00 | es |
| 2050 | 60,014,909 | 2,700,671 | 4.50 | es |
| 2100 | 54,597,900 | 3,821,853 | 7.00 | es |

Muslims fled the Island or Christianized. Two centuries later, there were no Muslims in the Island. Thus, Sicily was under Muslim control for 96 to 264 years.

In the Italian Peninsula, Muslims occupied Brindisi (840 to 870), Taranto (840 to 880), Bari (841 to 871), Benevento (842–852), and arrived to Roma in 846, forcing the Pope to pay tribute (Jizya). Muslims did not stay long in the Peninsula (maximum of 40 years). There were other attacks and occupations by the Fatimids, Hafids and the Ottoman later on, but the lands were under Muslim control for only about one year. This includes the northwestern parts of the Peninsula: the cities of Pisa and Genoa.

As shown in Table 4.5.5b, the censuses before 1931 show negligible existence of Muslims in Italy as the population declared its religion other than Christian or Jewish made up 0.00% of the total population. Muslims started migrating to Italy in the second half of the twentieth century as Italy needed more workers, many of whom came from North Africa and the Balkans. Table 4.5.5a presents the largest resident populations in Italy from Muslim-majority countries since 1981. We use the total to estimate the number of Muslims in Italy. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 17,000 or 0.03% in 1981, to 82,000 or 0.1% in 1991, to 0.39 million or 0.7% in 1998, to 0.52 million or 0.9% in 2000, to 0.96 million or 1.6% in 2005, to 1.43 million or 2.4% in 2010, to 1.55 million or 2.6% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by half of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 1.8 million or 3% in 2020, then 2.7 million or 4.5% by 2050, and 3.8 million or 7% by 2100.

4.5.6. *Liechtenstein*

Currently, the Principality of Liechtenstein has an area of 160Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.6. As shown in Table 4.5.6, based on census data, the Muslim population increased from eight or 0.04% in 1970, to 421 or 1.7% in 1980, to 689 or 2.4% in 1990, to 1,593 or 4.8% in 2000, to 1,960 or 5.4% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.75 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 2,000 or 6.3% in 2020, then 4,000 or 8.5% by 2050, and 6,000 or 12.3% by 2100.



Fig. 4.5.6. Map of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Table 4.5.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Liechtenstein.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1970 | 21,350 | 8 | 0.04 | [LI]c |
| 1980 | 25,215 | 421 | 1.67 | [LI]c |
| 1990 | 29,032 | 689 | 2.37 | [LI]c |
| 2000 | 33,307 | 1,593 | 4.78 | [LI]c |
| 2010 | 36,149 | 1,960 | 5.42 | [LI10]c |
| 2020 | 38,794 | 2,425 | 6.25 | es |
| 2050 | 44,386 | 3,773 | 8.50 | es |
| 2100 | 47,228 | 5,785 | 12.25 | es |

4.5.7. Malta

The Republic of Malta is an island nation with a total area of 316Km² that consists mainly of three islands: Malta (246Km²), Gozo (67Km²), and Cumino (3Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 4.5.7. It was captured by Muslims of the Aghlabid Dynasty from the Byzantine Empire in 870. This occurred during the reign of Mohammed II bnu Ahmad who reigned from 863 to 875, and was the eighth ruler of the Aghlabid Dynasty. Eventually the majority of the population was Muslims.

After Sicily fell to the Christian Nomads, Roger I ben Tancred seized the island in 1091, after 221 years of Muslim control. But Muslims were forced to leave the Island or Islam, which reduced their number to zero, but the Maltese language remains an Arabic dialect. The Maltese Archipelago was eventually conquered by the British in 1802 until 1964, when it gained its independence.

The census of 1901 shows the presence of 12 Muslims in the Islands, or 0.01% of the total population. Until the 1990s, the presence of Muslims in the Maltese Islands



Fig. 4.5.7. Map of the Republic of Malta.

Table 4.5.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Malta.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1891 | 165,037 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1901 | 207,890 | 12 | 0.01 | [GB01]c |
| 1957 | 319,620 | 20 | 0.01 | [UNE]e |
| 1985 | 345,418 | 229 | 0.07 | [UNE]e |
| 1995 | 378,132 | 508 | 0.13 | [UNE]e |
| 2005 | 404,962 | 2,640 | 0.65 | [UNE]e |
| 2020 | 435,722 | 6,536 | 1.50 | es |
| 2050 | 416,502 | 12,495 | 3.00 | es |
| 2100 | 336,138 | 18,488 | 5.50 | es |

remained negligible and consisted mostly of Libyan nationals. The 1957 recorded twenty Libyans living in the islands, making up 0.01% of the total population. In 1985, the number of those born in a Muslim majority country consisted of 216 in Libya and 13 in Egypt. In 1995, that number consisted only of 508 in Libya. In 2005, the number jumped to 2,640 including 755 in Libya, 446 in Egypt, 281 in Tunisia, 179 in Syria, 147 in Morocco, 139 in Turkey, 122 in Bosnia, 97 in Pakistan and 76 in Albania.

Thus, the number of Muslims in Malta increased from twelve or 0.01% in 1901, to 100 or 0.03% in 1967, to 229 or 0.1% in 1985, to 508 or 0.1% in 1995, to 2,640 or 0.7% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.5 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 7,000 or 1.5% in 2020, then 12,000 or 3.0% by 2050, and 18,000 or 5.5% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 4.5.7.

4.5.8. Poland

Muslim Tatars moved to Poland and its vicinity in the early thirteenth century as the Tatar Golden Horde Empire was converting to Islam. The Kingdom of Poland later used Muslim Tatars as part of its army power, and they were given formal permission

to construct mosques and schools in 1569. Their number was estimated at 70,000 or 1.4% in 1591, which increased according to a census to 100,000 or 1.9% in 1631. However, their number was severely reduced later to 2,000 or 0.04% in 1867.

According to the 1897 Russian Empire census, the Muslim population Russian Poland (Privinslinsky province) was 4,903 or 0.05% of the total population. The province covered a third of current Poland and consisted of the following ten governorates: Kalish (Kalisz), Kielce (Keltsy or Kaletska), Lomza (Lomzha or Lomzhinskaya), Lublin (Lyublin), Petrokov (Petrokovskaya), Plotsk (Plock), Radom, Sedlets (Siedlce or Sedletska), Suwalki (Suwalki, one third in current Poland, while rest lays in Lithuania), and Warsaw. The rest of the country was under Prussia, which did not have much Muslims in the nineteenth century. Data of the 1897 census for the three governorates is summarized in Table 4.5.8a. For comparison, the table also contains an estimate based on the 1897 of the total population living in the current border of Latvia and the current area of the country.

Table 4.5.8a. 1897 Census data for partial territory covering current Poland.

| Governorate | Population | Muslims | % Muslims | Area (Km ²) |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Kalish | 840,597 | 214 | 0.03 | 11,375 |
| Kielce | 761,995 | 96 | 0.01 | 10,093 |
| Lomza | 579,592 | 479 | 0.08 | 12,087 |
| Lublin | 1,160,662 | 464 | 0.04 | 16,838 |
| Petrokov | 1,403,901 | 311 | 0.02 | 12,248 |
| Plotsk | 553,633 | 266 | 0.05 | 10,878 |
| Radom | 814,947 | 65 | 0.01 | 12,352 |
| Sedlet | 772,146 | 669 | 0.09 | 14,336 |
| Suwalki | 582,913 | 786 | 0.13 | 12,551 |
| Warsaw | 1,931,867 | 1,553 | 0.08 | 14,564 |
| Total | 9,402,253 | 4,903 | 0.05 | 127,321 |
| Poland | 24,750,000 | | | 312,685 |



Fig. 4.5.8. Map of the Republic of Poland.

Table 4.5.8b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Poland.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1591 | 4,900,000 | 70,000 | 1.43 | [PLH]es |
| 1631 | 5,300,000 | 100,000 | 1.89 | [PLH]e |
| 1867 | 5,097,000 | 2,000 | 0.04 | [SYB70]c |
| 1897 | 9,402,253 | 4,903 | 0.05 | [SU]c |
| 2002 | 38,230,080 | 3,537 | 0.01 | [PL02]e |
| 2011 | 38,501,000 | 6,192 | 0.02 | [PL11]es |
| 2020 | 38,158,049 | 11,447 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 34,078,780 | 20,447 | 0.06 | es |
| 2100 | 26,084,764 | 28,693 | 0.11 | es |

Currently, the Republic of Poland has an area of 312,685Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.8. The 2002 census provided ethnic data about the population from which we estimate the number of Muslims in Poland. Accordingly, there were 3,537 Muslims or 0.01% in 2002, including 495 Tatar, 459 Arabs, 312 Syrians, 273 Algerians, 232 Turks, 229 Palestinians, 186 Iranians, 174 Lebanese, 132 Egyptians, 113 Moroccans, 111 Afghan and 102 Tunisians. The estimated number of Muslims increased to 6,192 or 0.02% in 2011.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 11,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 20,000 or 0.06% by 2050, and 29,000 or 0.11% by 2100. A summary of the evolution of the Muslim population in Poland is presented in Table 4.5.8b.

4.5.9. San Marino

The Republic of San Marino is an enclave in the Northeast of the Italian Peninsula with a total area of 61Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.9. As shown in



Fig. 4.5.9. Map of the Republic of San Marino.

Table 4.5.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in San Marino.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1976 | 19,149 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 2010 | 30,652 | 5 | 0.02 | [DOS10]es |
| 2020 | 32,365 | 10 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 33,315 | 20 | 0.06 | es |
| 2100 | 29,272 | 32 | 0.11 | es |

Table 4.5.9, estimates for the Muslim population increased from none in 1976 to a few in 2010. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to stay below forty throughout this century.

4.5.10. Slovakia

After conquering Budapest, Hungary in 1529, the Muslim Ottomans besieged Bratislava, the current capital of Slovakia, but were unable to conquer it. They captured Nitra (Southwest) in 1663, but lost it by 1685, after losing the Battle for Vienna in 1683. Currently, the Slovak Republic has an area of 49,035Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.10. Censuses inquiring on religious affiliation of the population were held every decade since 1991. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 180 or 0.00% in 1991, to 1,212 or 0.02% in 2001, to 1,935 or 0.04% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 6,000 or 0.1% by 2050, and 9,000 or 0.2% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 4.5.10 below.

**Fig. 4.5.10.** Map of the Slovak Republic.

Table 4.5.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Slovakia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1991 | 5,274,335 | 180 | 0.00 | [SK]c |
| 2001 | 5,379,455 | 1,212 | 0.02 | [SK]c |
| 2011 | 5,397,036 | 1,935 | 0.04 | [SK]c |
| 2020 | 5,468,723 | 3,281 | 0.06 | es |
| 2050 | 4,989,526 | 5,987 | 0.12 | es |
| 2100 | 3,892,201 | 8,563 | 0.22 | es |

4.5.11. Switzerland

Currently, the Swiss Confederation has an area of 41,277Km² and its map is presented in Figure 4.5.11. There were no Muslims here according to the 1837 and 1850 censuses. The number of non-Christian religions combined increased from 387 or 0.01% in 1930 to 1,430 or 0.03% in 1950. As shown in Table 4.5.11 and based on census data, the Muslim population grew to 2,703 or 0.1% in 1960, to 16,353 or 0.3% in 1970, to 56,600 or 0.9% in 1980, to 152,200 or 2.2% in 1990, to 310,807 or 4.3% in 2000. The increase is due to Muslim immigrants coming mainly for economic reason.

Starting in 2010, the census is conducted and evaluated on an annual basis in a new form by the Federal Statistical Office (FSO). In order to ease the burden on the population, the information is primarily drawn from population registers and supplemented by sample surveys. Only a small proportion of the population (about 5%) is now surveyed in writing or by telephone. The reference day is December 31st. In this new census system, religion data is based on permanent resident population aged fifteen and over living in private households. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased to 0.30 million or 4.5% in 2010, and 0.32 million or 4.8% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.75 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.5 million or 5.8% in 2020, then 0.9 million or 8.0% by 2050, and 1.5 million or 11.8% by 2100.



Fig. 4.5.11. Map of the Swiss Confederation.

Table 4.5.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in Switzerland.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1837 | 2,192,098 | 0 | 0.00 | [CHH]c |
| 1850 | 2,391,741 | 0 | 0.00 | [CHH]c |
| 1930 | 4,077,099 | <387 | <0.01 | [CH30]c |
| 1950 | 4,714,992 | <1,430 | <0.03 | [CH50]c |
| 1960 | 5,429,061 | 2,703 | 0.05 | [UN64]c |
| 1970 | 6,269,783 | 16,353 | 0.26 | [UN73]c |
| 1980 | 6,365,960 | 56,600 | 0.89 | [CH90]c |
| 1990 | 6,873,700 | 152,200 | 2.21 | [CH90]c |
| 2000 | 7,288,010 | 310,807 | 4.26 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 6,519,253 | 295,796 | 4.54 | [CH10]c |
| 2011 | 6,587,556 | 320,958 | 4.87 | [CH11]c |
| 2020 | 8,647,547 | 497,234 | 5.75 | es |
| 2050 | 10,977,129 | 878,170 | 8.00 | es |
| 2100 | 12,822,379 | 1,506,630 | 11.75 | es |

4.5.12. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Central Europe has the least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning the European continent. Although Muslims captured parts of this region as early as the eighth century, the Muslim population in this region was almost nonexistent prior to WWII. The increase was at first through migration as countries in this region needed to compensate for their labor shortage in post WWII era. The Muslim population continued to increase significantly towards the end of last century and is expected to continue this trend. It is now 3% of the total population and is expected to reach 7% by the end of this century. The main cause of increase is due to migration of Muslims, then their natural increase and finally conversion to Islam by natives. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 4.5a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 4.5b and 4.5c for current countries in Central Europe. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

4.6. Europe's Summary and Conclusion

Europe was the third continent that Islam entered after Asia and Africa. Since the first century of Islam, this continent was the battleground of fierce fights between Muslims and Christians. Currently, only 3% of the World Muslim population lives in Europe, which is expected to decrease to 2% by the end of this century. Nevertheless, the number of Muslims is increasing rapidly in Europe, currently 6% of the total population, and expected to exceed 10% by the end of this century. The return of Islam to Europe since the second half of the last century is due to economic reasons: need by locals of workforce to stimulate local economy, and need of immigrants for better life. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to

Table 4.5a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Europe from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,300 | 3,350 | 3,400 | 3,450 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 8,000 | 9,500 | 12,000 | 16,000 | 15,000 | 21,715 | 54,388 | 83,512 | 56,902 | 61,829 | 66,453 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CzechRep. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 780 | 810 | 840 | 870 | 900 | 1,150 | 1,400 | 1,650 | 1,900 | 2,161 | 3,242 | 3,242 | 4,400 | 9,437 | 10,250 | 11,086 | 11,737 | 12,474 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,300 | 3,350 | 3,400 | 3,450 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 8,000 | 9,500 | 12,000 | 16,000 | 15,000 | 21,715 | 54,388 | 83,512 | 56,902 | 61,829 | 66,453 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 420 | 440 | 460 | 480 | 500 | 650 | 800 | 950 | 1,050 | 1,150 | 1,250 | 1,500 | 3,200 | 6,854 | 10,224 | 7,661 | 8,275 | 8,807 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 6,200 | 5,900 | 5,600 | 5,300 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | 10,500 | 13,100 | 13,300 | 17,237 | 33,172 | 56,986 | 54,598 | 57,240 | 61,050 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 10 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 80 | 114 | 185 | 408 | 336 | 364 | 391 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(Continued)

Table 4.5a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Poland | P | 880 | 960 | 1,040 | 1,120 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 9,040 | 24,750 | 38,351 | 26,085 | 26,617 | 28,041 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 35 | 60 | 100 | 60 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 29 | 53 | 84 |
| San Marino | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 29 | 32 | 34 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | P | 321 | 328 | 335 | 342 | 349 | 450 | 550 | 650 | 750 | 839 | 1,258 | 1,258 | 2,200 | 2,783 | 5,388 | 3,892 | 3,995 | 4,231 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 25 |
| Switzerland | P | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 370 | 440 | 510 | 580 | 650 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 3,315 | 7,166 | 12,822 | 13,643 | 14,607 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.26 | 11.75 | 15.00 | 19.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 305 | 1,507 | 2,046 | 2,775 |
| Total | P | 12,712 | 12,654 | 12,594 | 12,533 | 12,471 | 16,241 | 20,011 | 23,880 | 27,501 | 32,821 | 42,678 | 43,690 | 62,232 | 140,907 | 220,366 | 183,046 | 194,031 | 207,154 |
| | M% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.45 | 0.89 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 2.33 | 6.69 | 9.08 | 11.21 |
| | M | - | 1 | 1 | 57 | 111 | 68 | 101 | 111 | 36 | 61 | 104 | 64 | 9 | 24 | 5,136 | 12,238 | 17,619 | 23,224 |
| | G% | -0.005 | -0.005 | -0.005 | -0.005 | -0.005 | 0.264 | 0.209 | 0.177 | 0.141 | 0.177 | 0.263 | 0.023 | 0.354 | 0.817 | 0.447 | -0.186 | 0.058 | 0.065 |

Table 4.5b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Europe from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Austria | P | 3,046 | 3,064 | 3,054 | 3,202 | 3,477 | 3,650 | 3,880 | 4,076 | 4,498 | 4,964 | 5,417 | 6,004 | 6,648 | 6,760 | 6,653 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| CzechRep. | P | 4,200 | 4,400 | 4,600 | 5,000 | 5,300 | 5,816 | 6,135 | 6,437 | 7,684 | 8,280 | 8,726 | 9,437 | 10,303 | 10,674 | 9,000 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | P | 21,000 | 21,715 | 22,110 | 24,905 | 28,045 | 31,126 | 33,746 | 36,049 | 39,231 | 43,500 | 47,607 | 54,388 | 62,884 | 65,084 | 69,835 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Hungary | P | 2,800 | 3,200 | 3,600 | 4,146 | 4,300 | 4,500 | 4,700 | 4,900 | 5,011 | 5,329 | 6,009 | 6,854 | 7,612 | 8,685 | 9,316 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | P | 16,257 | 17,237 | 17,943 | 18,967 | 21,975 | 24,351 | 24,964 | 26,328 | 27,437 | 29,116 | 30,947 | 33,172 | 35,442 | 40,310 | 43,787 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Liechtenstein | P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 13 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | P | 113 | 114 | 93 | 112 | 120 | 114 | 123 | 134 | 142 | 150 | 165 | 185 | 212 | 242 | 269 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 4.5b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Poland | P | 8,572 | 9,040 | 9,351 | 10,426 | 11,110 | 12,468 | 13,000 | 15,585 | 16,865 | 17,145 | 22,854 | 24,750 | 26,644 | 23,968 | 28,204 | 30,021 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| San Marino | P | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | P | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,350 | 2,400 | 2,420 | 2,442 | 2,460 | 2,482 | 2,478 | 2,595 | 2,783 | 2,917 | 2,994 | 3,324 | 3,554 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | P | 1,000 | 1,250 | 1,558 | 1,836 | 2,188 | 2,251 | 2,393 | 2,511 | 2,669 | 2,809 | 2,918 | 3,315 | 3,753 | 3,880 | 4,066 | 4,261 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 59,099 | 62,232 | 64,622 | 70,957 | 78,928 | 86,711 | 91,398 | 98,494 | 106,034 | 113,786 | 127,256 | 140,907 | 156,436 | 153,695 | 167,372 | 176,723 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| | G% | | 0.538 | 0.393 | 0.921 | 1.049 | 0.940 | 0.526 | 0.756 | 0.724 | 0.701 | 1.119 | 1.019 | 1.045 | -0.180 | 0.853 | 0.551 |

Table 4.5c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Europe from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|---------------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Austria | P | 6,938 | 7,056 | 7,489 | 7,555 | 7,670 | 8,020 | 8,402 | 8,716 | 9,005 | 9,202 | 9,354 | 9,439 | 9,513 | 9,586 | 9,616 | 9,587 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.30 | 1.02 | 2.04 | 4.22 | 5.01 | 5.75 | 6.50 | 7.25 | 8.00 | 8.75 | 9.50 | 10.25 | 11.00 | 11.75 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 22 | 77 | 156 | 338 | 421 | 501 | 585 | 667 | 748 | 826 | 904 | 983 | 1,058 | 1,126 |
| CzechRep. | P | 8,876 | 9,578 | 9,828 | 10,313 | 10,326 | 10,250 | 10,554 | 10,924 | 11,053 | 11,101 | 11,218 | 11,223 | 11,126 | 11,094 | 11,107 | 11,086 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Germany | P | 70,094 | 73,336 | 79,287 | 79,169 | 80,487 | 83,512 | 83,017 | 81,881 | 79,552 | 76,354 | 72,566 | 68,416 | 64,864 | 61,881 | 59,233 | 56,902 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.00 | 2.76 | 3.55 | 4.74 | 5.46 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 |
| | M | 7 | 7 | 793 | 2,185 | 2,857 | 3,958 | 4,533 | 4,913 | 5,171 | 5,345 | 5,442 | 5,473 | 5,513 | 5,569 | 5,627 | 5,690 |
| Hungary | P | 9,338 | 10,001 | 10,346 | 10,759 | 10,385 | 10,224 | 10,015 | 9,799 | 9,525 | 9,213 | 8,954 | 8,678 | 8,345 | 8,073 | 7,867 | 7,661 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.24 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Italy | P | 46,367 | 49,519 | 53,324 | 56,221 | 56,832 | 56,986 | 60,509 | 61,386 | 61,212 | 60,812 | 60,015 | 58,499 | 56,897 | 55,960 | 55,348 | 54,598 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.91 | 2.37 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| | M | 5 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 80 | 519 | 1,434 | 1,842 | 2,142 | 2,432 | 2,701 | 2,925 | 3,129 | 3,358 | 3,598 | 3,822 |
| Liechtenstein | P | 14 | 17 | 21 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 47 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 1.67 | 2.37 | 4.78 | 5.42 | 6.25 | 7.00 | 7.75 | 8.50 | 9.25 | 10.00 | 10.75 | 11.50 | 12.25 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Malta | P | 312 | 314 | 305 | 330 | 375 | 408 | 425 | 436 | 437 | 428 | 417 | 404 | 389 | 370 | 352 | 336 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 |

(Continued)

Table 4.5c. (Continued)

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 24,824 | 29,646 | 32,632 | 35,641 | 38,150 | 38,351 | 38,199 | 38,158 | 37,448 | 35,840 | 34,079 | 32,305 | 30,206 | 28,279 | 27,015 | 26,085 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| M | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 27 | 29 |
| San Marino | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,437 | 4,137 | 4,532 | 4,989 | 5,278 | 5,388 | 5,433 | 5,469 | 5,396 | 5,204 | 4,990 | 4,743 | 4,447 | 4,196 | 4,029 | 3,892 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,668 | 5,296 | 6,169 | 6,304 | 6,674 | 7,166 | 7,831 | 8,648 | 9,477 | 10,235 | 10,977 | 11,648 | 12,182 | 12,566 | 12,784 | 12,822 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.89 | 2.21 | 4.26 | 3.87 | 5.75 | 6.50 | 7.25 | 8.00 | 8.75 | 9.50 | 10.25 | 11.00 | 11.75 |
| M | 0 | 3 | 16 | 56 | 147 | 305 | 381 | 497 | 616 | 742 | 878 | 1,019 | 1,157 | 1,288 | 1,406 | 1,507 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 174,880 | 188,916 | 203,953 | 211,327 | 216,230 | 220,366 | 224,451 | 225,488 | 223,179 | 218,464 | 212,647 | 205,433 | 198,047 | 192,084 | 187,430 | 183,046 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.42 | 1.11 | 1.50 | 2.33 | 3.03 | 3.45 | 3.84 | 4.23 | 4.62 | 5.02 | 5.44 | 5.87 | 6.28 | 6.69 |
| M | 17 | 21 | 853 | 2,342 | 3,249 | 5,136 | 6,794 | 7,789 | 8,561 | 9,241 | 9,833 | 10,314 | 10,780 | 11,280 | 11,777 | 12,238 |
| G% | -0.105 | 0.772 | 0.766 | 0.355 | 0.229 | 0.189 | 0.184 | 0.046 | -0.103 | -0.214 | -0.270 | -0.345 | -0.366 | -0.306 | -0.245 | -0.237 |

Table 4.6a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Europe from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H)

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Balkans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,733 | 4,687 | 4,638 | 4,592 | 4,543 | 4,878 | 5,218 | 5,558 | 5,898 | 6,240 | 7,688 | 8,288 | 14,945 | 32,511 | 67,402 | 40,588 | 42,372 | 44,912 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.28 | 1.77 | 5.82 | 11.89 | 17.33 | 13.50 | 11.51 | 12.59 | 14.23 | 14.91 | 16.04 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 104 | 363 | 914 | 1,436 | 2,017 | 3,741 | 8,486 | 5,774 | 6,318 | 7,202 |
| Eastern | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,463 | 3,658 | 3,853 | 4,048 | 4,246 | 5,613 | 7,434 | 8,755 | 10,071 | 12,672 | 15,805 | 21,096 | 40,940 | 108,296 | 217,145 | 138,336 | 149,899 | 158,486 |
| M% | - | 0.65 | 1.30 | 1.95 | 2.59 | 3.12 | 3.83 | 4.67 | 5.58 | 6.71 | 7.66 | 8.62 | 4.89 | 4.58 | 6.92 | 11.41 | 15.39 | 19.28 |
| M | - | 24 | 50 | 79 | 110 | 175 | 285 | 409 | 562 | 850 | 1,211 | 1,819 | 2,004 | 4,959 | 15,025 | 15,787 | 23,074 | 30,559 |
| Western | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 10,942 | 11,157 | 11,373 | 11,588 | 11,805 | 14,314 | 16,825 | 19,342 | 22,258 | 25,198 | 31,000 | 36,212 | 46,454 | 75,104 | 136,491 | 157,635 | 167,054 | 179,118 |
| M% | - | - | 7.44 | 15.00 | 18.48 | 17.26 | 14.81 | 12.65 | 8.91 | 5.60 | 2.70 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.73 | 11.58 | 14.14 | 16.45 |
| M | - | - | 847 | 1,738 | 2,181 | 2,470 | 2,492 | 2,446 | 1,983 | 1,410 | 837 | 90 | 5 | 8 | 6,459 | 18,248 | 23,624 | 29,456 |
| Northern | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,548 | 2,736 | 2,925 | 3,115 | 3,304 | 3,964 | 4,620 | 5,276 | 5,932 | 6,561 | 9,468 | 13,459 | 20,843 | 52,535 | 87,187 | 119,331 | 127,404 | 135,730 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.57 | 13.57 | 19.82 | 24.43 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2,239 | 16,193 | 25,247 | 33,161 |
| Central | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 112,712 | 12,654 | 12,594 | 12,533 | 12,471 | 16,241 | 20,011 | 23,880 | 27,501 | 32,821 | 42,678 | 43,690 | 62,232 | 140,907 | 220,366 | 183,046 | 194,031 | 207,154 |
| M% | - | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.45 | 0.89 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 2.33 | 6.69 | 9.08 | 11.21 |
| M | - | 1 | 1 | 57 | 111 | 68 | 101 | 111 | 36 | 61 | 104 | 64 | 9 | 24 | 5,136 | 12,238 | 17,619 | 23,224 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 34,398 | 34,892 | 35,383 | 35,876 | 36,369 | 45,011 | 54,108 | 62,811 | 71,660 | 83,492 | 106,639 | 122,745 | 185,414 | 409,354 | 728,591 | 638,936 | 680,759 | 725,400 |
| M% | - | 0.07 | 2.54 | 5.22 | 6.60 | 6.03 | 5.32 | 4.75 | 3.75 | 3.22 | 2.88 | 2.78 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 5.13 | 10.68 | 14.08 | 17.03 |
| M | - | 24 | 897 | 1,874 | 2,402 | 2,713 | 2,878 | 2,981 | 2,686 | 2,685 | 3,067 | 3,411 | 4,036 | 8,737 | 37,346 | 68,220 | 95,829 | 123,520 |
| G% | - | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.213 | 0.184 | 0.149 | 0.132 | 0.153 | 0.245 | 0.141 | 0.412 | 0.792 | 0.577 | -0.131 | 0.063 | 0.064 |

Table 4.6b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Europe from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Balkans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 14,031 | 14,945 | 15,727 | 16,515 | 17,634 | 18,787 | 20,174 | 22,528 | 24,398 | 26,731 | 29,594 | 32,511 | 36,002 | 36,555 | 42,007 | 46,122 |
| M% | 13.76 | 13.50 | 13.12 | 13.00 | 12.87 | 12.98 | 13.27 | 12.86 | 12.66 | 12.73 | 12.58 | 11.51 | 11.31 | 11.45 | 7.79 | 7.69 |
| M | 1,931 | 2,017 | 2,064 | 2,147 | 2,270 | 2,439 | 2,678 | 2,896 | 3,090 | 3,403 | 3,722 | 3,741 | 4,070 | 4,187 | 3,271 | 3,547 |
| Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 38,240 | 40,940 | 43,633 | 47,106 | 52,500 | 57,470 | 62,261 | 69,171 | 77,132 | 86,401 | 96,260 | 108,296 | 129,379 | 134,484 | 150,110 | 163,965 |
| M% | 4.84 | 4.89 | 4.94 | 4.99 | 4.98 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 5.00 | 5.01 | 5.00 | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4.64 | 3.84 | 3.84 | 4.24 |
| M | 1,852 | 2,004 | 2,155 | 2,351 | 2,614 | 2,846 | 3,079 | 3,459 | 3,864 | 4,316 | 4,408 | 4,959 | 5,997 | 5,162 | 5,770 | 6,950 |
| Western Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 46,213 | 46,454 | 49,671 | 52,046 | 56,011 | 57,356 | 61,440 | 64,473 | 65,846 | 68,770 | 72,021 | 75,104 | 79,155 | 81,163 | 88,273 | 92,150 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.14 |
| M | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 47 | 109 | 132 |
| Northern Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 18,352 | 20,843 | 23,216 | 26,840 | 30,773 | 32,381 | 33,984 | 36,422 | 39,723 | 44,181 | 49,638 | 52,535 | 59,305 | 63,062 | 64,060 | 68,528 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 47 | 52 |
| Central Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 59,099 | 62,232 | 64,622 | 70,957 | 78,928 | 86,711 | 91,398 | 98,494 | 106,034 | 113,786 | 127,256 | 140,907 | 156,436 | 153,695 | 167,372 | 176,723 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 175,936 | 185,414 | 196,869 | 213,463 | 235,847 | 252,705 | 269,253 | 291,087 | 313,133 | 339,869 | 374,769 | 409,354 | 460,278 | 468,958 | 511,822 | 547,488 |
| M% | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 2.19 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 2.20 | 2.01 | 1.80 | 1.95 |
| M | 3,798 | 4,036 | 4,235 | 4,516 | 4,903 | 5,307 | 5,779 | 6,380 | 6,980 | 7,747 | 8,164 | 8,737 | 10,115 | 9,417 | 9,214 | 10,699 |
| G% | | 0.525 | 0.599 | 0.809 | 0.997 | 0.690 | 0.634 | 0.780 | 0.730 | 0.819 | 0.977 | 0.883 | 1.173 | 0.187 | 0.875 | 0.674 |

Table 4.6c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Europe from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Balkans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 48,634 | 54,829 | 59,778 | 65,507 | 69,484 | 67,402 | 65,540 | 63,876 | 61,448 | 58,395 | 54,977 | 51,276 | 47,630 | 44,576 | 42,304 | 40,588 |
| M% | 7.96 | 8.18 | 9.49 | 9.92 | 11.81 | 12.59 | 12.18 | 12.58 | 13.00 | 13.32 | 13.53 | 13.79 | 14.00 | 14.09 | 14.11 | 14.23 |
| M | 3,874 | 4,487 | 5,674 | 6,498 | 8,206 | 8,486 | 7,982 | 8,033 | 7,991 | 7,778 | 7,441 | 7,069 | 6,669 | 6,279 | 5,971 | 5,774 |
| Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 155,800 | 180,033 | 196,942 | 209,598 | 222,358 | 217,145 | 209,190 | 201,700 | 190,837 | 179,826 | 169,749 | 160,103 | 151,864 | 145,836 | 141,834 | 138,336 |
| M% | 4.05 | 4.09 | 4.70 | 4.94 | 5.49 | 6.92 | 7.38 | 7.89 | 8.32 | 8.76 | 9.20 | 9.65 | 10.11 | 10.55 | 10.99 | 11.41 |
| M | 6,313 | 7,368 | 9,259 | 10,357 | 12,209 | 15,025 | 15,436 | 15,911 | 15,873 | 15,751 | 15,619 | 15,451 | 15,352 | 15,390 | 15,583 | 15,787 |
| Western Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 97,317 | 105,924 | 116,204 | 125,596 | 130,989 | 136,491 | 148,211 | 154,064 | 157,686 | 160,198 | 161,136 | 160,383 | 159,288 | 158,762 | 158,385 | 157,635 |
| M% | 0.48 | 0.78 | 1.34 | 2.63 | 3.59 | 4.73 | 5.34 | 6.15 | 6.81 | 7.47 | 8.14 | 8.83 | 9.53 | 10.22 | 10.90 | 11.58 |
| M | 466 | 827 | 1,552 | 3,301 | 4,696 | 6,459 | 7,908 | 9,471 | 10,743 | 11,971 | 13,113 | 14,158 | 15,179 | 16,231 | 17,268 | 18,248 |
| Northern Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 72,413 | 75,813 | 80,491 | 82,481 | 84,186 | 87,187 | 92,337 | 97,982 | 102,869 | 106,768 | 110,416 | 113,363 | 115,675 | 117,601 | 118,875 | 119,331 |
| M% | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.95 | 1.59 | 2.08 | 2.57 | 4.11 | 5.10 | 6.13 | 7.17 | 8.22 | 9.28 | 10.35 | 11.42 | 12.49 | 13.57 |
| M | 106 | 110 | 765 | 1,314 | 1,749 | 2,239 | 3,798 | 4,995 | 6,306 | 7,655 | 9,077 | 10,522 | 11,971 | 13,431 | 14,852 | 16,193 |
| Central Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 174,880 | 188,916 | 203,953 | 211,327 | 216,230 | 220,366 | 224,451 | 225,488 | 223,179 | 218,464 | 212,647 | 205,433 | 198,047 | 192,084 | 187,430 | 183,046 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.42 | 1.11 | 1.50 | 2.33 | 3.03 | 3.45 | 3.84 | 4.23 | 4.62 | 5.02 | 5.44 | 5.87 | 6.28 | 6.69 |
| M | 17 | 21 | 853 | 2,342 | 3,249 | 5,136 | 6,794 | 7,789 | 8,561 | 9,241 | 9,833 | 10,314 | 10,780 | 11,280 | 11,777 | 12,238 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 549,042 | 605,516 | 657,368 | 694,509 | 723,247 | 728,591 | 739,729 | 743,110 | 736,019 | 723,650 | 708,925 | 690,559 | 672,504 | 658,860 | 648,827 | 638,936 |
| M% | 1.96 | 2.12 | 2.75 | 3.43 | 4.16 | 5.13 | 5.67 | 6.22 | 6.72 | 7.24 | 7.77 | 8.33 | 8.91 | 9.50 | 10.09 | 10.68 |
| M | 10,775 | 12,813 | 18,104 | 23,812 | 30,110 | 37,346 | 41,909 | 46,199 | 49,474 | 52,397 | 55,083 | 57,514 | 59,951 | 62,610 | 65,449 | 68,239 |
| G% | 0.028 | 0.979 | 0.822 | 0.550 | 0.405 | 0.074 | 0.152 | 0.046 | -0.096 | -0.169 | -0.206 | -0.262 | -0.265 | -0.205 | -0.153 | -0.154 |

2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 4.6a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 4.6b and 4.6c for the five regions of Europe. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in Europe and each of its five regions.

Muslims arrived to the Americas as early as the tenth century [MRO]; more than five centuries before Christopher Columbus “discovery” of “the new world” in 1492. Some Muslims also came with the Spanish conquistadors to the Americas. Like what happened in the Iberian Peninsula, all Muslims were forced to abandon their religion. In addition, between 1615 and 1700 Muslim Moriscos from Spain established a colony in the lands currently occupied by Colombia and Venezuela, but they were obliterated by the Spaniards. Other Muslims came with the waves of enslaved black Africans during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; some of whom were Muslims. They led revolts against the inhumane treatment in Haiti in 1757, Jamaica in 1831, and Brazil in 1835. However, all these revolts were crushed and Islam was obliterated again due to various oppression tactics.

Slavery was abolished by the British in 1834, French in 1848, and Dutch in 1863. However, slavery was replaced by indentured labor mostly from British India by the Brits and Dutch and Java by the Dutch. Some of this labor was Muslim and their decedents remain in the continent, mostly in former British and Dutch colonies in the Caribbean. Most notably are Suriname, Guyana, and Trinidad; the three countries with the largest Muslim percentage in the continent. While 13% of Suriname’s population is Muslim, the portion for Guyana and Trinidad is 7% each. The indentured labor system was abolished by the British in 1917, and the other colonial powers followed suit afterwards.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, Muslims emigrated from Syria, Lebanon and the Balkans (North America), all of which were under the Ottoman Empire. Many were fleeing the wars and avoiding enlistment in the Turkish army. Then Muslim Tatars came from Poland to North America in the early twentieth century. This was followed by remarkable conversion rate of African descents to Islam throughout the continent. This conversion started in the United States in 1920s, where Black Muslims constitute a third of the Muslim population and where 80% of the continent’s Muslim population lives. Another wave of Muslim immigrants started in mid-twentieth century from Palestine after the declaration of Israel.

In the 1960s, immigration laws in the US and Canada changed to welcome immigrants from all over the world and not just Whites. Since then the number of Muslims is fast growing due to immigration, but also higher birthrate and conversions. Immigration from the Middle East and Indian subcontinent towards all parts of the

continent also continues. About half of Muslims in this continent live in the United States, a quarter live in Canada, and the remainder is spread sparsely throughout the rest of the continent. However, the countries with the largest Muslim minority starting with the largest are Suriname (13%), Guyana (7%), and Trinidad (5%).

The Muslim population in the Western Hemisphere, both in size and in percentage, remains the lowest in comparison with other continents. It increased from 5,000 or 0.02% in 1800, to 80,000 or 0.05% in 1900, to 4.3 million or 0.5% in 2000, to 7.7 million or 0.8% in 2020, and is projected to reach 24 million or 1.9% by 2100, then 41 million or 3.3% by 2200, and then 58 million or 4.5% by 2300.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in the Americas from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.0a. This shows that the Muslim population in this region was barely increasing until 1940, and is increasing slowly but at a faster rate in both number and percentage afterwards towards the end of this century.

We divided the Americas into six regions; the data for each is included in a separate section, and are sorted in terms of the percentage of Muslims in descending order. These regions are Southern Caribbean Islands (Section 5.1), North America (Section 5.2), Central Caribbean Islands (Section 5.3), South America (Section 5.4), Northern Caribbean Islands (Section 5.5), and Central America (Section 5.6). A color coded map of the Americas illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent is presented in Figure 5.0b. In Section 5.7, the total population in each of the five regions of the Americas and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.7a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.7b and 5.7c from 1790 to 2100.

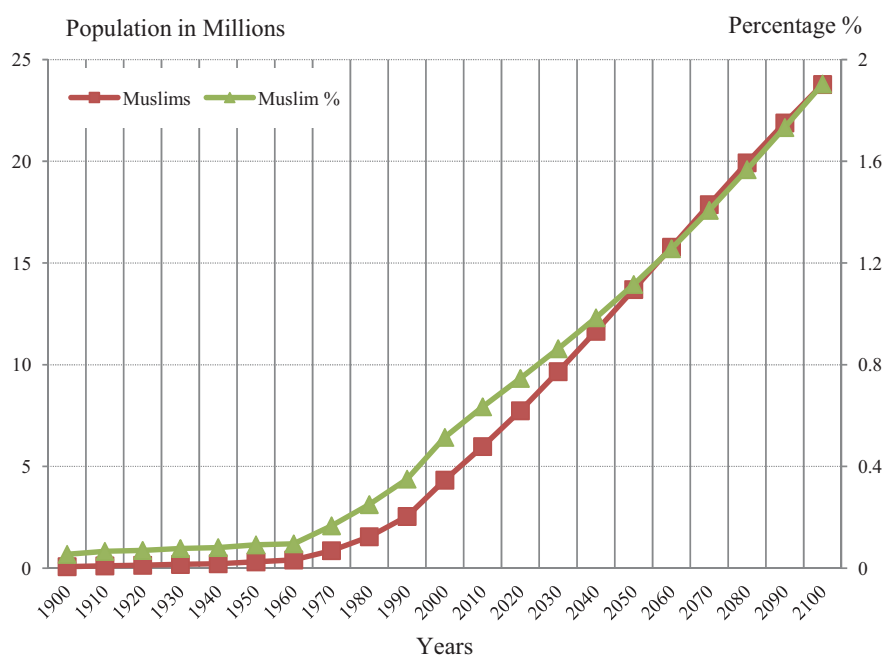


Fig. 5.0a. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in the Americas from 1900 to 2100.



Fig. 5.0b. Color coded map of the Americas illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent as of 2010.

5.1. Muslims in Southern Caribbean Islands

This region consists of ten island nations and territories south of Dominica and spread over a quarter of a million square kilometers of the western Atlantic Ocean and the eastern Caribbean Sea, with total land area of 9,684Km², almost half (49.2%) of which is the Island of Trinidad. Thus, this region consists of Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The latter has the third largest percentage of Muslims in the Americas, after Suriname and Guyana. This region has the second highest density of territories in the world after the Central Caribbean Islands region. A map of this region is presented in Figure 5.1a.

Muslims arrived here as explorers centuries before the arrival of the Europeans, then as escapees from Spanish Catholic oppression, then as black slaves brought by the Europeans from Africa. However, Islam went extinct from these migrations. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the Brits and Dutch brought workers from India and Java, some of whom were Muslim, and Islam remains among their descendants till this day. The French also brought Muslims from their African colonies to their colonies in this region. Thus, the Muslim population increased from 2,000 or 0.6% in 1800, to 13,000 or 1.4% in 1900, to 90,000 or 3.4% in 2000, but will decrease to 75,000 or 2.6% in 2020, and is projected to further decrease to 62,000 or 2.9% by 2100, then 73,000 or 3.3% by 2200, and then 87,000 or 3.7% by 2300.

Southern Caribbean Islands have the largest concentration of Muslims among the six regions covering the Americas. The fraction of the population living in this



Fig. 5.1a. Map of the Southern Caribbean Islands.

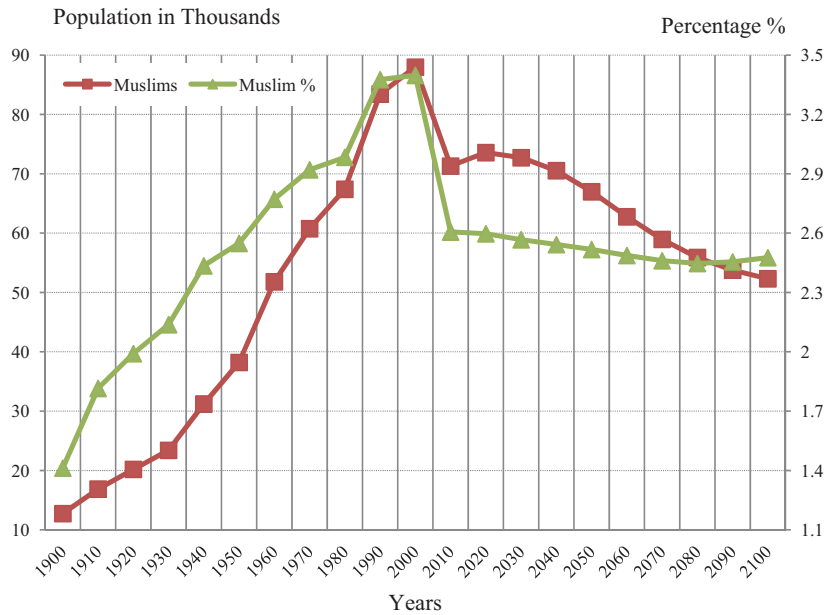


Fig. 5.1b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Southern Caribbean Islands from 1900 to 2100.

region out of the total population of the Americas decreased steadily from 1.2% in 1800, to 0.5% in 1910, to 0.3% between 1990 and 2030, and is expected to remain at 0.2% throughout the second half of the twenty-first century. The fraction of Muslims living in Southern Caribbean Islands out of the total Muslim population of the Americas decreased from 40% in 1810 to 14% in 1910 to 1% in 2010, and is expected to reach 0.2% by 2100.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.1b.

This shows a constant increase in the number of Muslims and their percentage with respect to the total population, which peaked at 90,000 in 2000. However, the number of Muslims is expected to decrease slowly to 50,000 by the end of this century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 5.1.11, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.1a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.1b and 5.1c from 1790 to 2100.

5.1.1. Aruba

It was conquered by the Dutch in 1636. It was part of the formation of the Netherland Antilles in 1952, but then seceded in 1986. However, Aruba remains a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It consists of one island with an area of 160Km². And its map is presented in Figure 5.1.1. According to census data as shown in Table 5.1.1, the Muslim population was nonexistent until the second half of the twentieth century. It increased from 17 or 0.03% in 1972, to 19 or 0.03% in 1981, to 218 or 0.3% in 1991, to 326 or 0.3% in 2010. The total population increased to 90,508 in 2000; however the corresponding census did not include Islam in its religion questionnaire. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 400 or 0.4% in 2020, then 500 or 0.5% by 2050, and 600 or 0.8% by 2100.



Fig. 5.1.1. Map of Aruba.

Table 5.1.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Aruba.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 3,881 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 7,886 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 8,265 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1972 | 57,905 | 17 | 0.03 | [AW]c |
| 1981 | 60,312 | 19 | 0.03 | [AW]c |
| 1991 | 66,687 | 218 | 0.33 | [UN04]c |
| 2010 | 101,484 | 326 | 0.32 | [AW10]c |
| 2020 | 105,545 | 369 | 0.35 | es |
| 2050 | 102,972 | 515 | 0.50 | es |
| 2100 | 85,968 | 645 | 0.75 | es |

5.1.2. Barbados

This island was first visited by the Portuguese who founded uninhabited and named it Los Barbados, from the number of bearded fig trees which they found, and then they abandoned it. It was then claimed by the British in 1625 and gained its independence from the UK in 1966. It consists of one island with an area of 430Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.1.2. The first Muslims were indentured labor brought from India in the nineteenth century. Estimates of the number of Muslims increased from none in 1911, to one Bengali in 1915, to fifteen Bengalis in 1921.

According to census data as shown in Table 5.1.2, the Muslim population increased from 58 or 0.03% in 1946, to 336 or 0.14% in 1960, to 773 or 0.32%



Fig. 5.1.2. Map of Barbados.

Table 5.1.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Barbados.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1911 | 172,337 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET01A]es |
| 1921 | 156,774 | 15 | 0.01 | [KET01A]es |
| 1946 | 192,800 | 58 | 0.03 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 232,333 | 336 | 0.14 | [UN63]c |
| 1980 | 244,228 | 773 | 0.32 | [UN88]c |
| 1990 | 247,288 | 1,047 | 0.42 | [BB]c |
| 2000 | 250,010 | 1,657 | 0.66 | [BB]c |
| 2020 | 294,366 | 2,649 | 0.90 | es |
| 2050 | 314,227 | 3,771 | 1.20 | es |
| 2100 | 315,792 | 5,368 | 1.70 | es |

in 1980, to 1,047 or 0.42% in 1990, to 1,657 or 0.66% in 2000. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a tenth of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3,000 or 0.9% in 2020, then 4,000 or 1.2% by 2050, and 5,000 or 1.7% by 2100.

5.1.3. Bonaire

Is a special municipality of the Netherlands, was conquered by the Dutch in 1634, and seceded in 2010 from the Netherlands Antilles (1954 – 2010) after its disillusion in the same year. It has an area of 294Km², comprising the main island of Bonaire and the uninhabited island of Little Bonaire (6Km²). A map of Bonaire is presented in Figure 5.1.5. Based on census data as shown in Table 5.1.3a, the Muslim population was nonexistent until towards the end of the twentieth century. It increased from increased from none in 1981 and before, to 26 or 0.3% in 1992, to 64 or 0.6% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by one tenth of a percentage

**Fig. 5.1.3.** Map of Bonaire and Curaçao.

Table 5.1.3a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bonaire.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 3,750 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 3,979 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 7,119 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1971 | 8,100 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1981 | 8,753 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1992 | 10,187 | 26 | 0.26 | [AN]c |
| 2001 | 10,791 | 64 | 0.59 | [AN]c |
| 2020 | 19,234 | 154 | 0.80 | es |
| 2050 | 20,943 | 230 | 1.10 | es |
| 2100 | 19,438 | 311 | 1.60 | es |

Table 5.1.3b. Evolution of the Muslim population in the former Netherlands Antilles: Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustasius, and Sint Maarten.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 31,601 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 37,967 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 45,437 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1971 | 160,485 | 530 | 0.33 | [UN79]c |
| 1981 | 171,620 | 370 | 0.22 | [UN88]c |
| 1992 | 189,474 | 466 | 0.35 | [UN04]c |
| 2001 | 175,653 | 924 | 0.53 | [UN]c |

point each decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 150 or 0.8% in 2020, then 200 or 1.1% by 2050, and 300 or 1.6% by 2100.

As shown in Table 5.1.3b, the Muslim population in the former Netherlands Antilles, which included Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustasius, and Sint Maarten, was nonexistent until the second half of the twentieth century. It changed from 530 or 0.3% in 1971, to 370 or 0.2% in 1981, to 466 or 0.4% in 1992, to 924 or 0.5% in 2001.

5.1.4. Curaçao

Land Curaçao is a constituent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It was conquered by the Dutch in 1634, and seceded from the Netherlands Antilles in 2010 after its disillusion in the same year. It has an area of 444Km², comprising the main island of Curaçao and the uninhabited island of Little Curaçao (2Km²). A map of Curaçao is presented in Figure 5.1.4.

The first Muslims were Lebanese merchants and East Indians from Suriname. However, the Muslim population was nonexistent until the second half of the twentieth century. Based on census data as shown in Table 5.1.4; the Muslim population decreased from 530 or 0.4% in 1971, to 370 or 0.3% in 1981, to 352 or 0.2% in 1992, and then bounced back to 512 or 0.4% in 2001 and 751 or 0.5% in 2011. The decrease was due to social unrest that happened in the Island in 1969 which hurt the Muslim population financially. The Muslim population is expected to continue to increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade, reaching 1,000 or 0.6% in 2020, then 2,000 or 0.9% by 2050, and 2,000 or 1.4% by 2100.



Fig. 5.1.4. Map of Land Curaçao.

Table 5.1.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Curaçao.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 21,089 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 26,584 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 32,709 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1971 | 143,800 | 530 | 0.37 | [AN]c |
| 1981 | 147,388 | 370 | 0.25 | [AN]c |
| 1992 | 144,097 | 352 | 0.24 | [AN]c |
| 2001 | 130,628 | 512 | 0.39 | [AN]c |
| 2011 | 150,563 | 751 | 0.50 | [CW]c |
| 2020 | 171,313 | 1,028 | 0.60 | es |
| 2050 | 178,527 | 1,607 | 0.90 | es |
| 2100 | 158,834 | 2,224 | 1.40 | es |

5.1.5. *Dominica*

The Commonwealth of Dominica consists of one island with an area of 751Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.1.5. It was conquered by the British in 1763 and gained its independence from the UK in 1978. According to census data as shown in Table 5.1.5, the Muslim population increased from two in 1946, to 54 or 0.07% in 1981 to 139 or 0.20% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 200 or 0.3% in 2020, then 300 or 0.5% by 2050, and 500 or 0.7% by 2100.



Fig. 5.1.5. Map of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

Table 5.1.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Dominica.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 47,624 | 2 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1981 | 73,795 | 54 | 0.07 | [UN88]c |
| 2001 | 69,775 | 142 | 0.20 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 74,376 | 223 | 0.30 | es |
| 2050 | 76,040 | 342 | 0.45 | es |
| 2100 | 64,360 | 451 | 0.70 | es |

5.1.6. Grenada

It has a total area of 344Km² and mainly consists of seven islands, four of which are small and uninhabited and all are an extension to the south of the Grenadines Island Chain. The largest islands are Grenada (308Km²), Carriacou (27.5Km²), and Petite Martinique (3.7Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.1.6. These islands were conquered by the British in 1762 and gained its independence from the UK in 1974.

The first Muslims were indenture labor brought by the British from India in 1857. According to census data, the Muslim population increased from none in 1851 to 142 or 0.45% in 1861, to 152 or 0.40% in 1871, then decreased to 98 or 0.23% in 1881, to 78 or 0.15% in 1891, to 43 or 0.07% in 1901, to twenty or 0.03% in 1911, to nine or 0.02% in 1921, to one or 0.00% in 1946, it then increased as new Muslim immigrants started flowing in to 76 or 0.09% in 1981, to 269 or 0.26% in 2001. The corresponding censuses also show that all Muslims live in the island of Grenada and none in the rest of the islands. Thus, assuming that the percentage of



Fig. 5.1.6. Map of Grenada.

Table 5.1.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Grenada.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1851 | 32,671 | 0 | 0.00 | [GB61]e |
| 1861 | 31,900 | 142 | 0.45 | [GB61]c |
| 1871 | 37,684 | 152 | 0.40 | [BC]c |
| 1881 | 42,403 | 98 | 0.23 | [BC]c |
| 1891 | 53,209 | 78 | 0.15 | [BC]c |
| 1901 | 63,438 | 43 | 0.07 | [BC]c |
| 1911 | 66,750 | 20 | 0.03 | [BC]c |
| 1921 | 66,302 | 9 | 0.02 | [BC]c |
| 1946 | 72,100 | 1 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1981 | 89,088 | 76 | 0.09 | [UN88]c |
| 2001 | 103,137 | 269 | 0.26 | [GD]c |
| 2020 | 108,225 | 541 | 0.50 | es |
| 2050 | 95,113 | 761 | 0.80 | es |
| 2100 | 76,835 | 999 | 1.30 | es |

Muslims will increase by one tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 500 or 0.5% in 2020, then 800 or 0.8% by 2050, and 1,000 or 1.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.1.6.

5.1.7. Martinique

This is an Overseas Department of France which consists of one island with an area of 1,128Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.1.7. It was conquered by France in 1635. In 1901, the Muslim population was 2,000 or 1% of the total population. They were mostly from India, but also some Chinese. By 1982, the number of



Fig. 5.1.7. Map of Martinique.

Table 5.1.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Martinique.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1901 | 203,800 | 2,000 | 0.98 | [ARH]es |
| 1982 | 328,566 | 500 | 0.15 | [KET86]es |
| 2010 | 394,173 | 1,000 | 0.25 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 410,116 | 1,230 | 0.30 | es |
| 2050 | 399,886 | 1,799 | 0.45 | es |
| 2100 | 334,845 | 2,344 | 0.70 | es |

Muslims dropped to 500 or 0.15% in 1982. The number then increased to 1,000 or 0.25% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 2,000 or 0.45% by 2050, and 2,000 or 0.7% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.1.7.

5.1.8. Saint Lucia

It consists of one island with an area of 616Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.1.8. It was conquered by the British in 1814 and gained its independence from the UK in 1979. The first Muslims were indenture labors brought by the British from India in 1859. Between 1859 and 1860; 1,200 indenture labors were brought from India. The 1891 census shows that Muslims make up just over 10% of East Indians. Thus, we use this percentage to estimate the number of Muslims before 1891. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from none in 1859, to 120 or 0.45% in 1861, to 137



Fig. 5.1.8. Map of Saint Lucia.

Table 5.1.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Lucia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1851 | 24,290 | 0 | 0.00 | [GB61]e |
| 1861 | 26,674 | 120 | 0.45 | [GB61]e |
| 1881 | 38,551 | 137 | 0.36 | [BC]e |
| 1891 | 42,220 | 199 | 0.47 | [BC]c |
| 1901 | 49,883 | 162 | 0.32 | [GB01]c |
| 1911 | 48,637 | 67 | 0.14 | [BC]c |
| 1921 | 51,505 | 45 | 0.09 | [BC]c |
| 1946 | 78,900 | 10 | 0.01 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 113,409 | 25 | 0.02 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 133,308 | 81 | 0.06 | [UN04]c |
| 2001 | 157,775 | 222 | 0.14 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 165,315 | 174 | 0.11 | [LC]c |
| 2020 | 191,645 | 230 | 0.12 | es |
| 2050 | 207,064 | 373 | 0.18 | es |
| 2100 | 171,049 | 479 | 0.28 | es |

or 0.36% in 1881, to 199 or 0.47% in 1891. It then continued to decrease to 162 or 0.32% in 1901, to 67 or 0.14% in 1911, to 45 or 0.09% in 1921, to ten or 0.01% in 1946. It then gradually grew to 25 or 0.02% in 1980, then 81 or 0.06% in 1991, then 222 or 0.14% in 2001, but decreased to 174 or 0.11% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.02 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 200 or 0.1% in 2020, then 400 or 0.2% by 2050, and 500 or 0.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.1.8.

5.1.9. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

It has a total area of 389Km² and consists of the largest island of Saint Vincent (344Km²), and over a score of smaller islands referred to as the Grenadines. Some of these Cays belong to the country of Grenada to the south. The islands of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were conquered by the British in 1783 and gained their independence from the UK in 1979. A map of this island chain is presented in Figure 5.1.9.

The first Muslims were indenture labor brought by the British from India in 1861. The labor force consisted of 263 individuals, out of which fifteen were Muslim. We apply this 6% of people born in India to deduce the Muslim population from the 1891 and 1911 censuses. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from none in 1860, to fifteen or 0.05% in 1861, to nineteen or 0.05% in 1891. It then continued decreasing since then to seven or 0.02% in 1911, to two in 1921, to one in 1931 and 1946. It then bounced back to sixteen or 0.02% in 1980, and 77 or 0.07% in 2001. The corresponding censuses also show that all Muslims live in the island of St. Vincent and none in the Grenadines. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.1.9. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 100 or 0.1% in 2020, then 200 or 0.2% by 2050, and 300 or 0.3% by 2100.

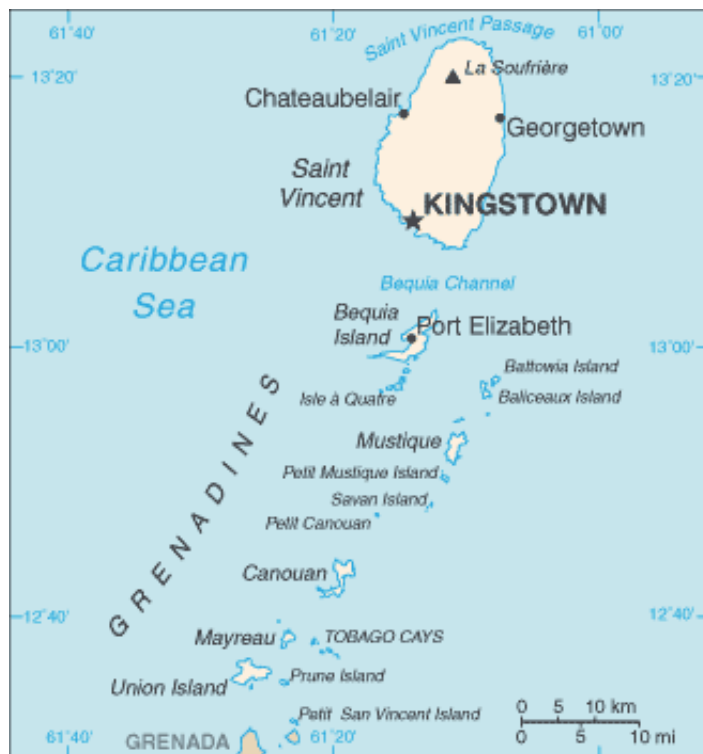


Fig. 5.1.9. Map of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Table 5.1.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1861 | 31,755 | 15 | 0.05 | [GB61]c |
| 1891 | 41,054 | 19 | 0.05 | [BC]e |
| 1911 | 41,877 | 7 | 0.02 | [BC]e |
| 1921 | 44,447 | 2 | 0.00 | [BC]c |
| 1931 | 47,961 | 1 | 0.00 | [BC]c |
| 1946 | 61,700 | 1 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 97,845 | 16 | 0.02 | [UN88]c |
| 2001 | 106,253 | 77 | 0.07 | [VC]c |
| 2020 | 109,508 | 120 | 0.11 | es |
| 2050 | 111,321 | 189 | 0.17 | es |
| 2100 | 96,144 | 260 | 0.27 | es |

5.1.10. *Trinidad and Tobago*

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has a total area of 5,128Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.1.10. It consists of two main islands: Trinidad (4,768Km² with 96% of the population) and Tobago (300Km² with 4% of the population) and over a score of smaller uninhabited islands. The British conquered Trinidad in 1797 and Tobago in 1802 and they both gained their independence from the UK in 1962. Currently, the islands have the third largest percentage of Muslims in the Americas,

**Fig. 5.1.10.** Map of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

after Suriname and Guyana. The first Muslims were indenture labor brought by the British from India in 1844. Inquiry on religious adherence in the national census is available since 1891. Censuses since 1851 also include ethnic affiliation. In 1891, almost all Muslims arrived from India, and made little more than 12% of the total East Indian population. We use this percentage to get an estimate of the Muslim population prior to 1891.

Thus, there were no Muslims in the islands in 1844, when the first census was conducted. Soon after, thousands of indentured laborers were brought from India. Accordingly, the Muslim population increased from 479 or 0.6% in 1851, to 1,619 or 1.6% in 1861, to 3,291 or 2.6% in 1871, to 5,858 or 3.4% in 1881, to 8,638 or 4.0% in 1891, to 11,478 or 3.8% in 1901, to 14,957 or 4.5% in 1911, to 17,698 or 4.9% in 1921, to 20,992 or 5.1% in 1931, to 32,615 or 5.8% in 1946, to 49,736 or 6.0% in 1960, to 58,252 or 6.3% in 1970, to 63,733 or 6.0% in 1980, to 74,262 or 6.6% in 1990, then decreased slightly to 73,601 or 6.6% in 2000, then decreased further to 65,705 or 5.0% in 2011. No reason is given for this sharpe decrease, but there is a discrepancy in the number of Muslims in 2000 in official reports, which is given as 64,648 or 5.8% in the 2011 Census report.

The vast majority of the Muslim population lives in the Island of Trinidad. According to census data and as shown in Table 5.1.10b, the number of Muslims in Tobago increased from none in 1901, to 65 or 0.2% in 1960, to 98 or 0.3% in 1970, to 163 or 0.3% in 1990, to 233 or 0.4% in 2000, to 345 or 0.6% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 67,000 in 2020, but decrease to 57,000 by 2050, and 39,000 by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.1.10a.

Table 5.1.10a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Trinidad and Tobago.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1844 | 74,193 | 0 | 0.00 | [TTH]e |
| 1851 | 82,978 | 479 | 0.58 | [TTH]e |
| 1861 | 99,848 | 1,619 | 1.62 | [TTH]e |
| 1871 | 126,692 | 3,291 | 2.60 | [TTH]e |
| 1881 | 171,179 | 5,858 | 3.42 | [TTH]e |
| 1891 | 218,381 | 8,638 | 3.95 | [TTH]c |
| 1901 | 273,899 | 11,478 | 3.83 | [TTH]c |
| 1911 | 333,552 | 14,957 | 4.48 | [TTH]c |
| 1921 | 365,913 | 17,698 | 4.84 | [TTH]c |
| 1931 | 412,783 | 20,992 | 5.09 | [TTH]c |
| 1946 | 557,970 | 32,615 | 5.84 | [TTH]c |
| 1960 | 827,957 | 49,736 | 6.01 | [TTH]c |
| 1970 | 931,071 | 58,252 | 6.26 | [TTH]c |
| 1980 | 1,055,763 | 63,733 | 6.04 | [UN88]c |
| 1990 | 1,125,129 | 74,262 | 6.60 | [TT00]c |
| 2000 | 1,114,772 | 73,601 | 6.60 | [TT00]c |
| 2011 | 1,322,546 | 65,705 | 4.97 | [TT11]c |
| 2020 | 1,348,736 | 67,032 | 4.97 | es |
| 2050 | 1,154,993 | 57,403 | 4.97 | es |
| 2100 | 789,535 | 39,240 | 4.97 | es |

Table 5.1.10b. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Island of Tobago.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1901 | 18,751 | 0 | 0.00 | [GB01]c |
| 1960 | 33,333 | 65 | 0.20 | [TT90]c |
| 1970 | 38,754 | 98 | 0.25 | [TT90]c |
| 1990 | 48,600 | 163 | 0.34 | [TT90]c |
| 2000 | 54,084 | 233 | 0.43 | [TT00]c |
| 2011 | 60,735 | 345 | 0.57 | [TT11]c |

5.1.11. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Muslims arrived here as explorers centuries before the arrival of the Europeans, then as escapees from Spanish Catholic oppression, then as black slaves brought by the Europeans from Africa. However, Islam went extinct from these migrations. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the Brits and Dutch brought workers from India and Java, some of whom were Muslim, and Islam remains among their descendants till this day. The French also brought Muslims from their African colonies to their colonies in this region. This region has the highest concentration of Muslims in the Americas and is expected to remain around 3% throughout this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.1a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.1b and 5.1c for current countries in Southern Caribbean Islands. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

5.2. Muslims in North America

This region consists of five countries and territories: Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and the United States of America. In the nineteenth century, the Muslim population consisted of small number of immigrants and converts. During the first half of the twentieth century, the Muslim population picked up momentum as more immigrants poured in and more African Americans started returning to Islam. In the 1960s, immigration laws in US and Canada changed to welcome immigrants from all over the world and not just Whites. Since then the number of Muslims is fast growing due to immigration, but also higher birthrate and conversions. Thus, the Muslim population increased from 1,000 or 0.01 in 1800, to 31,000 or 0.04% in 1900, to 3.1 million or 1.0% in 2000, to 6.0 million or 1.6% in 2020, and is projected to reach 21 million or 4.0% by 2100, then 36 million or 6.5% by 2200, and then 51 million or 8.8% by 2300.

North America has the second largest concentration of Muslims among the six regions covering the Americas, but is home to over three-quarters of the number of Muslims in the Americas. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of the Americas increased from a fifth by the end of the

Table 5.1a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southern Caribbean Islands from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Aruba | P | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 91 | 86 | 86 | 91 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Barbados | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | 88 | 196 | 267 | 316 | 326 | 347 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.66 | 1.70 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 14 |
| Bonaire | P | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.59 | 1.60 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Curaçao | P | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 31 | 132 | 159 | 158 | 169 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 1.40 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Dominica | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 29 | 70 | 64 | 64 | 68 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.70 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Grenada | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 63 | 102 | 77 | 76 | 82 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.40 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 1.30 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

(Continued)

Table 5.1a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------------|----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Martinique | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 95 | 204 | 384 | 335 | 341 | 357 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.25 | 0.70 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| St. Lucia | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 50 | 157 | 171 | 162 | 170 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.45 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.50 | 1.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| SVG | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 42 | 108 | 96 | 96 | 103 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.27 | 0.50 | 1.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 30 | 274 | 1,268 | 790 | 811 | 857 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.60 | 3.83 | 6.60 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 84 | 39 | 40 | 43 |
| Total | P | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 13 | 196 | 301 | 902 | 2,589 | 2,113 | 2,140 | 2,265 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 1.41 | 3.40 | 2.48 | 3.08 | 3.52 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 88 | 52 | 66 | 80 |
| | G% | - | 0.128 | 0.000 | 0.291 | 0.257 | 0.146 | 0.024 | 0.230 | 0.019 | 0.104 | -0.653 | 2.743 | 0.429 | 1.098 | 1.054 | -0.203 | 0.003 | 0.061 |

Table 5.1b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southern Caribbean Islands from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Aruba | P | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 31 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barbados | P | 87 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 122 | 136 | 153 | 162 | 172 | 183 | 196 | 172 | 157 | 159 | 179 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonaire | P | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curaçao | P | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 33 | 33 | 50 | 67 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominica | P | 16 | 18 | 26 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 45 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grenada | P | 28 | 25 | 22 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 32 | 38 | 42 | 53 | 63 | 67 | 66 | 75 | 88 |
| | M% | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.23 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 5.1b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------------|----|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Martinique | P | 97 | 95 | 92 | 90 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 136 | 153 | 162 | 181 | 204 | 184 | 244 | 235 | 247 |
| | M% | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Lucia | P | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 32 | 39 | 42 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 57 | 71 |
| | M% | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.32 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SVG | P | 10 | 15 | 19 | 25 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 48 | 57 |
| | M% | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | P | 16 | 30 | 47 | 39 | 32 | 73 | 83 | 100 | 127 | 171 | 218 | 274 | 334 | 366 | 413 | 492 |
| | M% | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 3.42 | 3.95 | 3.83 | 4.48 | 4.84 | 5.09 | 5.84 |
| | M | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 29 |
| Total | P | 281 | 301 | 328 | 327 | 347 | 428 | 475 | 529 | 603 | 691 | 783 | 902 | 929 | 1,015 | 1,095 | 1,282 |
| | M% | 0.56 | 0.63 | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1.41 | 1.82 | 1.99 | 2.14 | 2.43 |
| | M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 31 |
| G% | | | 0.683 | 0.854 | -0.034 | 0.611 | 2.097 | 1.042 | 1.082 | 1.302 | 1.360 | 1.257 | 1.412 | 0.298 | 0.877 | 0.765 | 1.573 |

Table 5.1c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Southern Caribbean Islands from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Aruba | P | 38 | 54 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 91 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 103 | 99 | 96 | 93 | 89 | 86 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Barbados | P | 211 | 231 | 239 | 249 | 259 | 267 | 280 | 294 | 306 | 312 | 314 | 316 | 317 | 316 | 316 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.42 | 0.66 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Bonaire | P | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.26 | 0.59 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curaçao | P | 100 | 127 | 144 | 148 | 147 | 132 | 148 | 171 | 179 | 180 | 179 | 174 | 170 | 167 | 159 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.40 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dominica | P | 51 | 60 | 71 | 75 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 74 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 69 | 67 | 64 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grenada | P | 77 | 90 | 94 | 89 | 96 | 102 | 105 | 108 | 107 | 103 | 95 | 90 | 86 | 79 | 77 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(Continued)

Table 5.1c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Martinique | P | 222 | 282 | 325 | 325 | 358 | 384 | 401 | 410 | 416 | 413 | 400 | 382 | 367 | 357 | 346 | 335 |
| | M% | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Lucia | P | 83 | 90 | 104 | 118 | 138 | 157 | 177 | 192 | 202 | 207 | 207 | 203 | 197 | 189 | 180 | 171 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.28 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SVG | P | 67 | 81 | 90 | 101 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 109 | 107 | 103 | 100 | 96 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.27 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | P | 646 | 848 | 946 | 1,085 | 1,222 | 1,268 | 1,328 | 1,349 | 1,308 | 1,244 | 1,155 | 1,055 | 963 | 888 | 832 | 790 |
| | M% | 5.85 | 6.01 | 6.26 | 6.04 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.97 |
| | M | 38 | 51 | 59 | 66 | 81 | 84 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 62 | 57 | 52 | 48 | 44 | 41 | 39 |
| Total | P | 1,499 | 1,869 | 2,081 | 2,259 | 2,472 | 2,589 | 2,737 | 2,833 | 2,833 | 2,775 | 2,661 | 2,524 | 2,396 | 2,285 | 2,191 | 2,113 |
| | M% | 2.55 | 2.77 | 2.92 | 2.98 | 3.38 | 3.40 | 2.61 | 2.60 | 2.57 | 2.54 | 2.52 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.48 |
| | M | 38 | 52 | 61 | 67 | 83 | 88 | 71 | 74 | 73 | 71 | 67 | 63 | 59 | 56 | 54 | 52 |
| | G% | 1.568 | 2.202 | 1.073 | 0.824 | 0.899 | 0.465 | 0.553 | 0.347 | -0.001 | -0.207 | -0.419 | -0.529 | -0.519 | -0.476 | -0.420 | -0.362 |

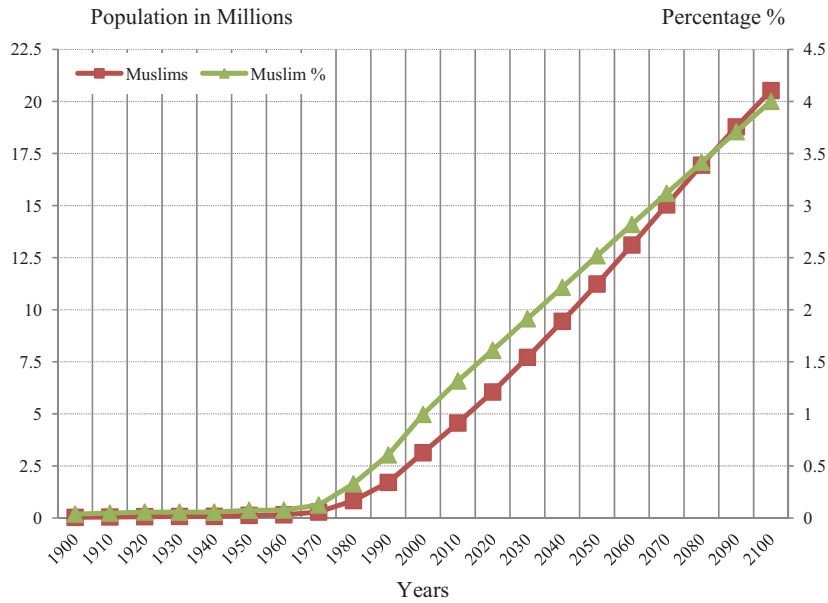


Fig. 5.2. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in North America from 1900 to 2100.

eighteenth century, to a half in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and peaked to 56% in 1910, then started decreasing afterwards to 37% in 2010. It is expected to reach 36% by the middle of this century but start increasing again, reaching 41% by the end of this century.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.2. This shows that the presence of Muslims in this region was negligible until 1940, and then started increasing significantly afterwards. This increase in number and percentage is expected to continue through the rest of this century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 5.2.6, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.2a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.2b and 5.2c from 1790 to 2100.

5.2.1. Bermuda

It has an area of 54Km² and consists of seven main islands surrounded by more than three hundred much smaller islands, only twenty are inhabited. Its map is presented in Figure 5.2.1. It derives its name from J. Bermudez, a Spaniard who first sighted the islands in 1522, who found them uninhabited. The Islands were conquered by the British in 1609 and remain an overseas territory of the UK.

Islam started when many of African descent converted to Islam starting in the 1950s, influenced by the movement of Nation of Islam in the United States. According to census data as shown in Table 5.2.1, the Muslim population increased from none in 1901, to less than 14 or 0.03% in 1950, to 393 or 0.73% in 1980 to



Fig. 5.2.1. Map of Bermuda.

Table 5.2.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bermuda.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1901 | 20,961 | 0 | 0.00 | [GB01]c |
| 1950 | 37,403 | <14 | <0.03 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 54,050 | 393 | 0.73 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 58,460 | 489 | 0.84 | [UN93]c |
| 2000 | 62,059 | 604 | 0.97 | [UN]c |
| 2010 | 64,237 | 616 | 0.96 | [BM]c |
| 2020 | 66,093 | 661 | 1.00 | es |
| 2050 | 64,472 | 741 | 1.15 | es |
| 2100 | 64,652 | 905 | 1.40 | es |

489 or 0.84% in 1991 to 604 or 0.97% in 2000, to 616 or 0.96% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 700 or 1.0% in 2020, then 700 or 1.2% by 2050, and 900 or 1.4% by 2100.

5.2.2. Canada

It has an area of 9,984,670Km², and is the second largest country in the world, after Russia. It consists of ten provinces: Alberta (661,848Km² or 6.6%), British Columbia (944,735Km² or 9.5%), Manitoba (647,797Km² or 6.5%), New Brunswick (72,908Km² or 0.7%), Newfoundland and Labrador (405,212Km² or 4.1%), Nova Scotia (55,284Km² or 0.6%), Nunavut, Quebec (1,542,056Km² or 15.4%), Saskatchewan (651,036Km² or 6.5%), Ontario (1,076,395Km² or 10.8%), and

Prince Edward Island (5,660Km² or 0.1%), and three territories: Northwest Territories (1,346,106Km² or 13.5%), Nunavut (2,093,190Km² or 21.0%), and Yukon (482,443Km² or 4.8%). A map of Canada is presented in Figure 5.2.2.

The number of Muslims increased from three in Ontario in 1851, to thirteen in Ontario in 1871, to 47 in 1901 (six in British Columbia, one in Manitoba, fifteen in Ontario and fifteen in Yukon), to 797 in 1911, to 478 in 1921 (63 in Alberta, 82 in British Columbia, 31 in Manitoba, ten in New Brunswick, 40 in Nova Scotia, 77 in Ontario, 31 in Quebec and 144 in Saskatchewan), to 645 in 1931 (126 in Alberta, 136 in British Columbia, 36 in Manitoba, 9 in New Brunswick, 37 in Nova Scotia, 55 in Ontario, 45 in Quebec, and 193 in Saskatchewan). The data for all Canada is summarized in Table 5.2.2a and data for each Canadian province and territory is summarized in Table 5.2.2b.



Fig. 5.2.2. Map of Canada.

Table 5.2.2a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Canada.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1851 | 2,436,297 | 3 | 0.00 | [CA]es |
| 1871 | 3,737,257 | 13 | 0.00 | [CA]c |
| 1901 | 5,418,663 | 47 | 0.00 | [CA]c |
| 1911 | 7,221,662 | 797 | 0.00 | [CA]c |
| 1921 | 8,800,249 | 478 | 0.00 | [CA]c |
| 1931 | 10,376,379 | 645 | 0.00 | [CA]c |
| 1951 | 14,009,429 | 1,800 | 0.01 | [CA]es |
| 1961 | 18,238,247 | 5,800 | 0.03 | [CA]es |
| 1971 | 21,568,310 | 33,430 | 0.16 | [CA]es |
| 1976 | 22,992,605 | 69,300 | 0.30 | [CA]es |
| 1981 | 24,343,180 | 98,160 | 0.40 | [CA]c |
| 1991 | 27,296,859 | 253,260 | 0.93 | [CA]c |
| 2001 | 30,007,094 | 579,640 | 1.96 | [CA01]c |
| 2011 | 32,852,320 | 1,053,945 | 3.21 | [CA11]c |
| 2020 | 37,612,258 | 1,654,939 | 4.40 | es |
| 2050 | 45,227,541 | 3,618,203 | 8.00 | es |
| 2100 | 50,882,423 | 7,123,539 | 14.00 | es |

Table 5.2.2b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Canada per province and territory.

| Province/ Territory | | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Alberta AB | Population | 1,627,875 | 2,237,724 | 2,545,553 | 2,974,807 | 3,567,980 |
| | Muslims % | 0.14 | 0.75 | 1.22 | 1.65 | 3.18 |
| | Muslims | 2,310 | 16,865 | 31,000 | 49,045 | 113,445 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 6.91 | 17.18 | 12.24 | 8.46 | 10.76 |
| British Columbia BC | Population | 2,184,620 | 2,744,467 | 3,282,061 | 3,907,738 | 4,324,455 |
| | Muslims % | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.76 | 1.44 | 1.83 |
| | Muslims | 1,335 | 12,715 | 24,930 | 56,220 | 79,310 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 3.99 | 12.95 | 9.84 | 9.70 | 7.53 |
| Manitoba MB | Population | 988,245 | 1,026,241 | 1,091,942 | 1,119,583 | 1,174,345 |
| | Muslims % | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.46 | 1.06 |
| | Muslims | 590 | 1,925 | 3,520 | 5,095 | 12,405 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 1.76 | 1.96 | 1.39 | 0.88 | 1.18 |
| New Brunswick NB | Population | 634,560 | 696,403 | 723,900 | 729,498 | 735,835 |
| | Muslims % | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.36 |
| | Muslims | 220 | 315 | 250 | 1,275 | 2,640 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 0.66 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.25 |
| Newfoundland & Labrador NL | Population | 522,100 | 567,681 | 568,475 | 512,930 | 507,270 |
| | Muslims % | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.24 |
| | Muslims | 70 | 100 | 300 | 630 | 1,200 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Northwest Territories NT | Population | 20,000 | 30,000 | 36,564 | 37,360 | 40,800 |
| | Muslims % | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.48 | 0.67 |
| | Muslims | 20 | 20 | 45 | 180 | 275 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Nova Scotia NS | Population | 788,965 | 847,442 | 899,942 | 908,007 | 906,175 |
| | Muslims % | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.39 | 0.94 |
| | Muslims | 570 | 790 | 1,435 | 3,550 | 8,500 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 1.71 | 0.80 | 0.57 | 0.61 | 0.81 |
| Nunavut NU | Population | 14,805 | 15,740 | 21,085 | 26,505 | 31,695 |
| | Muslims % | - | - | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.16 |
| | Muslims | 0 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 50 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ontario ON | Population | 7,703,105 | 8,625,107 | 10,084,885 | 11,410,046 | 12,651,790 |
| | Muslims % | 0.25 | 0.60 | 1.44 | 3.09 | 4.60 |
| | Muslims | 19,375 | 52,110 | 145,560 | 352,530 | 581,950 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 57.96 | 53.09 | 57.47 | 60.82 | 55.22 |
| Prince Edward Island PE | Population | 111,635 | 122,506 | 129,765 | 135,294 | 137,375 |
| | Muslims % | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.48 |
| | Muslims | 60 | 70 | 60 | 195 | 655 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 0.18 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 |
| Quebec QC | Population | 6,027,765 | 6,438,403 | 6,895,963 | 7,237,479 | 7,732,520 |
| | Muslims % | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.65 | 1.50 | 3.15 |
| | Muslims | 8,380 | 12,115 | 44,930 | 108,620 | 243,430 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 25.07 | 12.34 | 17.74 | 18.74 | 23.10 |
| Saskatchewan SK | Population | 926,240 | 968,313 | 988,928 | 978,933 | 1,008,760 |
| | Muslims % | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.23 | 1.00 |
| | Muslims | 490 | 1,120 | 1,185 | 2,230 | 10,040 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 1.47 | 1.14 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.95 |
| Yukon YT | Population | 18,390 | 23,150 | 27,797 | 28,674 | 33,320 |
| | Muslims % | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.12 |
| | Muslims | 10 | 10 | 30 | 60 | 40 |
| | Mus. Ratio% | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 |

Thus, the Muslim population increased from single digit in 1951, to double digits between 1871 and 1901, to triple digits between 1911 and 1931, but remained at 0.00% of the total population. After WWII, the estimated Muslim population increased to 1,800 or 0.01% in 1951, and 5,800 or 0.03% in 1961. After the Immigration Act of 1967, which introduced the Points System, Canada became more welcoming to people from all over the world, and not only Europeans, as long as they will benefit the country. Thus the estimated Muslim population jumped to 33,430 or 0.2% in 1971, to 69,300 or 0.3% in 1976, and based on census data to 98,160 or 0.4% in 1981, to 253,260 or 0.9% in 1991, to 579,640 or 2.0% in 2001, to 1.05 million or 3.2% in 2011. The 2001 was the last census to collect information on religious adherence, which started being collected in 2011 as national survey. Muslims are found in every Canadian province and territory, but over half of Canadian Muslims live in Ontario (55%), over a fifth live in Quebec (23%), over a tenth live in Alberta (11%) and almost a tenth live in British Columbia (8%).

Thus, assuming that the Muslim population will continue to increase by 1.2 of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 1.7 million or 4.4% in 2020, then 3.6 million or 8.0% by 2050, and 7.1 million or 14.0% by 2100.

5.2.3. Greenland

Is a north Arctic island with area 2,166,086Km² with more than four-fifth of which is covered by ice sheet throughout the year. It is the largest island in the world (other than continents) and is a self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark since 1979. Its map is presented in Figure 5.2.3.

Yearly citizenship data of the population is provided by the Statistics Greenland since 1977. Table 5.2.3a shows the populations of citizens from predominantly Muslim countries since 1977. This data is constructed to estimate the Muslim population in Greenland. Accordingly, and as shown in Table 5.2.3b, the Muslim population in this island remains less than ten or 0.01% of the total population. These Muslims migrate temporarily from Denmark for work or educational training. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than ten throughout this century.

5.2.4. Saint Pierre and Miquelon

The Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon is a self-governing territorial overseas collectivity of France. It is off the coast of the Canadian province of Newfoundland and has a total area of 242Km². Shared between two main islands: Saint Pierre (25Km²) which includes the capital with the same name, and the larger island of Saint Miquelon to the north. The map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.2.4. The islands were first sighted by the Portuguese in 1520, and became French Possession in 1536. However, the islands were not permanently inhabited until the end of the seventeenth century. The permanent population was recorded as four in 1670 and 22 in 1691.



Fig. 5.2.3. Map of Greenland.

Table 5.2.3a. Evolution of Muslim nationalities in Greenland at Beginning of Year.

| | 1977 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2013 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Turkey | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Morocco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 |

Table 5.2.3b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Greenland.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1977 | 49,731 | 1 | 0.00 | [GL]e |
| 1980 | 49,785 | 0 | 0.00 | [GL]e |
| 1985 | 52,955 | 2 | 0.00 | [GL]e |
| 1990 | 55,567 | 5 | 0.01 | [GL]e |
| 1995 | 55,732 | 0 | 0.00 | [GL]e |
| 2000 | 56,110 | 3 | 0.01 | [GL]e |
| 2005 | 56,972 | 2 | 0.00 | [GL]e |
| 2010 | 56,452 | 7 | 0.01 | [GL]e |
| 2013 | 56,749 | 5 | 0.01 | [GL]e |
| 2020 | 56,937 | 6 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 49,768 | 5 | 0.01 | es |
| 2100 | 41,506 | 4 | 0.01 | es |



Fig. 5.2.4. Map of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

Table 5.2.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1974 | 5,840 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 2010 | 6,081 | 10 | 0.16 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 6,047 | 10 | 0.16 | es |
| 2050 | 6,045 | 10 | 0.16 | es |
| 2100 | 6,089 | 10 | 0.16 | es |

As shown in Table 5.2.4, the Muslim population in this archipelago increased from none in 1974, to ten or 0.2% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around ten throughout this century.

5.2.5. United States of America

It has an area of 9,629,091Km² which is divided into fifty states and the Federal District of Columbia, where the capital Washington is located. The area includes the states of Alaska (1,717,854Km²) and Hawaii (10,931Km²), however other territories under U.S. control are not included in the area of the U.S. but are included in separate entries. Thus, the United States is the fourth largest country in the World, after Russia, Canada and China, with which it has a comparable size. A map of the US is presented in Figure 5.2.5.

Unlike its neighbor to the north, the United States does not inquire about religious affiliation in its census, which occurs at the beginning of each decade. Thus, the estimated Muslim population varies widely. It was estimated by [RMM] in 1820 at 10,000 or 0.01% of the total population. A. Kettani on the other hand, estimated that it increased from 200,000 or 0.1% in 1950, to one million or 0.5% in 1970, to three million or 1.3% in 1980 [KET76, KET86]. However, the method for coming up with such estimates were not revealed.

According to President Clinton in his 2000 Ramadan Greeting Speech to Muslims [US00], the number increased to six million or 2.1% in 2000. Furthermore, according to President Obama in his 2009 Cairo Speech to Muslims [US10], the number has increased to seven million or 2.3% in 2010. These rough estimates are generally considered an upper bound on the number of Muslim population living in the United States. The last two estimates are also in agreement with estimates by the Council on American Islamic Relation (CAIR), which is based on the number of Muslims affiliated with each mosque, multiplied by three



Fig. 5.2.5. Map of the United States of America.

to account for non-practicing Muslims. The study was published by I. Bagby in 2001 and 2011, and also found that almost a fifth (19%) of Muslims in America are converts and almost two-thirds (64%) are foreign-born [USS12]. The number of mosques according to the same study doubles almost every decade, increasing from 105 in 1960, to 232 in 1970, to 527 in 1980, to 962 in 1994, to 1,209 in 2000, to 2,106 in 2011. The number of Muslims who pray at least once a year (Eid) at a mosque were estimated to be half a million in 1994, two million in 2001 and 2.6 million in 2011. In addition, PEW 2011 Survey [USS11] found that the number of Muslims who go to a mosque at least once a year is 81% of the total number of Muslims in the US. Thus, the arbitrary three times factor assumed by Bagby is not valid.

In [US90], J. Weeks estimated the Muslim population based on census ancestry data, and added 2% of African American population, based on another survey. This led to the estimate 2.5 million or 1.0% in 1990 and 3.4 million or 1.2% in 2000. This study clearly overestimates the number of Muslims as children of immigrants may not preserve Islam, especially if a Muslim married a non-Muslim.

Other survey data based on random telephone number dialing deduced that the percentage of Muslims is between 0.3% in 1990 and 0.6% in 2010. For instance, the American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS) claimed 0.30% in 1990, 0.53% in 2001, and 0.59% in 2008 [USS8]. Yearly Gallop Poll surveys from 2000 to 2011 consistently put the number at 0.5%. PEW surveys put the percentage at 0.76% in 2007 and 0.89% in 2011 [USS11]. PEW surveys also found that nearly two-thirds of the Muslim population in the United States is foreign-born (65% in 2007 and 63% in 2011). These surveys clearly underestimate the number of Muslims since the Muslim population is not uniformly distributed throughout the country.

Here we follow a new criterion to monitor the increase of the number of Muslims in the United States since 1850. It is based on the number of foreign born population provided by the US Census Bureau [USS9, USS6]. We record the population born in available countries with Muslim majority as follows:

- For Asia these are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Middle East, Turkey and one-tenth of the population born in India. The percentage born in the aforementioned countries with respect to the total born in Asia is 17.8% in 2000, 17.6% in 1990, 19.8% in 1980, 22.5% in 1970 and 27.6% in 1960. Thus, we assume that one-sixth (16.7%) of those born in Asia are Muslim.
- For Africa, the countries are Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia, and from 1980 to 2000: Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and half of those born in Nigeria, and from 1990 to 2000: Gambia and Guinea. The percentage born in the aforementioned countries with respect to the total born in Africa is 38.1% in 2000, 38.8% in 1990, 43.0% in 1980, 40.4% in 1970 and 45.0% in 1960. Thus, we assume that one-third (33.3%) of those born in Africa are Muslim.
- For Europe these are: Albania, Bosnia and Kosovo. The percentage born in the aforementioned countries with respect to the total born in Europe is 3.0% in 2000, 1.2% in 1990, 1.1% in 1980 and 1970, 0.9% in 1960, 0.7% in 1930 and

0.5% in 1920. Thus, we consider this category negligible and therefore not included in the estimate of Muslims.

Thus, the foreign-born Muslim population is estimated as one-sixth of those born in Asia and one-third of those born in Africa. The number is then multiplied by 1.5 to account for Muslims born in the United States, who according to surveys make up one-third of the total Muslim population in the US. The estimation process and numbers are provided in Tables 5.25a and 5.2.5b.

Hence, as summarized in Table 5.2.5c, the Muslim population in USA increased from 600 or 0.0% in 1850, to 9,000 or 0.03% in 1860, to 17,000 or 0.04% in 1870, to 28,000 or 0.06% in 1880, to 29,000 or 0.05% in 1890, to 31,000 or 0.04% in 1900, to 50,000 or 0.05% in 1910, to 68,000 or 0.06% in 1920, to 78,000 or 0.06% in 1930, to 140,000 or 0.08% in 1960. As a result of the United States opening its doors to immigration from parts of the world other than the white race after the Immigration Act of 1965, the Muslim population increased to 0.25 million or 0.1% in 1970, to 0.73 million or 0.3% in 1980, to 1.43 million or 0.6% in 1990, to 2.50 million or 0.9% in 2000, to 3.43 million or 1.1% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a fifth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to

Table 5.2.5a. Estimate of Muslims in USA based on foreign-born population: 1850 to 1930.

| | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 |
|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Asia-born | 1,135 | 36,796 | 64,565 | 107,630 | 113,383 | 120,248 | 191,484 | 237,950 | 275,665 |
| Asia-born Muslims | 189 | 6,133 | 10,761 | 17,938 | 18,897 | 20,041 | 31,914 | 39,658 | 45,944 |
| Africa-born | 551 | 526 | 2,657 | 2,204 | 2,207 | 2,538 | 3,992 | 16,126 | 18,326 |
| Africa-born Muslims | 184 | 175 | 886 | 735 | 736 | 846 | 1,331 | 5,375 | 6,109 |
| Muslims | 373 | 6,308 | 11,647 | 18,673 | 19,633 | 20,887 | 33,245 | 45,034 | 52,053 |
| Muslims (Adjusted) | 559 | 9,462 | 17,470 | 28,010 | 29,449 | 31,331 | 49,867 | 67,551 | 78,079 |
| Muslim % | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 |

Table 5.2.5b. Estimate of Muslims in USA based on foreign-born population: 1960 to 2010.

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Asia-born | 490,996 | 824,887 | 2,539,777 | 4,979,037 | 8,226,254 | 10,690,314 |
| Asia-born Muslims | 81,833 | 137,481 | 423,296 | 829,840 | 1,371,042 | 1,781,719 |
| Africa-born | 35,355 | 80,143 | 199,723 | 363,819 | 881,300 | 1,505,134 |
| Africa-born Muslims | 11,785 | 26,714 | 66,574 | 121,273 | 293,767 | 501,711 |
| Muslims | 93,618 | 164,196 | 489,871 | 951,113 | 1,664,809 | 2,283,431 |
| Muslims (Adjusted) | 140,427 | 246,293 | 734,806 | 1,426,669 | 2,497,214 | 3,425,146 |
| Muslim % | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 0.57 | 0.89 | 1.11 |

Table 5.2.5c. Evolution of the Muslim population in the United States of America.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|------------|------|----------|
| 1850 | 23,191,876 | 559 | 0.00 | [USS6]es |
| 1860 | 31,443,321 | 9,462 | 0.03 | [USS6]es |
| 1870 | 39,818,449 | 17,470 | 0.04 | [USS6]es |
| 1880 | 50,155,783 | 28,010 | 0.06 | [USS6]es |
| 1890 | 62,947,714 | 29,449 | 0.05 | [USS6]es |
| 1900 | 75,994,575 | 31,331 | 0.04 | [USS6]es |
| 1910 | 91,972,266 | 49,867 | 0.05 | [USS6]es |
| 1920 | 105,710,620 | 67,551 | 0.06 | [USS6]es |
| 1930 | 122,775,046 | 78,079 | 0.06 | [USS6]es |
| 1960 | 179,323,175 | 140,427 | 0.08 | [USS6]es |
| 1970 | 203,211,926 | 246,293 | 0.12 | [USS6]es |
| 1980 | 226,545,805 | 734,806 | 0.32 | [USS6]es |
| 1990 | 248,709,873 | 1,426,669 | 0.57 | [USS6]es |
| 2000 | 281,421,906 | 2,497,214 | 0.89 | [USS6]es |
| 2010 | 308,745,538 | 3,425,146 | 1.11 | [USS9]es |
| 2020 | 337,983,029 | 4,393,779 | 1.30 | es |
| 2050 | 400,853,042 | 7,616,208 | 1.90 | es |
| 2100 | 462,069,894 | 13,400,027 | 2.90 | es |

4.4 million or 1.3% in 2020, then to 7.6 million or 1.9% by 2050, and 13.4 million or 2.9% by 2100.

5.2.6. Regional Summary and Conclusion

North America has the second highest concentration of Muslims among five regions of the Americas, but has the highest number of Muslims. In the 1960s, immigration laws in US and Canada changed to welcome immigrants from all over the world and not just Whites. Since then the number of Muslims is fast growing due to immigration, but also higher birthrate and conversions. The percentage of Muslims has exceeded 1% of the total population and is expected to pass 4% by the end of this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.2a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.2b and 5.2c for current countries in North America. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

5.3. Muslims in Central Caribbean Islands

This region consists of twelve island nations and territories between Guadeloupe and the Virgin Islands spread over a tenth of a million square kilometers of the western Atlantic Ocean and the eastern Caribbean Sea, with total land area of

Table 5.2a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in North America from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bermuda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 63 | 65 | 64 | 69 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.97 | 1.40 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 132 | 138 | 144 | 152 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 220 | 240 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 240 | 5,371 | 30,697 | 50,882 | 54,119 | 57,401 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.96 | 14.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 602 | 7,124 | 10,824 | 14,350 |
| Greenland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 56 | 42 | 41 | 44 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,040 | 1,120 | 1,180 | 1,240 | 1,300 | 1,450 | 1,600 | 1,750 | 1,875 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 5,309 | 76,212 | 284,594 | 462,070 | 496,834 | 521,138 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.89 | 2.90 | 5.00 | 7.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 2,533 | 13,400 | 24,842 | 36,480 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,173 | 1,259 | 1,325 | 1,393 | 1,461 | 1,631 | 1,801 | 1,971 | 2,117 | 2,253 | 1,754 | 1,213 | 5,562 | 81,620 | 315,417 | 513,065 | 551,065 | 578,658 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.99 | 4.00 | 6.47 | 8.78 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 3,135 | 20,524 | 35,667 | 50,832 |
| G% | 0.071 | 0.051 | 0.050 | 0.048 | 0.110 | 0.110 | 0.099 | 0.090 | 0.071 | 0.062 | -0.250 | -0.369 | 1.523 | 2.686 | 1.352 | 0.487 | 0.071 | 0.049 |

Table 5.2b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in North America from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bermuda | P | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 35 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | P | 300 | 240 | 631 | 741 | 1,800 | 2,436 | 3,230 | 3,689 | 4,325 | 4,833 | 5,371 | 7,207 | 8,788 | 10,377 | 11,507 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Greenland | P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 18 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPM | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USA | P | 3,930 | 5,309 | 7,240 | 9,638 | 12,866 | 17,070 | 23,192 | 31,443 | 39,818 | 62,975 | 76,212 | 92,229 | 106,022 | 123,203 | 132,165 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | M | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 31 | 30 | 46 | 64 | 74 | 79 |
| Total | P | 4,243 | 5,562 | 7,886 | 10,395 | 14,382 | 18,887 | 25,650 | 34,697 | 43,534 | 67,840 | 81,620 | 99,472 | 114,848 | 133,629 | 143,730 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | M | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 32 | 31 | 47 | 64 | 75 | 80 |
| G% | | 2,708 | 3,490 | 2,763 | 3,247 | 3,247 | 2,725 | 3,061 | 3,021 | 2,269 | 2,188 | 1,849 | 1,978 | 1,437 | 1,515 | 0,729 |

Table 5.2c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in North America from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bermuda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 37 | 45 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 |
| M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.84 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.40 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13,737 | 17,909 | 21,434 | 24,511 | 27,658 | 30,697 | 34,126 | 37,612 | 40,617 | 43,042 | 45,228 | 47,114 | 48,693 | 49,896 | 50,644 | 50,882 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.16 | 0.40 | 0.93 | 1.96 | 3.21 | 4.40 | 5.60 | 6.80 | 8.00 | 9.20 | 10.40 | 11.60 | 12.80 | 14.00 |
| M | 1 | 5 | 34 | 98 | 257 | 602 | 1,095 | 1,655 | 2,275 | 2,927 | 3,618 | 4,334 | 5,064 | 5,788 | 6,482 | 7,124 |
| Greenland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 23 | 31 | 46 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 42 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 157,813 | 186,362 | 209,891 | 230,176 | 254,507 | 284,594 | 312,247 | 337,983 | 362,629 | 383,165 | 400,853 | 417,764 | 433,489 | 446,113 | 455,588 | 462,070 |
| M% | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.32 | 0.57 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.70 | 2.90 |
| M | 126 | 149 | 252 | 737 | 1,451 | 2,533 | 3,466 | 4,394 | 5,439 | 6,514 | 7,616 | 8,773 | 9,970 | 11,153 | 12,301 | 13,400 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 171,615 | 204,352 | 231,429 | 254,800 | 282,286 | 315,417 | 346,501 | 375,724 | 403,373 | 426,332 | 446,201 | 464,996 | 482,299 | 496,124 | 506,345 | 513,065 |
| M% | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.61 | 0.99 | 1.32 | 1.61 | 1.91 | 2.21 | 2.52 | 2.82 | 3.12 | 3.41 | 3.71 | 4.00 |
| M | 128 | 154 | 287 | 835 | 1,708 | 3,135 | 4,562 | 6,049 | 7,715 | 9,441 | 11,235 | 13,108 | 15,035 | 16,942 | 18,784 | 20,524 |
| G% | 1.773 | 1.746 | 1.244 | 0.962 | 1.024 | 1.110 | 0.940 | 0.810 | 0.710 | 0.554 | 0.456 | 0.413 | 0.365 | 0.283 | 0.204 | 0.132 |



Fig. 5.3a. Map of the Central Caribbean Islands.

2,668Km², over half (54%) of which is twin main island of Guadeloupe. Thus, this region consists of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Saba, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Martin, Sint Eustasius, Sint Maarten, the British Virgin Islands and the United States Virgin Islands. This region has the highest density of territories in the world. A map of this region is presented in Figure 5.3a.

Muslims arrived here as explorers centuries before the arrival of the Europeans, then as escapees from Spanish Catholic oppression, then as black slaves brought by the Europeans from Africa. However, Islam went extinct from these migrations. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the Brits and Dutch brought workers from India and Java, some of whom were Muslim, and Islam remains among their descendants till this day. The French also brought Muslims from their African colonies to their colonies in this region.

Thus, the Muslim population increased from none in 1800, to few hundreds or 0.03% in 1900, to 3,000 or 0.7% in 2000, to 4,000 or 0.9% in 2020, and is projected to reach 6,000 or 1.4% by 2100, then 9,000 or 2.1% by 2200, and then 13,000 or 2.7% by 2300. A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.3b. This shows a constant increase in the number of Muslims and their percentage with respect to the total population. However, the number of Muslims is expected to increase very slowly and remain at few thousands throughout this century.

The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 5.1.13, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.3a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.3b and 5.3c from 1790 to 2100.

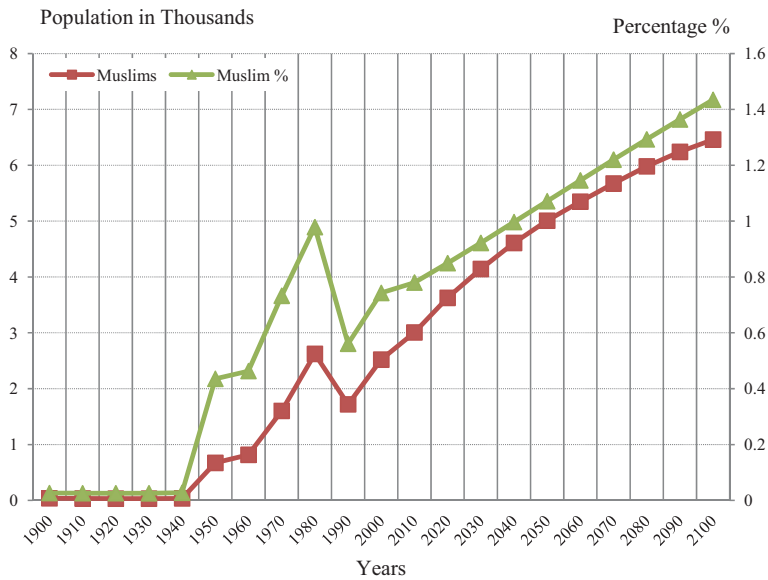


Fig. 5.3b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central Caribbean Islands from 1900 to 2100.

5.3.1. Anguilla

It was conquered by the British in 1650 and remains an overseas territory of the UK. It has an area of 91Km² which comprises the main island of Anguilla and a number of mostly tiny and uninhabited nearby islands. Its map is presented in Figures 5.3.1



Fig. 5.3.1. Map of Anguilla.

Table 5.3.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Anguilla.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 5,036 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1992 | 8,960 | 0 | 0.00 | [AI]c |
| 2001 | 11,430 | 36 | 0.32 | [AI]c |
| 2020 | 15,270 | 76 | 0.50 | es |
| 2050 | 15,292 | 122 | 0.80 | es |
| 2100 | 11,859 | 154 | 1.30 | es |

and 5.3.5. First Muslims arrived in the 1990s, and their number reached 36 or 0.3% of the total population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.1 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 100 or 0.5% in 2020, then 100 or 0.8% by 2050, and 200 or 1.3% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.3.1.

5.3.2. Antigua and Barbuda

The Island of Antigua was sighted by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, Spain, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by few English in 1632, and a large number of colonists arrived to it in 1663. It was declared a British Possession in 1666. The islands gained their independence from the UK in 1981. They have an area of 443Km² which comprises the two main islands of Antigua (280Km²) and Barbuda (161Km²) and a number of much smaller uninhabited nearby islands. About 98% of the total population lives in Antigua while only 2% lives in Barbuda. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.3.2.



Fig. 5.3.2. Map of Antigua and Barbuda.

Table 5.3.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Antigua and Barbuda.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 41,800 | 19 | 0.05 | [UN56]c |
| 2001 | 76,886 | 228 | 0.30 | [AG]c |
| 2020 | 96,433 | 386 | 0.40 | es |
| 2050 | 114,801 | 631 | 0.55 | es |
| 2100 | 113,987 | 912 | 0.80 | es |

The first Muslims arrived from Syria in early twentieth century. According to census data as shown in Table 5.3.2, the Muslim population increased from 19 or 0.1% in 1946, to 228 or 0.3%. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 400 or 0.4% in 2020, then 600 or 0.6% by 2050, and 900 or 0.8% by 2100.

5.3.3. Guadeloupe

It is an overseas region of France which was captured in 1814. It has an area of 1,628Km² comprising six inhabited islands and dozens of much smaller islands around them. The inhabited islands are the main islands Basse-Terre (848Km²) on the west and Grande-Terre (587Km²) on the east, the nearby smaller islands of Marie-Galante (158Km²), La Désirade (21Km²), Terre-de-Bas (7Km²) and Terre-de-Haut (6Km²). A map of Guadeloupe is presented in Figure 5.3.3.

**Fig. 5.3.3.** Map of Guadeloupe.

Table 5.3.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guadeloupe.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1889 | 142,294 | 3,200 | 2.25 | [JAN]es |
| 1908 | 200,000 | 3,000 | 1.50 | [ARH]es |
| 1990 | 353,431 | 1,000 | 0.28 | [KET01A]es |
| 2008 | 403,355 | 2,000 | 0.50 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 432,120 | 2,593 | 0.60 | es |
| 2050 | 443,671 | 3,993 | 0.90 | es |
| 2100 | 403,003 | 5,642 | 1.40 | es |

The first Muslims were brought by the French around mid-nineteenth century from India and North Africa as indentured workers. Estimates of the Muslim population changed from 3,200 or 2.3% in 1889 to 3,000 or 1.5% in 1908. They were mostly from India, but also some Chinese. The Muslim population then changed to 1,000 or 0.3% in 1990, and 2,000 or 0.50% in 2010. The data is summarized in Table 5.3.3. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population in Guadeloupe is expected to reach 3,000 or 0.6% in 2020, then 4,000 or 0.9% by 2050, and 6,000 or 1.4% by 2100.

5.3.4. *Montserrat*

This island was sighted by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a mountain in Catalonia, to which it resembles. The island was conquered by the British in 1632



Fig. 5.3.4. Map of Montserrat.

Table 5.3.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Montserrat.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 13,378 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 11,519 | 14 | 0.12 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 11,314 | 0 | 0.00 | [MS]c |
| 2001 | 3,838 | 7 | 0.18 | [MS]c |
| 2011 | 4,922 | 8 | 0.16 | [MS11]c |
| 2020 | 5,347 | 11 | 0.20 | es |
| 2050 | 5,859 | 12 | 0.20 | es |
| 2100 | 5,589 | 11 | 0.20 | es |

and remains an overseas territory of the UK. It consists of one island with an area of 102Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.3.4. About two thirds of the population left the Island after the 1995 Soufrière Hills volcano eruption. According to census data as shown in Table 5.3.4, the Muslim population increased from none in 1946 to fourteen or 0.1% in 1980, then decreased to none in 1991, and increased to seven or 0.2% in 2001 and then to eight or 0.2% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant at 0.2% of the total population; then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than twenty throughout this century.

5.3.5. *Saba*

Is a special municipality of the Netherlands, was conquered by the Dutch in 1640, and seceded in 2010 from the Netherlands Antilles (1954 – 2010) after its disillusion in the same year. It consists of one island with total area of 13Km² and its map is presented in Figures 5.3.5. Muslims arrived here in affiliation with Saba University School of Medicine that was erected in 1986. Indeed, based on census data as shown in Table 5.3.5, the Muslim population increased from none in 1992 and before, to 29 or 2.2% in 2001. Assuming that their number will increase by one fifth of a percentage point per decade, then the

Table 5.3.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saba.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 1,863 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 1,910 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 1,661 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1971 | 900 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1981 | 965 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1992 | 1,130 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 2001 | 1,349 | 29 | 2.15 | [AN]c |
| 2020 | 2,137 | 56 | 2.60 | es |
| 2050 | 2,327 | 74 | 3.20 | es |
| 2100 | 2,160 | 91 | 4.20 | es |

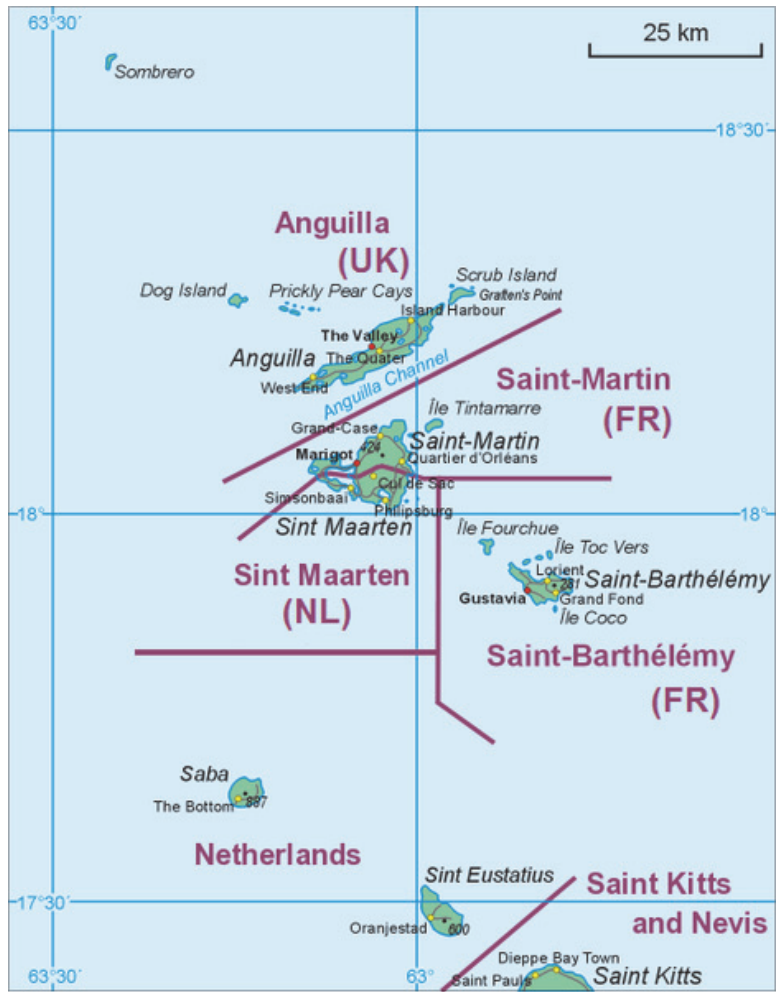


Fig. 5.3.5. Partial Map of the Leeward Islands.

Muslim population is expected to remain less than one hundred throughout this century.

5.3.6. Saint Barthélemy

Also known as St. Bart for short, was conquered by France in 1648, then sold to Sweden in 1784, then purchased back in 1878. It seceded from Guadeloupe in 2007 and remains an overseas collectivity of France. It has an area of 21Km² comprises the main island surrounded by a number of much smaller islands. Its map is presented in Figure 5.3.6. As shown in Table 5.3.6, estimates of the Muslim population increased from none in 1999 and before to six or 0.07% in 2008. Assuming that their number will increase by one tenth of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than one hundred throughout this century.



Fig. 5.3.6. Map of the Overseas Collectivity of Saint Barthélemy.

Table 5.3.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Barthélemy.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1999 | 6,852 | 0 | 0.00 | [SX]es |
| 2008 | 8,673 | 6 | 0.07 | [SX]es |
| 2020 | 9,603 | 19 | 0.20 | es |
| 2050 | 9,859 | 49 | 0.50 | es |
| 2100 | 8,956 | 90 | 1.00 | es |

5.3.7. Saint Kitts and Nevis

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis was conquered by the British in 1623 and gained its independence from the UK in 1983. It has an area of 261Km² comprising two islands: Saint Kitts (168Km² with 80% of the population) and Nevis (93Km²), in a shape of exclamation mark! A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.1.14. Muslims started migrating in 1970s, most of which are medical students. According to census data as shown in Table 5.3.7, the Muslim population has increased from none in 1960 and 1970, to seven or 0.02% in 1980 to 45 or 0.11% in 1991, to 129 or 0.28% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.1 of a percentage point each decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 300 or 0.5% in 2020, then 500 or 0.8% by 2050, and 800 or 1.3% by 2100.



Fig. 5.3.7. Map of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Table 5.3.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 41,200 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 50,883 | 0 | 0.00 | [KN]c |
| 1970 | 44,884 | 0 | 0.00 | [KN]c |
| 1980 | 43,309 | 7 | 0.02 | [KN]c |
| 1991 | 40,618 | 45 | 0.11 | [KN]c |
| 2001 | 46,325 | 129 | 0.28 | [KN01]c |
| 2020 | 58,138 | 291 | 0.50 | es |
| 2050 | 67,196 | 538 | 0.80 | es |
| 2100 | 63,893 | 831 | 1.30 | es |

5.3.8. Saint Martin

The Island on which it is located was divided between France and the Netherlands in 1648. Whereby, the French north occupying 57% of the Island was named Saint Martin, while the southern 43% part was named Sint Maarten. It seceded from Guadeloupe in 2007 and remains an overseas collectivity of France and has an area of 54Km². The map of Saint Martin is presented in Figure 5.3.8.

The French government does not keep record of religion in any of its censuses. Thus, as an estimate, we can apply the same percentage of Muslims in Sint Maarten, which has a similar population size and culture, to estimate the Muslim population



Fig. 5.3.8. Map of the Overseas Collectivity of Saint Martin.

Table 5.3.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Saint Martin.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1974 | 6,191 | 0 | 0.00 | [SX]es |
| 1982 | 8,072 | 0 | 0.00 | [SX]es |
| 1990 | 28,518 | 77 | 0.27 | [SX]es |
| 1999 | 29,078 | 294 | 1.01 | [SX]es |
| 2008 | 36,661 | 400 | 1.10 | [SX]es |
| 2020 | 48,013 | 576 | 1.20 | Es |
| 2050 | 49,297 | 739 | 1.50 | es |
| 2100 | 44,778 | 896 | 2.00 | es |

in Saint Martin. Hence, Muslims arrived here in the 1980s. They increased from none in 1982 and before, to 77 or 0.3% in 1990, to 294 or 1.0% in 1999 and 400 or 1.1% in 2008. The data is summarized in Table 5.3.8. Assuming that the number of Muslims will increase by one tenth of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than one thousand throughout this century.

5.3.9. *Sint Eustasius*

Also known as Statia for short; is a special municipality of the Netherlands, was conquered by the Dutch in 1636, and seceded in 2010 from the Netherlands Antilles

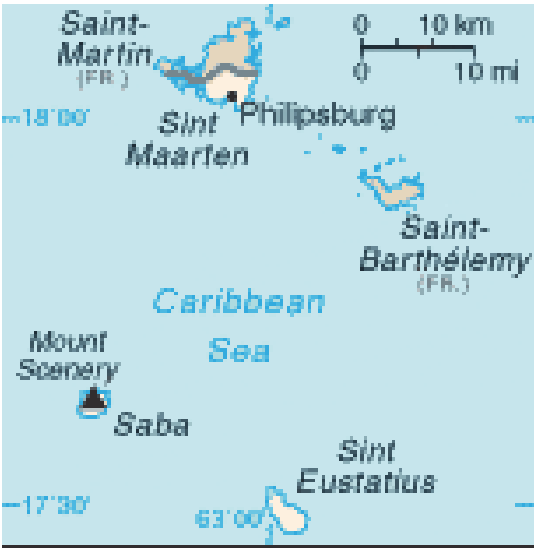


Fig. 5.3.9. Map of Sint Eustasius.

Table 5.3.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sint Eustasius.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 2,049 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 1,613 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 1,315 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1971 | 1,300 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1981 | 1,358 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1992 | 1,839 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 2001 | 2,292 | 9 | 0.39 | [AN]c |
| 2020 | 4,274 | 26 | 0.60 | es |
| 2050 | 4,654 | 42 | 0.90 | es |
| 2100 | 4,320 | 60 | 1.40 | es |

(1954 – 2010) after its disillusion in the same year. It consists of one island with total area of 21Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.3.9. Muslims arrived here in the 1990s. Indeed, based on census data as shown in Table 5.3.9, the Muslim population increased from none in 1992 and before, to nine or 0.4% in 2001. Assuming that their number will increase by one tenth of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than one hundred throughout this century.

5.3.10. Sint Maarten

Land Sint Maarten is a constituent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The island on which it is located was divided between France and the Netherlands in 1648. Whereby, the French north occupying 57% of the Island was named Saint Martin, while the southern 43% part was named Sint Maarten.



Fig. 5.3.10. Map of Land Sint Maarten.

Table 5.3.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Sint Maarten.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1870 | 2,850 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB73]c |
| 1891 | 3,881 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB94]c |
| 1920 | 2,633 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB22]c |
| 1971 | 6,385 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1981 | 13,156 | 0 | 0.00 | [AN]c |
| 1992 | 32,221 | 88 | 0.27 | [AN]c |
| 2001 | 30,593 | 310 | 1.01 | [AN]c |
| 2020 | 50,723 | 710 | 1.40 | es |
| 2050 | 61,230 | 1,225 | 2.00 | es |
| 2100 | 54,785 | 1,644 | 3.00 | es |

It has an area of 34Km², and it seceded in 2010 from the Netherlands Antilles (1954–2010) after its disillusion in the same year. The map of Sint Maarten is presented in Figure 5.3.10. Muslims arrived here in the 1980s. Indeed, based on census data, the Muslim population increased from none in 1981 and before, to 88 or 0.3% in 1992, to 310 or 1.0% in 2001. The data is summarized in Table 5.3.10. Assuming that the Muslim population will continue to increase by one tenth of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to

increase to 1,000 or 1.4% in 2020, then 1,000 or 2.0% by 2050, and 2,000 or 3.0% by 2100.

5.3.11. British Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands were sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493 who named them Santa Ursula y las Once Mil Virgenes, shortened to Las Virgenes, after Saint Ursula and her 11,000 virgins! Historically they included BVI, USVI which used to be Danish until 1917, and the Puertorican islands of Vieques and Culebra, which were Spanish until 1898.

The BVI was conquered by the British from the Dutch in 1672 and remains an overseas territory of the UK but uses the US Dollar as its official currency. It has an area of 151Km² comprised of sixteen inhabited and more than twenty uninhabited islands. The main islands are Tortola (56Km²), Anegada (38Km²), Virgin Gorda (21Km²), and Jost van Dyke (5Km²). However, most of the population lives in Tortola (83%) and Virgin Gorda (13%). The map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.3.11. According to census data as shown in Table 5.3.11, the Muslim population increased from none in 1946, to 34 or 0.3% in 1980, to 102 or 0.6% in 1991, to 196 or 0.9% in 2001. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than a thousand throughout this century.



Fig. 5.3.11. Map of the British Virgin Islands.

Table 5.3.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in the British Virgin Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1946 | 6,500 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 10,985 | 34 | 0.31 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 16,116 | 102 | 0.63 | [VG]c |
| 2001 | 23,161 | 196 | 0.85 | [VG]c |
| 2020 | 30,205 | 302 | 1.00 | es |
| 2050 | 34,408 | 447 | 1.30 | es |
| 2100 | 33,141 | 597 | 1.80 | es |

5.3.12. United States Virgin Islands

It was purchased by the United States from the Dutch in 1917 and remains an organized and unincorporated territory of the United States. It has a total area of 346Km², consisting of three main islands: Saint Croix (215Km² and 49% of the total population), Saint Thomas (81Km² and 47%), and Saint John (51Km² and 4%), and about fifty much smaller islands, most of which are uninhabited. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.3.12.

The first Muslims consisted of immigrants from Palestine in the mid twentieth century but also Muslim converts of African descent. Estimates for the Muslim population increased from ten or 0.04% in 1908 (one Arab and the rest are Indian and Chinese), to 1,500 or 2.4% in 1970, to 2,000 or 2.1% in 1980, then decreased to 1,300 or 1.2% in 2000 (300 in St. Thomas, and 1,000 in St. Croix), to 1,200 or

**Fig. 5.3.12.** Map of the United States' Virgin Islands.

Table 5.3.12. Evolution of the Muslim population in the United States Virgin Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-------------|
| 1908 | 28,000 | 10 | 0.04 | [ARH]es |
| 1970 | 62,468 | 1,500 | 2.39 | [KET76]es |
| 1980 | 96,569 | 2,000 | 2.07 | [KET86]es |
| 2000 | 108,612 | 1,300 | 1.19 | [VI1,VI2]es |
| 2010 | 106,405 | 1,200 | 1.13 | [VI]es |
| 2020 | 106,729 | 1,174 | 1.10 | es |
| 2050 | 102,529 | 1,128 | 1.10 | es |
| 2100 | 106,873 | 1,176 | 1.10 | es |

1.1% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed at 1.1% with respect to the total population; then the Muslim population is expected to reach remain just over a thousand for the rest of this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.3.12.

5.3.13. *Regional Summary and Conclusion*

Muslims arrived here as explorers centuries before the arrival of the Europeans, then as escapees from Spanish Catholic oppression, then as black slaves brought by the Europeans from Africa. However, Islam went extinct from these migrations. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the Brits and Dutch brought workers from India and Java, some of whom were Muslim, and Islam remains among their descendants till this day. The French also brought Muslims from their African colonies to their colonies in this region. This region has the highest concentration of Muslims in the Americas and is expected to remain around 3% throughout this century. The following Tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.3a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.3b and 5.3c for current countries in Southern Caribbean Islands. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

5.4. **Muslims in South America**

This region consists of fourteen countries and territories: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. There was a strong pre-Columbian Muslim presence in this region, then by the Moriscos in the seventeenth century, and later by African slaves in the nineteenth century, all were crushed by the Spaniards and Portuguese. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, waves of Arab Muslims migrated here from Greater Syria (Syria and Lebanon) due to economic hardship and avoiding enlistment in the Ottoman army, the British

Table 5.3a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Caribbean Islands from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Anguilla | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 1.30 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Antigua | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 38 | 35 | 78 | 114 | 113 | 121 |
| Barbuda | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Guadeloupe | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 21 | 110 | 176 | 386 | 403 | 412 | 434 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 13 |
| Montserrat | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saba | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.15 | 4.20 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Bart | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SKN | P | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 35 | 43 | 46 | 64 | 64 | 68 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| St. Martin | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 29 | 45 | 46 | 48 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

(Continued)

Table 5.3a. (Continued)

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Sint Eustasius | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 1.40 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 31 | 55 | 55 | 58 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.01 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| BVI | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 33 | 33 | 35 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| USVI | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 31 | 109 | 107 | 103 | 110 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | P | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 38 | 153 | 143 | 339 | 450 | 447 | 476 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.74 | 1.43 | 2.08 | 2.70 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 |
| G% | | 0.223 | 0.182 | 0.154 | 0.134 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.118 | 0.033 | 0.032 | -0.330 | 1.708 | 1.393 | -0.069 | 0.864 | 0.283 | -0.034 | 0.075 |

Table 5.3b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Caribbean Islands from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Anguilla | P | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua Barbuda | P | 24 | 38 | 40 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 40 |
| | M% | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guadeloupe | P | 107 | 110 | 113 | 116 | 120 | 121 | 138 | 142 | 149 | 160 | 176 | 206 | 223 | 260 | 299 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Montserrat | P | 23 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saba | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Bart | P | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SKN | P | 34 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 33 | 34 | 40 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 39 | 34 | 36 | 32 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Martin | P | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

(Continued)

Table 5.3b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|----------------|----|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Sint Eustasius | P | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | P | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BVI | P | 10 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USVI | P | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 25 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 132 | 153 | 158 | 139 | 138 | 157 | 143 | 141 | 144 | 143 | 147 | 143 | 133 | 123 | 123 | 134 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | G% | | 1.523 | 0.280 | -1.239 | -0.061 | 1.260 | -0.959 | -0.146 | 0.276 | -0.107 | 0.294 | -0.287 | -0.721 | -0.822 | 0.039 | 0.849 |

Table 5.3c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central Caribbean Islands from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Anguilla | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 46 | 55 | 65 | 70 | 62 | 78 | 87 | 96 | 105 | 111 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 114 |
| M% | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Guadeloupe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 224 | 277 | 305 | 317 | 353 | 386 | 403 | 432 | 446 | 450 | 444 | 434 | 425 | 419 | 411 | 403 |
| M% | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Montserrat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.15 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 2.80 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.40 | 3.60 | 3.80 | 4.00 | 4.20 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Bart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SKN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 46 | 51 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 46 | 52 | 58 | 63 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 64 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Martin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 29 | 37 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.27 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(Continued)

Table 5.3c. (Continued)

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sint Eustasius | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 |
| Sint Maarten | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | P | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 29 | 31 | 43 | 51 | 57 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 57 | 55 |
| BVI | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.27 | 1.01 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| USVI | P | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.63 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 |
| Total | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | P | 27 | 33 | 64 | 98 | 103 | 109 | 106 | 107 | 105 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 107 | 107 |
| Total | M% | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | P | 154 | 176 | 219 | 268 | 307 | 339 | 386 | 427 | 449 | 463 | 467 | 467 | 465 | 463 | 457 | 450 |
| | M% | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.73 | 0.98 | 0.56 | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.15 | 1.22 | 1.29 | 1.36 | 1.43 |
| Total | M | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | G% | 1.412 | 1.330 | 2.162 | 2.034 | 1.341 | 1.013 | 1.277 | 1.019 | 0.515 | 0.287 | 0.105 | -0.014 | -0.038 | -0.051 | -0.113 | -0.156 |

brought workers from India to Guyana, and the Dutch brought workers from India and Java to Suriname, while the French brought prisoners from Algeria and Morocco who fought their occupation there. Thus, the Muslim population increased from a thousand or 0.01% in 1800, to 29,000 or 0.1% in 1900, to 1.1 million or 0.3% in 2000, and is projected to reach 3.0 million or 0.6% by 2100, then 4.6 million or 1.0% by 2200, and then 6.4 million or 1.4% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of the Americas decreased steadily from 40% at the end of the eighteenth century to 28% at the end of the nineteenth century, then bounced steadily to 42% in 2010, and is expected to decrease slowly afterwards, reaching 37% by 2100. The fraction of Muslims living in South America out of the total Muslim population of the Americas increased from 14% throughout the first half of the nineteenth century 36% at its end, to 58% in 1970, but started to decrease since then, reaching 22% in 2010, and is expected to reach 13% by the end of this century.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.4. This shows that the Muslim population was increasing slowly until 1960, when it started its rapid increase peaking to more than five folds to over one million or 0.3% by 2000, and is expected to continue to increase, reaching three million or 0.6% by the end of this century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 5.4.15, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.4a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.4b to 5.4c from 1790 to 2100.

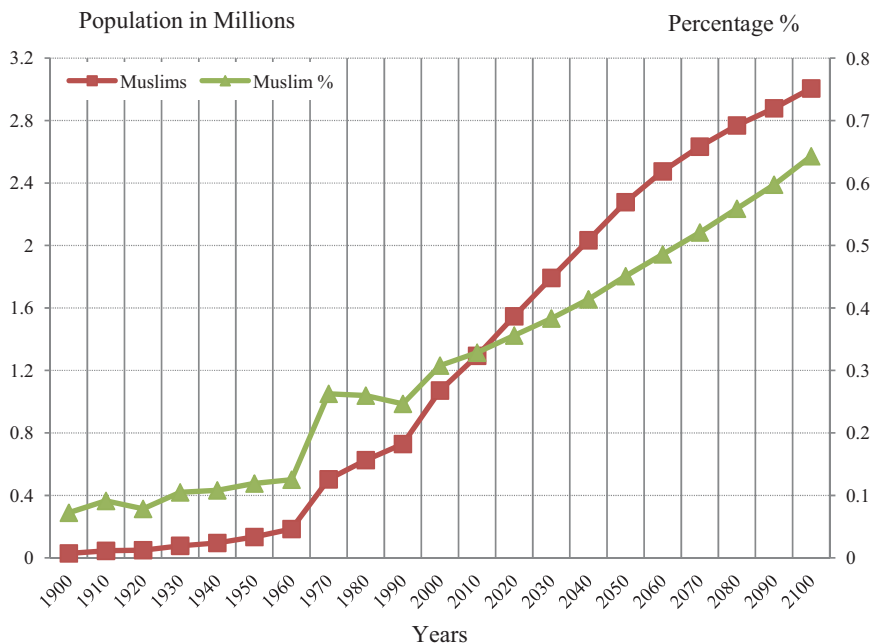


Fig. 5.4. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in South America from 1900 to 2100.

5.4.1. Argentina

The Argentine Republic has an area of 2,789,400Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.1. The Spanish arrived here in 1516 and established the capital Buenos Aires in 1580. Argentina gained its independence from Spain in 1816. The first Muslims arrived here from Greater Syria in 1880, due to economic hardship and avoiding enlistment in the Ottoman army. Thus, estimates of the Muslim population increased from none in 1869, when the first census was held, to 7,520 or 0.1% in 1908, to 8,000 or 0.1% in 1924. Large scale migration from Greater Syria lasted until 1955 and included Muslim, Jewish and Christian Arabs, with more of the latter. Thus, the vast majority of Muslims are descendants of this region.

The 1947 census shows that the Muslim population increased to 19,000 or 0.1% after WWII. Argentinean national censuses since then did not include



Fig. 5.4.1. Map of the Argentine Republic.

Table 5.4.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Argentina.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|------------|
| 1869 | 1,830,214 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1908 | 5,988,000 | 7,520 | 0.13 | [ARH]es |
| 1924 | 10,054,000 | 8,000 | 0.08 | [RMM]es |
| 1947 | 15,893,827 | 18,764 | 0.12 | [UN56]c |
| 1970 | 23,364,431 | 300,000 | 1.28 | [KET86]es |
| 1980 | 27,947,446 | 400,000 | 1.43 | [KET86]es |
| 1991 | 32,615,528 | 500,000 | 1.53 | [KET01D]es |
| 2001 | 36,260,130 | 800,000 | 2.21 | [DOS01]es |
| 2010 | 40,117,096 | 1,000,000 | 2.49 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 43,835,448 | 1,205,475 | 2.75 | es |
| 2050 | 51,023,695 | 1,785,829 | 3.50 | es |
| 2100 | 50,436,222 | 2,395,721 | 4.75 | es |

information about religious affiliation. However, Muslim population estimates have increased from 0.30 million or 1.3% in 1970 to 0.40 million or 1.4% in 1980, 0.50 million or 1.5% in 1991, to 0.80 million or 2.2% in 2001, to one million or 2.5% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a quarter of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1.2 million or 2.8% in 2020, then 1.8 million or 3.5% by 2050, and 2.4 million or 4.8% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.4.1.

5.4.2. Bolivia

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has an area of 1,098,581Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.2. It was conquered by Spain in 1533, and gained its

**Fig. 5.4.2.** Map of Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Table 5.4.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Bolivia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1976 | 4,613,486 | 500 | 0.01 | [KET86]es |
| 1992 | 6,420,792 | 1,000 | 0.02 | [KET01C]es |
| 2012 | 10,027,254 | 1,000 | 0.01 | [DOS11]es |
| 2020 | 11,913,096 | 1,191 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 16,620,757 | 1,662 | 0.01 | es |
| 2100 | 19,510,007 | 1,951 | 0.01 | es |

independence in 1825. The first Muslims came in the 1920s, from Palestine. However, the number of Muslims remains negligible at 0.01% of the total population. Estimates for their number increased from 500 in 1976, to 1,000 in 1992 and 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 1,200 in 2020, then 1,700 by 2050, and 2,000 by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.2.

5.4.3. Brazil

The Federative Republic of Brazil has an area of 8,514,877Km², and is the fifth largest country in the world. Its map is presented in Figure 5.4.3. It was conquered



Fig. 5.4.3. Map of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Table 5.4.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Brazil.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1900 | 16,626,991 | 123 | 0.00 | [BRH]c |
| 1940 | 39,177,880 | 3,053 | 0.01 | [BRH]c |
| 1950 | 51,944,397 | 3,454 | 0.01 | [BRH]c |
| 1960 | 70,119,071 | 7,219 | 0.01 | [IPUMS]c |
| 1991 | 146,825,475 | 20,053 | 0.01 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2000 | 169,872,856 | 27,239 | 0.02 | [BR00]c |
| 2010 | 190,755,799 | 35,167 | 0.02 | [BR10]c |
| 2020 | 211,101,686 | 42,220 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 231,120,024 | 69,336 | 0.03 | es |
| 2100 | 194,532,655 | 77,813 | 0.04 | es |

by Portugal in 1500 and gained its independence in 1822. The first post-Columbian wave of Muslims came from Portugal in the sixteenth century. They were the remnants of Muslims in the Iberian Peninsula and were called Moriscos. But anyone who was discovered as Muslim was forced to be Christian, or be burned alive. Thus, this wave was lost.

The second wave came as the Portuguese brought slaves from Africa towards the end of the eighteenth century. Many of these slaves were Muslims. They rebelled in 1835 to gain some freedom, but they were crushed by the Portuguese. Many Muslims who survived returned to Africa, where they have descendants in Benin and neighboring countries. Thus, Islam went extinct again in Brazil.

The third wave came in 1860, as many Arabs, some of whom were Muslims, fled the Ottoman Empire from Syria and Lebanon. However, according to census data, the Muslim population remained less than 0.01% of the total population until 1950, increasing in number from 123 in 1900, to 3,053 in 1940, to 3,454 in 1950, to 7,219 in 1960, to 20,053 in 1991. The Muslim population then increased to 27,239 or 0.02% in 2000, to 35,167 or 0.02% in 2010. Nevertheless, the results of these censuses are widely challenged by Muslims in Brazil and independent researchers. They claim that the number of Muslims is ten to hundred times what these censuses report. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every half century; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 42,000 or 0.02% in 2020, then 69,000 or 0.03% by 2050, and 78,000 or 0.04% by 2100. The census and projected data are summarized in Table 5.4.3.

5.4.4. Chile

The Republic of Chile has an area of 756,102Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.4. It was conquered by Spain in 1540 and gained its independence in 1818. The first Muslims came from Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine towards the end of the nineteenth century. They were fleeing economic hardship and enlistment in the Ottoman army. But still they were referred to as Turks!

According to census data, The Muslim population remained at 0.00% of the total population throughout the nineteenth century, increasing from two in 1865 and 1875, to 29 in 1885, to 58 in 1895. It then oscillated from 1,498 or 0.04% in 1907, to 402 or 0.01% in 1920, to 956 or 0.02% in 1952, to 522 or 0.01%



Fig. 5.4.4. Map of the Republic of Chile.

in 1960, and continued increasing since then to 1,431 or 0.02% in 1970 and to 2,894 or 0.03% in 2002, to 3,288 or 0.03% in 2012. The last two censuses refer to population aged 15 and older. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every half century; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 6,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 8,000 or 0.04% by 2050, and 9,000 or 0.05% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.4.4.

Table 5.4.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Chile.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1865 | 1,819,223 | 2 | 0.00 | [CLH]e |
| 1875 | 2,075,971 | 2 | 0.00 | [CLH]e |
| 1885 | 2,507,005 | 29 | 0.00 | [CLH]e |
| 1895 | 2,695,625 | 58 | 0.00 | [CLH]c |
| 1907 | 3,231,022 | 1,498 | 0.04 | [CLH]c |
| 1920 | 3,720,235 | 402 | 0.01 | [CLH]c |
| 1952 | 5,932,995 | 956 | 0.02 | [UN56]c |
| 1960 | 7,374,115 | 522 | 0.01 | [CLH]c |
| 1970 | 8,884,768 | 1,431 | 0.02 | [UN79]c |
| 2002 | 11,226,309 | 2,894 | 0.03 | [CL02]c |
| 2012 | 13,045,880 | 3,288 | 0.03 | [CL12]c |
| 2020 | 18,645,099 | 5,594 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 20,839,438 | 8,336 | 0.04 | es |
| 2100 | 18,842,735 | 9,421 | 0.05 | es |

5.4.5. Colombia

The Republic of Colombia has an area of 1,109,104Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.5. It was conquered by Spain in 1499, gained its independence in 1819 as part of the former Gran Colombia, and then emerged from the collapse of the latter in 1830. Gran Colombia used to include current Ecuador, Columbia, Panama, and Venezuela.

Between 1615 and 1700 Muslim Moriscos from Spain established a colony here and in Colombia. However, they were obliterated by the Spaniards. Towards the end of the nineteenth century Muslims started emigrating from Syria and Lebanon.

**Fig. 5.4.5.** Map of the Republic of Colombia.

Table 5.4.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Colombia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1921 | 3,753,800 | 500 | 0.01 | [VEH]es |
| 1951 | 11,548,172 | 6,000 | 0.05 | [KET76]es |
| 1973 | 22,551,811 | 10,000 | 0.04 | [KET86]es |
| 1985 | 27,867,326 | 20,000 | 0.07 | [KET86]es |
| 1993 | 33,109,840 | 30,000 | 0.09 | [KET01C]es |
| 2005 | 41,468,384 | 10,000 | 0.02 | [DOS10]es |
| 2020 | 52,378,951 | 15,714 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 62,941,566 | 25,177 | 0.04 | es |
| 2100 | 60,223,417 | 42,156 | 0.07 | es |

Estimates for the Muslim population increased from 500 or 0.01% in 1921, to 6,000 or 0.05% in 1951, to 10,000 or 0.04% in 1973, to 20,000 or 0.07% in 1985, to 30,000 or 0.09% in 1993 and then decreased to 10,000 or 0.02% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the Muslim population will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every other decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 16,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 25,000 or 0.04% by 2050, and 42,000 or 0.07% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.5.

5.4.6. Ecuador

The Republic of Ecuador has an area of 283,561Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.6. It was conquered by Spain in 1533, gained its independence in 1822 as part of the former Gran Columbia, and then emerged from the collapse of the latter in 1830. In 1908, the Muslim population consisted of twenty Chinese Muslims.



Fig. 5.4.6. Map of the Republic of Ecuador.

Table 5.4.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Ecuador.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1908 | 1,396,000 | 20 | 0.00 | [ARH]es |
| 1974 | 6,521,710 | 100 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1982 | 8,060,712 | 500 | 0.01 | [KET86]es |
| 2001 | 12,156,608 | 500 | 0.00 | [EC]es |
| 2010 | 14,483,499 | 2,000 | 0.01 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 17,415,918 | 1,742 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 23,060,683 | 4,612 | 0.02 | es |
| 2100 | 24,410,140 | 7,323 | 0.03 | es |

This increased to 100 in 1974, with the arrival of Muslims from Syria Lebanon and Palestine. Muslims then increased to 500 or 0.01% in 1982, to 2,000 or 0.02% in 2005. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every half century; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2,000 or 0.01% in 2020, then 5,000 or 0.02% by 2050, and 7,000 or 0.03% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.4.6.

5.4.7. *Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)*

The Islands were uninhabited when they were first sighted by the British in 1592, but there is evidence that the Islands were settled sometime in the past by Indians from South America. The first recorded landing on the Falkland Islands occurred in 1690, and was made at Bold Cove near Port Howard on West Falkland to replenish the water supplies of British ship “Welfare” commanded by John Strong, who named the stretch of water between West and East Falkland “Falkland Sound” after Lord Falkland, who was a financial supporter of Strong’s voyage, Treasurer to the Navy and shortly to become First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Islands were first settled by the French in 1764 who established Fort St. Louis settlement with a population of thirty, increasing to 130 the following year. This settlement was later renamed Port Louis in 1830, and is located in Berkeley Sound on the East Island, north of the capital Stanley. The French named the Islands Isles Malouines after St. Malo, the port from which their expedition set out. The French however, ceded the Islands to Spain in 1767 who named them Islas Malvinas. But the British also claimed the Islands in 1765 who established a settlement in Port Egmont on Saunders Island, northwest of the West Island, about 200Km from the French settlement. The British left in 1774, and the Spaniards left in 1811, leaving the Islands deserted from permanent population. The Islands were claimed by Argentina in 1820 after its independence from Spain in 1816. By 1832, the population of the Islands was twenty.

The Islands were conquered by the British in 1833, who established the capital Port Stanley in 1845, named after the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Edward Stanley. The population of the Islands grew to fifty in 1841, 164 in 1846 and 287 in 1851. The Islands remain an overseas territory of the UK and have area of 12,173Km² which comprises two main islands of East (6,605Km²) and West (4,532Km²) Falkland and almost a thousand of much smaller islands. However, almost all population lives in East Falkland. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.4.7. According to census data as shown in Table 5.4.7, the Muslim



Fig. 5.4.7. Map of the Falkland Islands.

Table 5.4.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Falkland Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1901 | 2,253 | 0 | 0.00 | [GB01]c |
| 1986 | 1,916 | 2 | 0.10 | [FK01]e |
| 1991 | 2,091 | 3 | 0.10 | [FK01]e |
| 1996 | 2,564 | 3 | 0.10 | [FK01]e |
| 2001 | 2,913 | 3 | 0.10 | [FK01]e |
| 2006 | 2,955 | 9 | 0.30 | [FK06]c |
| 2012 | 2,840 | 10 | 0.35 | [FK12] |
| 2020 | 3,078 | 12 | 0.60 | es |
| 2050 | 2,964 | 16 | 0.40 | es |
| 2100 | 2,732 | 22 | 0.80 | es |

population increased from none in 1901, to nine or 0.3% in 2006, to ten or 0.4% in 2012, all live in East Falkland. Based on country of birth, those born in a Muslim majority country changed from two (Iran and UAE) or 0.1% in 1986, to three or 0.1% in 1991 (one in Senegal and two in UAE), 1996 (two in Indonesia and one in UAE) and 2001 (Iran, Malaysia and UAE). The number increased to eighteen in 2006, born in thirteen majority Muslim countries. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than thirty throughout this century.

5.4.8. French Guiana (Guyane)

It is an overseas department of France that it acquired in 1667 and has a total area of 83,534Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.8. The slavery was abolished in



Fig. 5.4.8. Map of French Guiana.

Table 5.4.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in French Guiana.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1907 | 24,000 | 1,570 | 6.54 | [ARH]es |
| 1954 | 27,863 | 2,500 | 8.97 | [KET76]es |
| 1974 | 55,125 | 4,000 | 7.26 | [KET76]es |
| 1982 | 73,022 | 4,000 | 5.48 | [KET86]es |
| 1999 | 156,790 | 1,000 | 0.64 | [KET01A]es |
| 2010 | 229,040 | 750 | 0.33 | [GF]es |
| 2020 | 294,066 | 970 | 0.33 | es |
| 2050 | 495,024 | 1,634 | 0.33 | es |
| 2100 | 673,667 | 2,223 | 0.33 | es |

1848, thus the French tried to imitate the British indentured labor system. Hence, in 1850, Indians, Chinese, Malay, and Africans were brought to work on Sugar cane plantations, among whom were many Muslims. France also used the territory as a prison between 1852 and 1951, including its notorious Devil's Island prison. Many Muslim prisoners of war who fought the French occupation in Morocco and Algeria were sent to prisons here. Thus, by 1907, the Muslim population reached 1,570 or 6.5% of the total population, all but 482 were prisoners. The Muslim population increased to 2,500 or 9.0% in 1951, to 4,000 in 1974 and 1982, or 7.3% and 5.5%, respectively. The Muslim population however, continued to decrease since then to 1,000 or 0.6% in 1999, to 750 or 0.3% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,000 in 2020, then 2,000 by 2050 and 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.8.

5.4.9. Guyana

The Cooperative Republic of Guyana has an area of 214,696Km².and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.9. It was conquered by the British in 1815 and gained its independence from the UK in 1966, when it changed its name from British Guiana. It has the second largest percentage of Muslims in the Americas after Suriname. Muslims entered the country in 1838 under the indenture system that was introduced by the British Empire in 1835. Accordingly, the British brought slave like labor force from India to exploit the British dependencies. Accordingly, 406 East Indian labor was brought in 1838, but 235 were sent back in 1843.

Ethnic censuses were carried out since 1841. Later religious censuses carried since 1891. The 1891 census showed that 11% of the East Indian population was Muslim. This ratio was used to estimate the Muslim population from the censuses prior to 1891. Thus, based on census data, the Muslim population increased from none in 1831, to 35 or 0.04% in 1841, to 845 or 0.6% in 1851, to 2,552 or 1.6% in 1861, to 4,943 or 2.6% in 1871, to 9,192 or 3.6% in 1881, to 11,691 or 4.2% in 1891, to 18,217 or 6.2% in 1911, to 18,410 or 6.2% in 1921, to 21,792 or 7.0% in 1931, to 29,281 or 7.9% in 1946, to 49,297 or 8.8% in 1960, and then peaked to 63,687 or 9.1% in 1970. It continued decreasing since then however due to migration to more prosperous countries. Thus, the Muslim population decreased to 66,122 or 8.7% in 1980, to 57,669 or 8.0% in 1991, to 54,050 or 7.2% in 2002. According to a DHS, this population decreased to 53,192 or 7.1% of the total population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 58,000 in 2020, but continue to decrease to 57,000 by 2050, and 43,000 by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.9.



Fig. 5.4.9. Map of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Table 5.4.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guyana.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1831 | 98,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [GYH]e |
| 1841 | 98,154 | 35 | 0.04 | [GYH]e |
| 1851 | 135,994 | 845 | 0.62 | [GYH]e |
| 1861 | 155,907 | 2,552 | 1.64 | [GYH]e |
| 1871 | 193,491 | 4,943 | 2.55 | [GYH]e |
| 1881 | 252,186 | 9,192 | 3.64 | [GYH]e |
| 1891 | 278,328 | 11,691 | 4.20 | [GYH]c |
| 1911 | 296,041 | 18,217 | 6.15 | [GYH]c |
| 1921 | 297,691 | 18,410 | 6.18 | [GYH]c |
| 1931 | 310,933 | 21,792 | 7.01 | [GYH]c |
| 1946 | 369,678 | 29,281 | 7.92 | [GYH]c |
| 1960 | 560,406 | 49,297 | 8.80 | [GYH]c |
| 1970 | 701,718 | 63,687 | 9.08 | [GYH]c |
| 1980 | 758,619 | 66,122 | 8.72 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 723,673 | 57,669 | 7.97 | [GY]c |
| 2002 | 751,223 | 54,050 | 7.19 | [GY]c |
| 2009 | 754,493 | 53,192 | 7.05 | [GY09]s |
| 2020 | 825,268 | 58,181 | 7.05 | es |
| 2050 | 815,016 | 57,459 | 7.05 | es |
| 2100 | 604,067 | 42,587 | 7.05 | es |

5.4.10. Paraguay

The Republic of Paraguay has an area of 406,752Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.10. It was conquered by Spain in 1537, when its capital Asunción was founded, and gained its independence in 1811. In 1908, the Muslim population

**Fig. 5.4.10.** Map of the Republic of Paraguay.

Table 5.4.10. Evolution of the Muslim population in Paraguay.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1908 | 715,800 | 300 | 0.04 | [ARH]es |
| 1920 | 699,000 | 100 | 0.01 | [VEH]es |
| 1972 | 2,357,955 | 1,000 | 0.04 | [KET76]es |
| 1982 | 3,029,830 | 1,000 | 0.03 | [KET86]es |
| 1992 | 2,949,099 | 1,200 | 0.04 | [UN04]c |
| 2002 | 3,892,603 | 872 | 0.02 | [UN]c |
| 2020 | 7,607,285 | 1,521 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 10,445,126 | 2,089 | 0.02 | es |
| 2100 | 11,841,142 | 2,368 | 0.02 | es |

consisted of 300 individuals or 0.04% who arrived from the Ottoman Empire. The number of Muslims decreased to 100 or 0.01% in 1920, and then increased to 1,000 or 0.04% in 1972, to 1,000 or 0.03% in 1982. According to census data, the Muslim population ten years and over decreased from 1,200 or 0.04% in 1992 to 872 or 0.02% in 2002. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 2,000 throughout this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.4.10.

5.4.11. Peru

The Republic of Peru has an area of 1,285,216Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.11. It was conquered by Spain in 1533, and gained its independence in 1821. In 1908, the Muslim population was 500 or 0.01% of the total population. It consisted



Fig. 5.4.11. Map of the Republic of Peru.

Table 5.4.11. Evolution of the Muslim population in Peru.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1908 | 3,800,000 | 500 | 0.01 | [ARH]es |
| 1961 | 10,420,357 | 196 | 0.00 | [KET01C]c |
| 1972 | 14,121,564 | 500 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1981 | 17,762,231 | 1,000 | 0.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1993 | 22,639,443 | 3,000 | 0.01 | [KET01C]es |
| 2007 | 27,412,157 | 1,000 | 0.00 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 33,078,644 | 3,308 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 41,083,525 | 4,108 | 0.01 | es |
| 2100 | 39,772,988 | 3,977 | 0.01 | es |

of Chinese, Indians, and Syrians. The number of Muslims remained negligible afterwards at 0.00% of the total population. Their number increased from 196 in 1961 (census), to estimates of 500 in 1972, to 1,000 in 1981, to 3,000 or 0.01% in 1993, and decreased to 1,000 in 2007. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain at 0.01% of the total population; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 4,000 throughout this century. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.11.

5.4.12. Suriname

The Republic of Suriname has an area of 163,820Km².and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.12. It was conquered by the Netherlands in 1667 and gained its independence in 1975, when it changed its name from Dutch Guiana. It has the largest percentage of Muslims in the Americas. The Dutch abolished slavery in 1863, but replaced it with indentured labor, first from India between 1873, and second between 1893 and 1940

**Fig. 5.4.12.** Map of the Republic of Suriname.

Table 5.4.12. Evolution of the Muslim population in Suriname.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1873 | 50,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1887 | 57,141 | 1,629 | 2.85 | [SYB90]es |
| 1895 | 63,000 | 2,594 | 4.12 | [SYB00]es |
| 1900 | 68,968 | 3,918 | 5.68 | [SYB03]es |
| 1904 | 73,542 | 6,071 | 8.26 | [SYB10]es |
| 1911 | 86,233 | 10,584 | 12.27 | [SYB15]es |
| 1920 | 113,181 | 15,431 | 13.63 | [SYB20]es |
| 1929 | 151,350 | 35,675 | 23.57 | [SYB31]es |
| 1949 | 211,804 | 52,940 | 24.99 | [SYB50]es |
| 1964 | 324,211 | 64,842 | 20.00 | [SR80]c |
| 1972 | 379,607 | 74,170 | 19.54 | [SR80]c |
| 1980 | 354,860 | 69,638 | 19.62 | [SR80]c |
| 2004 | 492,829 | 66,307 | 13.45 | [SR]c |
| 2020 | 569,532 | 76,602 | 13.45 | es |
| 2050 | 621,079 | 83,535 | 13.45 | es |
| 2100 | 570,948 | 76,793 | 13.45 | es |

from the island of Java, in current Indonesia, which was Dutch occupied. Most of the Javanese were Muslims, while a substantial portion of Indians were Muslim.

Based on official estimates, the Muslim population increased from none in 1873, to 1,629 or 2.9% in 1887, to 2,594 or 4.1% in 1895, to 3,918 or 5.7% in 1900, to 6,071 or 8.3% in 1904, to 10,584 or 12.47% in 1911, to 15,431 or 13.6% in 1920, to 35,675 or 23.6% in 1929, to 52,940 or 25.0% in 1949. Post-independence censuses that inquired about religious adherence showed that the Muslim population changed to 65,000 or 20.0% in 1964, to 74,000 or 19.5% in 1972, to 70,000 or 19.6% in 1980, to 66,307 or 13.5% in 2004. The decrease happened as hundreds of thousands of the population, about ten percent of which was Muslim, left to the Netherlands. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims remains constant, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 76,000 in 2020, then 84,000 by 2050, but decrease to 77,000 by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.12.

5.4.13. *Uruguay*

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay has an area of 176,215Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.13. It was conquered by Spain in 1624 and gained its independence in 1811. In 1908, the Muslim population consisted of 500 individuals or 0.05% who arrived from the Ottoman Empire. This number decreased to 100 or 0.01% in 1908, then increased to 1,000 or 0.04% in 1975, to 1,000 or 0.03% in 1985, to 2,000 or 0.06% in 1996, and then decreased to 400 or 0.01% in 2004 and 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every four decades; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around one thousand throughout this century. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.4.13.

5.4.14. *Venezuela*

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has an area of 912,050Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.4.14. It was conquered by Spain in 1522, gained its inde-



Fig. 5.4.13. Map of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Table 5.4.13. Evolution of the Muslim population in Uruguay.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1908 | 1,042,686 | 500 | 0.05 | [ARH]es |
| 1924 | 1,553,000 | 100 | 0.01 | [VEH]es |
| 1975 | 2,788,429 | 1,000 | 0.04 | [KET76]es |
| 1985 | 2,955,241 | 1,000 | 0.03 | [KET86]es |
| 1996 | 3,163,763 | 2,000 | 0.06 | [KET01D]es |
| 2004 | 3,241,003 | 400 | 0.01 | [DOS07]es |
| 2011 | 3,286,314 | 400 | 0.01 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 3,481,605 | 696 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 3,641,300 | 1,092 | 0.03 | es |
| 2100 | 3,291,663 | 1,317 | 0.04 | es |

pendence in 1811 as part of the former Gran Colombia, and then emerged from the collapse of the latter in 1830. Gran Colombia used to include current Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela.

Between 1615 and 1700 Muslim Moriscos from Spain established a colony here and in Columbia. However, they were obliterated by the Spaniards. Towards the end of the nineteenth century Muslims started emigrating from Syria and Lebanon. Estimates for the Muslim population increased from 500 or 0.02% in 1920, to 20,000 or 0.4% in 1950, to 30,000 or 0.3% in 1971, to 50,000 or 0.3% in 1981, to 60,000 or 0.3% in 1990, to 100,000 or 0.4% in 2011. The Muslim population consists primarily of persons of Lebanese and Syrian descent living in Nueva Esparta State and the Caracas area.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to



Fig. 5.4.14. Map of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Table 5.4.14. Evolution of the Muslim population in Venezuela.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1920 | 2,479,525 | 500 | 0.02 | [VEH]es |
| 1950 | 5,034,838 | 20,000 | 0.40 | [KET76]es |
| 1971 | 10,721,522 | 30,000 | 0.28 | [KET86]es |
| 1981 | 14,516,735 | 50,000 | 0.34 | [KET86]es |
| 1990 | 18,105,265 | 60,000 | 0.33 | [KET01C]es |
| 2011 | 28,946,101 | 100,000 | 0.35 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 33,416,620 | 133,666 | 0.40 | es |
| 2050 | 42,375,609 | 233,066 | 0.55 | es |
| 2100 | 42,771,561 | 342,172 | 0.80 | es |

reach 0.13 million or 0.4% in 2020, then 0.23 million or 0.6% by 2050, and 0.34 million or 0.8% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.4.14.

5.4.15. Regional Summary and Conclusions

Muslims started to move here at the end of the nineteenth century from regions that were under the Ottoman Empire. The Muslim population has been steadily increasing but remains negligible. Many Muslims lost their religion to assimilate while others married Christians and their descendants were not Muslim. The Muslim population is expected to continue to increase for the next three centuries but remain below one percent of the total population. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.4a and decennial

Table 5.4a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in South America from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Argentina | P | 340 | 360 | 380 | 400 | 414 | 450 | 490 | 530 | 570 | 600 | 360 | 409 | 552 | 4,693 | 36,903 | 50,436 | 47,121 | 50,417 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 2.21 | 4.75 | 7.00 | 9.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 816 | 2,396 | 3,298 | 4,538 |
| Bolivia | P | 675 | 720 | 765 | 810 | 852 | 930 | 1,000 | 1,080 | 1,160 | 1,235 | 741 | 843 | 900 | 1,696 | 8,495 | 19,510 | 16,547 | 17,647 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Brazil | P | 540 | 580 | 620 | 660 | 700 | 760 | 820 | 880 | 940 | 1,000 | 800 | 1,250 | 3,754 | 17,438 | 174,505 | 194,533 | 191,219 | 203,835 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 78 | 382 | 612 |
| Chile | P | 470 | 500 | 530 | 560 | 591 | 650 | 700 | 750 | 800 | 857 | 519 | 591 | 750 | 2,959 | 15,454 | 18,843 | 17,658 | 18,672 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 35 | 56 |
| Colombia | P | 750 | 800 | 840 | 880 | 934 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,354 | 812 | 924 | 1,160 | 3,998 | 39,898 | 60,223 | 52,538 | 55,527 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 42 | 105 | 167 |
| Ecuador | P | 310 | 330 | 350 | 370 | 387 | 420 | 455 | 490 | 525 | 561 | 337 | 383 | 480 | 1,400 | 12,533 | 24,410 | 22,180 | 23,689 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.20 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 47 |
| Falklands | P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.30 | 0.80 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyane | P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 165 | 674 | 600 | 637 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 6.54 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

(Continued)

Table 5.4a. (Continued)

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Guyana | P | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 30 | 60 | 301 | 744 | 604 | 571 | 604 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.20 | 7.19 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 54 | 43 | 40 | 43 |
| Paraguay | P | 87 | 93 | 99 | 105 | 111 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 161 | 96 | 110 | 137 | 440 | 5,350 | 11,841 | 10,093 | 10,730 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peru | P | 2,000 | 2,250 | 2,500 | 2,750 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 3,400 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 4,000 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,315 | 3,648 | 26,000 | 39,773 | 35,915 | 37,900 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Suriname | P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 55 | 82 | 467 | 571 | 532 | 554 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.68 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 63 | 77 | 72 | 74 |
| Uruguay | P | 35 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 62 | 37 | 42 | 53 | 915 | 3,321 | 3,292 | 3,015 | 3,171 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.20 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Venezuela | P | 444 | 472 | 500 | 528 | 556 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 750 | 806 | 484 | 550 | 680 | 2,542 | 24,408 | 42,772 | 38,987 | 41,702 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.35 | 0.80 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 85 | 342 | 585 | 834 |
| Total | P | 5,666 | 6,160 | 6,642 | 7,126 | 7,611 | 8,202 | 8,822 | 9,454 | 10,084 | 10,670 | 5,522 | 6,464 | 9,913 | 40,135 | 348,246 | 467,484 | 436,979 | 465,088 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.31 | 0.64 | 1.04 | 1.37 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 1,072 | 3,006 | 4,552 | 6,386 |
| | G% | - | 0.084 | 0.075 | 0.070 | 0.066 | 0.075 | 0.073 | 0.069 | 0.065 | 0.056 | -0.659 | 0.158 | 0.428 | 1.398 | 2.161 | 0.294 | -0.067 | 0.062 |

Table 5.4b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in South America from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Argentina | P | 421 | 552 | 534 | 700 | 926 | 1,100 | 1,304 | 1,796 | 2,462 | 3,376 | 4,693 | 6,836 | 8,861 | 11,896 | 14,169 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 17 |
| Bolivia | P | 800 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,374 | 1,461 | 1,495 | 1,559 | 1,626 | 1,696 | 1,837 | 2,136 | 2,397 | 2,690 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | P | 3,307 | 3,754 | 4,262 | 4,507 | 5,519 | 7,234 | 8,703 | 9,930 | 11,794 | 14,334 | 17,438 | 22,216 | 30,636 | 33,568 | 41,236 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Chile | P | 740 | 750 | 760 | 771 | 965 | 1,181 | 1,700 | 1,945 | 2,264 | 2,608 | 2,959 | 3,317 | 3,754 | 4,287 | 5,024 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Colombia | P | 1,140 | 1,160 | 1,180 | 1,206 | 1,500 | 1,686 | 2,295 | 2,392 | 2,879 | 3,369 | 3,998 | 4,890 | 6,213 | 7,914 | 9,174 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ecuador | P | 470 | 480 | 490 | 500 | 600 | 816 | 910 | 1,013 | 1,128 | 1,257 | 1,400 | 1,837 | 2,136 | 1,944 | 2,466 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Falklands | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyane | P | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

(Continued)

Table 5.4b. (Continued)

| | | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------|----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Guyana | P | 35 | 60 | 77 | 77 | 66 | 98 | 128 | 148 | 193 | 252 | 278 | 301 | 296 | 298 | 311 | 344 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.62 | 1.64 | 2.55 | 3.64 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 6.15 | 6.18 | 7.01 | 7.92 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 27 |
| Paraguay | P | 134 | 137 | 140 | 143 | 200 | 300 | 350 | 370 | 384 | 402 | 420 | 440 | 554 | 699 | 880 | 1,111 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peru | P | 1,314 | 1,315 | 1,316 | 1,317 | 1,737 | 1,890 | 2,001 | 2,482 | 2,606 | 2,953 | 3,346 | 3,648 | 4,137 | 4,690 | 5,480 | 6,440 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Suriname | P | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 60 | 57 | 64 | 54 | 51 | 70 | 71 | 82 | 88 | 113 | 152 | 167 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.85 | 4.12 | 5.68 | 12.27 | 13.63 | 23.57 | 24.99 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 36 | 42 |
| Uruguay | P | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 70 | 100 | 132 | 230 | 343 | 464 | 686 | 915 | 1,081 | 1,371 | 1,713 | 1,965 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Venezuela | P | 660 | 680 | 700 | 718 | 880 | 945 | 1,324 | 1,564 | 1,732 | 2,005 | 2,222 | 2,542 | 2,596 | 2,480 | 3,300 | 3,851 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | P | 9,137 | 9,913 | 10,608 | 11,014 | 13,520 | 15,629 | 18,015 | 21,240 | 23,901 | 28,252 | 33,614 | 40,135 | 49,708 | 63,410 | 73,868 | 88,663 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 20 | 29 | 45 | 50 | 78 | 96 |
| | G% | | 0.815 | 0.678 | 0.375 | 2.050 | 1.449 | 1.421 | 1.647 | 1.180 | 1.672 | 1.738 | 1.773 | 2.139 | 2.434 | 1.527 | 1.826 |

Table 5.4c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in South America from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Argentina P | 17,150 | 20,624 | 23,979 | 28,120 | 32,625 | 36,903 | 40,374 | 43,835 | 46,859 | 49,275 | 51,024 | 51,997 | 52,206 | 51,864 | 51,228 | 50,436 |
| M% | 0.12 | 0.12 | 1.28 | 1.43 | 1.53 | 2.21 | 2.49 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 4.25 | 4.50 | 4.75 |
| M | 21 | 25 | 307 | 402 | 499 | 816 | 1,005 | 1,205 | 1,406 | 1,601 | 1,786 | 1,950 | 2,088 | 2,204 | 2,305 | 2,396 |
| Bolivia P | 2,714 | 3,353 | 4,217 | 5,369 | 6,794 | 8,495 | 10,157 | 11,913 | 13,665 | 15,257 | 16,621 | 17,726 | 18,539 | 19,064 | 19,365 | 19,510 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Brazil P | 53,975 | 72,776 | 96,060 | 121,740 | 149,648 | 174,505 | 195,210 | 211,102 | 222,748 | 229,403 | 231,120 | 228,378 | 221,983 | 213,199 | 203,636 | 194,533 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| M | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 46 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 64 | 61 | 78 |
| Chile P | 6,082 | 7,649 | 9,579 | 11,192 | 13,214 | 15,454 | 17,151 | 18,645 | 19,815 | 20,532 | 20,839 | 20,758 | 20,444 | 19,974 | 19,386 | 18,843 |
| M% | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Colombia P | 12,000 | 16,006 | 21,345 | 26,935 | 33,307 | 39,898 | 46,445 | 52,379 | 57,219 | 60,757 | 62,942 | 63,940 | 63,968 | 63,187 | 61,849 | 60,223 |
| M% | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| M | 6 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 30 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 24 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 37 | 42 |
| Ecuador P | 3,452 | 4,515 | 6,025 | 7,909 | 10,124 | 12,533 | 15,001 | 17,416 | 19,649 | 21,571 | 23,061 | 24,093 | 24,690 | 24,893 | 24,771 | 24,410 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Falklands P | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyane P | 25 | 32 | 49 | 68 | 117 | 165 | 231 | 294 | 362 | 430 | 495 | 549 | 593 | 629 | 656 | 674 |
| M% | 8.97 | 8.97 | 7.26 | 5.48 | 5.48 | 0.64 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| M | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

(Continued)

Table 5.4c. (Continued)

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 407 | 560 | 721 | 777 | 725 | 744 | 786 | 825 | 853 | 851 | 815 | 768 | 719 | 671 | 628 | 604 |
| M% | 7.92 | 8.80 | 9.08 | 8.72 | 7.97 | 7.19 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 |
| M | 32 | 49 | 65 | 68 | 58 | 54 | 55 | 58 | 60 | 60 | 57 | 54 | 51 | 47 | 44 | 43 |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,473 | 1,907 | 2,485 | 3,199 | 4,250 | 5,350 | 6,460 | 7,607 | 8,693 | 9,644 | 10,445 | 11,075 | 11,506 | 11,751 | 11,855 | 11,841 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7,632 | 9,932 | 13,195 | 17,329 | 21,772 | 26,000 | 29,263 | 33,079 | 36,514 | 39,220 | 41,084 | 42,090 | 42,284 | 41,821 | 40,906 | 39,773 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 215 | 290 | 372 | 366 | 407 | 467 | 525 | 570 | 604 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 615 | 603 | 587 | 571 |
| M% | 20.00 | 20.00 | 19.54 | 19.62 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.45 |
| M | 43 | 58 | 73 | 72 | 55 | 63 | 71 | 77 | 81 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 81 | 79 | 77 |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,239 | 2,539 | 2,810 | 2,916 | 3,110 | 3,321 | 3,372 | 3,482 | 3,581 | 3,636 | 3,641 | 3,609 | 3,546 | 3,465 | 3,375 | 3,292 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5,094 | 7,580 | 10,724 | 15,096 | 19,741 | 24,408 | 29,043 | 33,417 | 37,172 | 40,179 | 42,376 | 43,761 | 44,381 | 44,291 | 43,702 | 42,772 |
| M% | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| M | 20 | 30 | 30 | 42 | 55 | 85 | 102 | 134 | 167 | 201 | 233 | 263 | 288 | 310 | 328 | 342 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 112,460 | 147,766 | 191,562 | 241,018 | 295,835 | 348,246 | 394,021 | 434,566 | 467,738 | 491,378 | 505,086 | 509,369 | 505,478 | 495,415 | 481,947 | 467,484 |
| M% | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.64 |
| M | 134 | 185 | 503 | 626 | 729 | 1,072 | 1,294 | 1,547 | 1,793 | 2,034 | 2,278 | 2,475 | 2,633 | 2,769 | 2,879 | 3,006 |
| G% | 2.378 | 2.730 | 2.596 | 2.297 | 2.049 | 1.631 | 1.235 | 0.979 | 0.736 | 0.493 | 0.275 | 0.084 | -0.077 | -0.201 | -0.276 | -0.305 |

data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.4b and 5.4c for current countries in South America. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

5.5. Muslims in Northern Caribbean Islands

This region consists of eight island nations and territories in the Caribbean basin from Puerto Rico to its north and west. These are The Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Turks and Caicos. A map of this region is presented in Figure 5.5a. Some Muslims came to this region in the Sixteenth century from Spain with the Spanish Conquistadors. However, they were exterminated when the Inquisition discovered them. The other wave of Muslims came towards the end of the nineteenth century from Syria and Lebanon, then towards the middle of the twentieth century from Palestine after the declaration of Israel. Thus, the Muslim population increased from few hundreds or 0.04% in 1800, to 5,000 or 0.09% in 1900, to 11,000 or 0.03% in 2000, and is projected to reach 41,000 or 0.1% by 2100, then 62,000 or 0.2% by 2200, and then 92,000 or 0.3% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of the Americas decreased steadily from 7% at the end of the eighteenth century to 4% towards the end of the nineteenth century until mid-twenty-first century and is expected to reach 3% by the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in this region out of the total Muslim population of the Americas decreased from 16% at the end of the eighteenth century to 17% by mid-nineteenth century, to 6% at



Fig. 5.5a. Map of the Northern Caribbean Islands.

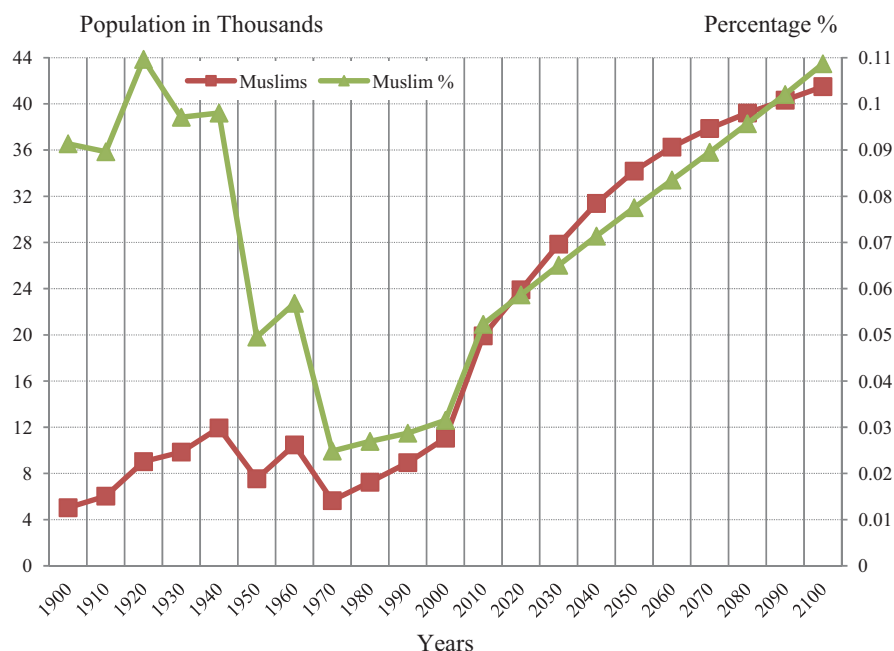


Fig. 5.5b. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Northern Caribbean Islands from 1900 to 2100.

the start of the twentieth century, to 2% by its middle, to less than 0.5% since 1980 and is expected to remain so through the rest of this century.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.4. This shows that the Muslim population was increasing very slowly, adding few hundreds every decade. This slow increase is expected to continue throughout this century by adding few thousands each decade. The percentage of Muslims albeit increasing very slowly, it will remain negligible throughout this century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 5.4.11, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.4a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.4b and 5.4c from 1790 to 2100.

5.5.1. *The Bahamas*

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas became a British colony in 1783 and attained its independence from the UK in 1973. It consists of over three thousand islands, islets and cays (about 10% of which are inhabited) with total area of 13,943Km². Most of the population lives on three islands: New Providence (207Km² with 70% of the total population), Grand Bahama (1,372Km² with 15% of the total population), and Abaco (1,681Km² with 5% of the total population). The largest island though is Andros with area 5,959Km² but 2% of the total population. A map of the islands of the Bahamas is presented in Figure 5.5.1.



Fig. 5.5.1. Map of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

Table 5.5.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in The Bahamas.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1970 | 168,812 | 74 | 0.04 | [UNE]e |
| 1980 | 209,505 | 56 | 0.03 | [UNE]e |
| 1990 | 255,049 | 91 | 0.04 | [UNE]e |
| 2000 | 303,611 | 292 | 0.10 | [BS00]c |
| 2010 | 351,461 | 306 | 0.09 | [BS10]c |
| 2020 | 309,634 | 410 | 0.10 | es |
| 2050 | 494,398 | 494 | 0.10 | es |
| 2100 | 504,050 | 504 | 0.10 | es |

We used country of birth to estimate the number of Muslims in these islands from 1970 to 1990. Accordingly, in 1970 there were 74 Muslims or 0.04% of the total population, consisting of 28 born in Egypt, 23 born in each of Malaysia and Pakistan. In 1980, the number decreased to 56 or 0.03%, including thirteen in Egypt, seven in each of Sierra Leone and Pakistan, five in each of Iran and Malaysia. In 1990, the number increased to 91 or 0.04%, including 18 in Malaysia, 16 in Pakistan, ten in Turkey, and nine in Egypt. The first census to inquire on religious data was held in 2000, recording 292 Muslims or 0.10% of the total population. The Muslim population increased in 2010 to 306 but decreased in percentage to 0.09%. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant at 0.1% of the total population; then the Muslim population is expected to remain around 500 throughout this century. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.1.

5.5.2. Cayman Islands

It was largely uninhabited when it was conquered by the British in 1655 and remains an overseas territory of the UK. It has an area of 264Km² which comprises three islands: Grand Cayman (197Km²), Cayman Brac (39Km²), and Little Cayman (29Km²). However, almost all the population (96%) lives in Grand Cayman. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.5.2. The number of Muslims was estimated at 200 or 0.5% in 1999. According to 2007 pre-census enumeration data, the total population was 53,292; out of which 411 or 0.77% was Muslims. However, the number of Muslims dropped to 212 or 0.4% in the 2010 census. The reason may be due to the 2008 global economic crises.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 300 or 0.5% in 2020, then 400 or 0.6% by 2050, and 500 or 0.9% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.2.



Fig. 5.5.2. Map of the Cayman Islands.

Table 5.5.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in The Cayman Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1999 | 39,020 | 200 | 0.51 | [KET01A]es |
| 2007 | 53,292 | 411 | 0.77 | [KY07]c |
| 2010 | 53,834 | 212 | 0.39 | [KY10]c |
| 2020 | 62,988 | 283 | 0.45 | es |
| 2050 | 66,705 | 400 | 0.60 | es |
| 2100 | 60,822 | 517 | 0.85 | es |

5.5.3. Cuba

The Republic of Cuba changed hands from Spain to the United States in 1898, and gained its independence from the latter in 1902. It has an area of 110,860Km² and consists mostly of the island of Cuba, but also includes Isla de la Juventud (2,149Km²), and over three thousands of much smaller islands surrounding the main island, almost all are uninhabited. A map of Cuba is presented in Figure 5.5.3.

In 1907 there were 2,500 Muslims or 0.1% of the total population. They were mostly workers from India and China. Estimates for the Muslim population doubled to 5,000 or 0.1% in 1953 and then decreased due to the communist revolution to 1,000 or 0.01% in 1970, 1981 and 2002. It then increased to 8,000 or 0.07% in 2012. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 9,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 10,000 or 0.1% by 2050, and 9,000 or 0.2% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.3.



Fig. 5.5.3. Map of the Republic of Cuba.

Table 5.5.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Cuba.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1907 | 2,048,980 | 2,500 | 0.12 | [ARH]es |
| 1953 | 5,829,029 | 5,000 | 0.09 | [KET76]es |
| 1970 | 8,569,121 | 1,000 | 0.01 | [KET76]es |
| 1981 | 9,723,605 | 1,000 | 0.01 | [KET86]es |
| 2002 | 11,177,743 | 1,000 | 0.06 | [KET01A]es |
| 2012 | 11,163,934 | 8,000 | 0.07 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 11,161,632 | 8,929 | 0.08 | es |
| 2050 | 9,392,015 | 10,331 | 0.11 | es |
| 2100 | 5,457,992 | 8,733 | 0.16 | es |

5.5.4. Dominican Republic

It gained its independence from Spain in 1865 and has an area of 48,670Km². It consists of two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola which it shares with Haiti. Its map is presented in Figure 5.5.4. Estimates for the Muslim population increased from 100 or 0.00% in 1970, to 500 or 0.01% in 1993, to 800 or 0.01% in 2010. Assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant then the number of Muslims will remain just over a thousand throughout this century. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.4.



Fig. 5.5.4. Map of the Dominican Republic.

Table 5.5.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Dominican Republic.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1970 | 4,009,458 | 100 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1993 | 7,293,390 | 500 | 0.01 | [KET01A]es |
| 2010 | 9,445,281 | 800 | 0.01 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 11,234,927 | 1,123 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 13,320,463 | 1,332 | 0.01 | es |
| 2100 | 12,414,337 | 1,241 | 0.01 | es |

5.5.5. Haiti

The Republic of Haiti gained its independence from France in 1804 and has an area of 27,750Km². It consists of a third of the island of Hispaniola which it shares with the Dominican Republic, together with small islands close to the shore. A map



Fig. 5.5.5. Map of the Republic of Haiti.

Table 5.5.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Haiti.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1971 | 4,329,991 | 100 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 2003 | 7,929,048 | 2,110 | 0.03 | [IPUMS]c |
| 2020 | 11,288,313 | 5,644 | 0.05 | es |
| 2050 | 14,353,096 | 11,482 | 0.08 | es |
| 2100 | 14,798,600 | 19,238 | 0.13 | es |

of Haiti is presented in Figure 5.5.5. In the 1970s there were few Muslims who came from Morocco and Syria. According to the 2003 Census, the number of Muslims increased to 2,110 or 0.03% of the total population. The recent increase is due to the return of Haitians to Islam. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 6,000 or 0.05% in 2020, then 11,000 or 0.08% by 2050, and 19,000 or 0.13% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.5.

5.5.6. Jamaica

It was seized by the British in 1655 and gained its independence from the UK in 1962. It consists of one main island with area of 10,991Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.5.6. The first Muslims arrived here from India under the British indentured labor system in the second half of the nineteenth century. In



Fig. 5.5.6. Map of Jamaica.

Table 5.5.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Jamaica.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1844 | 377,433 | 0 | 0.00 | [GB61]e |
| 1891 | 639,491 | 2,000 | 0.31 | [JAN]es |
| 1911 | 831,383 | 3,000 | 0.36 | [ARH]es |
| 1921 | 858,118 | 5,000 | 0.58 | [RMM]es |
| 1982 | 2,172,879 | 2,238 | 0.10 | [UN88]c |
| 2001 | 2,595,962 | 1,024 | 0.04 | [UN]c |
| 2011 | 2,683,105 | 1,513 | 0.06 | [JM]c |
| 2020 | 2,877,338 | 2,302 | 0.08 | es |
| 2050 | 2,808,228 | 3,932 | 0.14 | es |
| 2100 | 2,052,148 | 4,925 | 0.24 | es |

1845, the first ship arrived with 261 people from India. Estimates of the number of Muslims increased from 2,000 or 0.3% in 1891, to 3,000 or 0.4% in 1911, to 5,000 or 0.6% in 1921. This corresponds to 20%, 17%, and 27%, respectively, of the Indian population recorded in the corresponding censuses, which was 10,116 in 1891; 17,380 in 1911; and 18,610 in 1921.

However, the number of Muslims in official censuses was not recorded until 1982. According to census data, the Muslim population decreased by half from 2,238 or 0.10% in 1982, to 1,024 or 0.04% in 2001 and then increased by half to 1,513 or 0.06% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 4,000 in 0.1%, and 5,000 or 0.2% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.6.

5.5.7. Puerto Rico

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is unincorporated, organized territory of the United States with area 13,790Km². Its map is presented in Figure 5.5.7. It has been under US control since 1898, when it was captured from Spain. It is an archipelago that



Fig. 5.5.7. Map of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Table 5.5.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Puerto Rico.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1940 | 1,869,255 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1970 | 2,712,033 | 2,000 | 0.07 | [KET76]es |
| 1980 | 3,196,520 | 3,000 | 0.09 | [KET86]es |
| 1990 | 3,522,037 | 4,500 | 0.13 | [KET01A]es |
| 2010 | 3,725,789 | 5,000 | 0.13 | [PR]es |
| 2020 | 3,678,956 | 5,151 | 0.14 | es |
| 2050 | 3,611,214 | 6,139 | 0.17 | es |
| 2100 | 2,852,902 | 6,276 | 0.22 | es |

includes the main island of Puerto Rico and over a hundred smaller islands mostly to the east of the main island and almost all are uninhabited, the largest of which are Vieques (348Km²), Culebra (30Km²), and Mona (57Km² but uninhabited).

The first Muslims arrived around the mid-twentieth century from Palestine as a result of the declaration of Israel. Thus, estimates of the Muslim population increased from none in 1940, to 2,000 or 0.07% in 1970, to 3,000 or 0.09% in 1980, to 4,500 or 0.13% in 1990, to 5,000 or 0.13% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 5,000 or 0.1% in 2020, then 6,000 or 0.2% by 2050 and 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.7.

5.5.8. Turks and Caicos

It was conquered by the British in 1783 and remains an overseas territory of the UK. It was part of The Bahamas until it separated in 1848. It has an area of 948Km², consisting of seven inhabited islands and over three hundred much smaller islands. The inhabited islands are Middle Caicos (144Km² but 2% of the total population), Providenciales (122Km² and 65%), North Caicos (116Km² and 7%), South Caicos (21Km² and 5%), Grand Turk (17Km² and 20%), Salt Cay (7Km² and 1%), and



Fig. 5.5.8. Map of Turks and Caicos.

Table 5.5.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Turks and Caicos.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 2012 | 31,458 | 50 | 0.16 | [TC]es |
| 2020 | 36,959 | 59 | 0.16 | es |
| 2050 | 43,283 | 69 | 0.16 | es |
| 2100 | 37,321 | 60 | 0.16 | es |

Parrot Cay (6Km² and 0.3%). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 5.5.8. By 2012 there were fifty Muslims or 0.2% of the total population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant, then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than one hundred throughout this century. The data is summarized in Table 5.5.8.

5.5.9. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Northern Caribbean Islands has the second least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning the Americas. The Muslim population from Europe and Africa became almost nonexistent prior to the twentieth century. However, it has been steadily increasing but remains negligible. It is expected to continue to increase for the next three centuries but remain well below one percent of the total population. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.5a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.5b and 5.5c for current countries in Northern Caribbean Islands. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in

Table 5.5a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Northern Caribbean Islands from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 54 | 298 | 504 | 487 | 508 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Caymans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 5 | 42 | 61 | 61 | 65 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.51 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 55 | 59 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 77 | 83 | 89 | 95 | 103 | 41 | 103 | 520 | 1,658 | 11,138 | 5,458 | 5,669 | 6,062 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.40 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 24 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 80 | 515 | 8,663 | 12,414 | 10,538 | 11,356 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 69 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 85 | 93 | 101 | 109 | 117 | 124 | 49 | 124 | 600 | 1,560 | 8,578 | 14,799 | 12,145 | 12,950 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 24 | 39 |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 295 | 756 | 2,582 | 2,052 | 1,913 | 2,015 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.36 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.50 | 0.70 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 14 |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 17 | 42 | 210 | 959 | 3,797 | 2,853 | 2,863 | 2,980 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 0.30 | 0.40 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Turks & Caicos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 37 | 37 | 40 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 160 | 171 | 181 | 192 | 202 | 221 | 240 | 259 | 278 | 298 | 129 | 307 | 1,721 | 5,512 | 35,118 | 38,178 | 33,714 | 35,975 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.26 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 41 | 62 | 92 |
| G% | - | 0.067 | 0.058 | 0.060 | 0.051 | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.077 | 0.071 | 0.070 | -0.835 | 0.862 | 1.725 | 1.164 | 1.852 | 0.084 | -0.124 | 0.065 |

Table 5.5b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Northern Caribbean Islands from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 28 | 35 | 39 | 44 | 48 | 54 | 56 | 53 | 60 | 66 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caymans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 480 | 520 | 560 | 605 | 705 | 1,008 | 1,186 | 1,397 | 1,331 | 1,432 | 1,541 | 1,658 | 2,219 | 2,997 | 3,837 | 4,566 |
| M% | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 75 | 80 | 85 | 89 | 125 | 130 | 146 | 200 | 242 | 311 | 400 | 515 | 688 | 879 | 1,256 | 1,674 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 550 | 600 | 650 | 723 | 800 | 900 | 938 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,273 | 1,409 | 1,560 | 1,809 | 2,124 | 2,422 | 2,751 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 291 | 295 | 300 | 305 | 311 | 377 | 399 | 441 | 510 | 581 | 639 | 756 | 831 | 858 | 1,009 | 1,237 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 190 | 210 | 230 | 248 | 288 | 400 | 495 | 583 | 645 | 736 | 840 | 959 | 1,126 | 1,312 | 1,552 | 1,880 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turks & Caicos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,601 | 1,721 | 1,843 | 1,990 | 2,249 | 2,839 | 3,197 | 3,663 | 3,924 | 4,386 | 4,886 | 5,512 | 6,740 | 8,234 | 10,147 | 12,185 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| G% | 0.723 | 0.682 | 0.766 | 0.766 | 1.228 | 2.328 | 1.187 | 1.361 | 0.690 | 1.111 | 1.081 | 1.205 | 2.012 | 2.002 | 2.089 | 1.830 |

Table 5.5c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Northern Caribbean Islands from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 79 | 110 | 169 | 211 | 256 | 298 | 360 | 410 | 447 | 475 | 494 | 508 | 514 | 514 | 510 | 504 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Caymans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 6 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 42 | 56 | 63 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 61 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.51 | 0.39 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.85 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5,920 | 7,141 | 8,715 | 9,835 | 10,601 | 11,138 | 11,282 | 11,162 | 10,847 | 10,267 | 9,392 | 8,346 | 7,379 | 6,600 | 5,945 | 5,458 |
| M% | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| M | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,380 | 3,312 | 4,524 | 5,826 | 7,245 | 8,663 | 10,017 | 11,235 | 12,219 | 12,924 | 13,320 | 13,457 | 13,387 | 13,148 | 12,801 | 12,414 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,221 | 3,869 | 4,713 | 5,692 | 7,110 | 8,578 | 9,896 | 11,288 | 12,537 | 13,581 | 14,353 | 14,861 | 15,095 | 15,110 | 14,992 | 14,799 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,403 | 1,629 | 1,869 | 2,132 | 2,365 | 2,582 | 2,741 | 2,877 | 2,950 | 2,922 | 2,808 | 2,650 | 2,485 | 2,321 | 2,165 | 2,052 |
| M% | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.24 |
| M | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,218 | 2,356 | 2,710 | 3,188 | 3,518 | 3,797 | 3,710 | 3,679 | 3,704 | 3,684 | 3,611 | 3,493 | 3,342 | 3,174 | 3,004 | 2,853 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.22 |
| M | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Turks & Caicos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 37 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 37 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 15,233 | 18,430 | 22,715 | 26,907 | 31,132 | 35,118 | 38,093 | 40,751 | 42,811 | 43,964 | 44,089 | 43,423 | 42,307 | 40,970 | 39,517 | 38,178 |
| M% | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| M | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| G% | 2.232 | 1.905 | 2.090 | 1.694 | 1.459 | 1.205 | 0.813 | 0.674 | 0.493 | 0.266 | 0.029 | -0.152 | -0.260 | -0.321 | -0.361 | -0.345 |

thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

5.6. Muslims in Central America

This region consists of eight countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama. Some Muslims came to this region in the Sixteenth century from Spain with the Spanish Conquistadors. However, they were exterminated when they were discovered by the Spanish Inquisition. The other wave of Muslims came towards the end of the nineteenth century from Syria and Lebanon, then towards the middle of the twentieth century from Palestine. But the Muslim population remains almost negligible with respect to the total population. Thus, the Muslim population increased from few hundreds or 0.01% in 1800, to 2,000 or 0.01% in 1900, to 21,000 or 0.01% in 2000, and is projected to reach 0.1 million or 0.1% by 2100, then 0.3 million or 0.1% by 2200, and then 0.5 million or 0.2% by 2300.

Central America has the least concentration of Muslims among the six regions spanning the Americas. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of the Americas decreased steadily from a third towards the end of the eighteenth century to a sixth by mid-nineteenth century to a tenth during most of the first half of the last century, then increased during the second half reaching a sixth by its end and is expected to reach 18% by the end of this century.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 5.5.

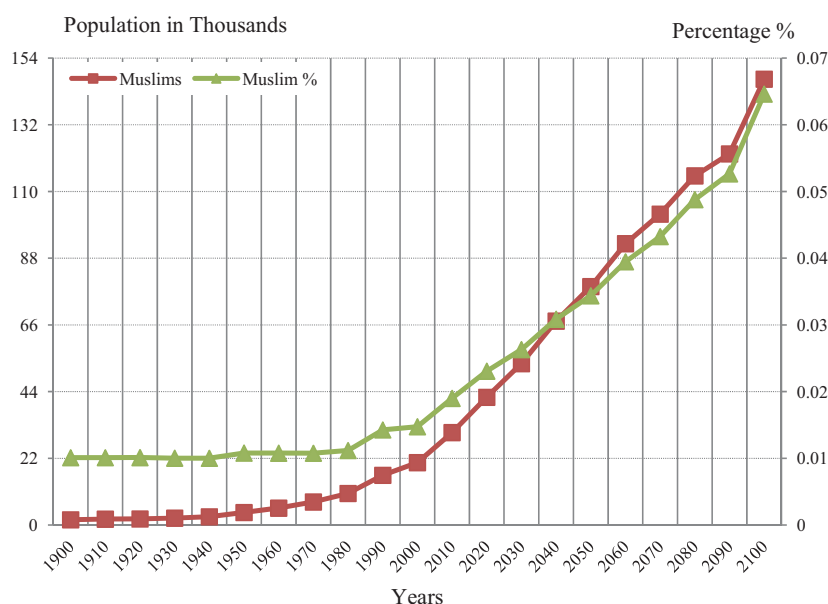


Fig. 5.6. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Central America from 1900 to 2100.

This shows that the Muslim population was almost non-existing in this region until 1980, numbering around 20,000 or 0.01%. It then started increasing with few thousands per decade, and is expected to continue in this rate for the rest of this century. The percentage of Muslims albeit increasing very slowly, it will remain negligible throughout this century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 5.6.9, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 5.6a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 5.6b and 5.6c from 1790 to 2100.

5.6.1. Belize

It gained its independence from the UK in 1981 when it also changed its name from British Honduras. It has an area of 22,966Km².and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.1. In 1911, the Muslim population consisted of twenty people or 0.05%, who arrived from the Ottoman Empire. According to census data as shown in Table 5.6.1, the Muslim population increased from 12 or 0.02% in 1946, to 110 or 0.08% in 1980, to 159 or 0.09% in 1991, to 243 or 0.10% in 2000, to 577 or 0.19% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage points per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 1,000 or 0.3% in 2020, then 2,000 or 0.4% by 2050, and 5,000 or 0.7% by 2100.



Fig. 5.6.1. Map of Belize.

Table 5.6.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Belize.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1911 | 40,000 | 25 | 0.06 | [ARH]es |
| 1946 | 59,220 | 12 | 0.02 | [UN56]c |
| 1980 | 142,847 | 110 | 0.08 | [UN88]c |
| 1991 | 184,722 | 159 | 0.09 | [UN04]c |
| 2000 | 232,111 | 243 | 0.10 | [BZ]c |
| 2010 | 304,106 | 577 | 0.19 | [BZ]c |
| 2020 | 386,318 | 966 | 0.25 | es |
| 2050 | 590,468 | 2,362 | 0.40 | es |
| 2100 | 693,487 | 4,508 | 0.65 | es |

5.6.2. Costa Rica

The Republic of Costa Rica gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 51,100Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.2. First Muslims came from Palestine in early twentieth century. As shown in Table 5.6.2, estimates for the Muslim population increased from none in 1908, to 100 or 0.01% in 1973, to 500 or 0.01% in 2000 or 2011, but remain at 0.01% of the total population since 1970s. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage points per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach



Fig. 5.6.2. Map of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Table 5.6.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Costa Rica.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1908 | 351,200 | 0 | 0.00 | [ARH]es |
| 1973 | 1,871,780 | 100 | 0.01 | [KET76]es |
| 2000 | 3,810,179 | 500 | 0.01 | [KET01B]es |
| 2011 | 4,301,712 | 500 | 0.01 | [CR]es |
| 2020 | 5,295,450 | 1,059 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 6,189,236 | 3,095 | 0.05 | es |
| 2100 | 5,316,038 | 5,316 | 0.10 | es |

1,000 or 0.02% in 2020, then 3,000 or 0.05% by 2050, and 5,000 or 0.10% by 2100.

5.6.3. El Salvador

The Republic of El Salvador gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 21,041Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.3. The first Muslims came from Palestine. As shown in Table 5.6.3, estimates for the Muslim population increased from none in 1908, to 100 in 1971, to 500 or 0.01% in 1992, to 1,300 or 0.02% in 2007. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 2,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 4,000 or 0.06% by 2050, and 6,000 or 0.11% by 2100.

**Fig. 5.6.3.** Map of the Republic of El Salvador.

Table 5.6.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in El Salvador.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1908 | 948,000 | 10 | 0.00 | [ARH]es |
| 1971 | 3,554,648 | 100 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1992 | 5,120,411 | 500 | 0.01 | [KET01B]es |
| 2007 | 5,744,113 | 1,300 | 0.02 | [SV]es |
| 2020 | 6,614,333 | 1,984 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 6,911,673 | 4,147 | 0.06 | es |
| 2100 | 5,541,772 | 6,096 | 0.11 | es |

5.6.4. Guatemala

The Republic of Guatemala gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 108,889Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.4. The first Muslims came from Palestine. As shown in Table 5.6.4, estimates for the Muslim population increased from twenty in 1914, to 200 in 1973, to 1,000 or 0.01% in 1994, to 1,200 or 0.01% in 2002. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point every other decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 4,000 or 0.02% in 2020, then 9,000 or 0.03% by 2050, and 28,000 or 0.06% by 2100.



Fig. 5.6.4. Map of the Republic of Guatemala.

Table 5.6.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guatemala.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1914 | 1,180,000 | 20 | 0.00 | [ARH]es |
| 1973 | 5,160,221 | 200 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 1994 | 8,331,874 | 1,000 | 0.01 | [KET01B]es |
| 2002 | 11,237,196 | 1,200 | 0.01 | [GT]es |
| 2020 | 18,281,422 | 3,656 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 31,426,436 | 9,428 | 0.03 | es |
| 2100 | 46,462,030 | 27,877 | 0.06 | es |

5.6.5. Honduras

The Republic of Honduras gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 112,090Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.5. The first Muslims came from Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. By 1910, there were only ten Muslims in the country. The 1945 census indicated that the Muslim population consisted of 28 individuals or 0.00% of the total population. Later estimates increased the number to 100 or 0.00% in 1974, to 1,000 or 0.02% in 2001, to 2,000 or 0.02% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 3,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 8,000 or 0.06% by 2050, and 17,000 or 0.11% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 5.6.5.

**Fig. 5.6.5.** Map of the Republic of Honduras.

Table 5.6.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Honduras.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1910 | 553,446 | 10 | 0.00 | [ARH]es |
| 1945 | 1,200,542 | 28 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1974 | 2,656,900 | 100 | 0.00 | [KET76]es |
| 2001 | 6,076,885 | 1,000 | 0.02 | [KET01B]es |
| 2011 | 8,143,564 | 2,000 | 0.02 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 9,235,227 | 2,771 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 13,484,057 | 8,090 | 0.06 | es |
| 2100 | 15,626,611 | 17,189 | 0.11 | es |

5.6.6. Mexico

The United Mexican States gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 1,964,375Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.6. Towards the end of the nineteenth century Muslims emigrated from Syria. Based on census data as shown in Table 5.6.6, the Muslim population increased from 162 in 1895, to 602 in 1910, to 1,421 in 2000, to 3,760 in 2010, but still constitutes 0.00% of the Mexican population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase



Fig. 5.6.6. Map of the United Mexican States.

Table 5.6.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Mexico.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|-------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1895 | 12,632,425 | 162 | 0.00 | [MX]c |
| 1910 | 15,160,377 | 602 | 0.00 | [MX]c |
| 2000 | 84,794,454 | 1,421 | 0.00 | [MX]c |
| 2010 | 112,336,538 | 3,760 | 0.00 | [MX10]c |
| 2020 | 131,954,896 | 13,195 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 156,101,764 | 15,610 | 0.01 | es |
| 2100 | 139,794,656 | 27,959 | 0.02 | es |

by 0.01 of a percentage point every half century; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 13,000 or 0.01% in 2020, then 14,000 or 0.01% by 2050, and 25,000 or 0.02% by 2100.

5.6.7. *Nicaragua*

The Republic of Nicaragua gained its independence from Spain in 1821. It has an area of 130,370Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.7. The first Muslims came from Palestine. Estimates of Muslims increased from ten in 1906, to 150 or 0.01% in 1971, to 500 or 0.01% in 1995. According to the 2005 census, the Muslim population increased to 321 or 0.01%. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to exceed 1,000 or 0.02% in 2020, then 4,000 or 0.05% by 2050, and 8,000 or 0.10% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.6.7.



Fig. 5.6.7. Map of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Table 5.6.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Nicaragua.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1906 | 505,000 | 10 | 0.00 | [ARH]es |
| 1971 | 1,877,952 | 150 | 0.01 | [KET76]es |
| 1995 | 4,357,099 | 500 | 0.01 | [KET01B]es |
| 2005 | 5,142,098 | 321 | 0.01 | [NI]c |
| 2020 | 6,665,496 | 1,333 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 8,355,013 | 4,178 | 0.05 | es |
| 2100 | 7,901,941 | 7,902 | 0.10 | es |

5.6.8. Panama

The Republic of Panama gained its independence from Columbia in 1903. It has an area of 75,420Km² and its map is presented in Figure 5.6.8. The first Muslims in Panama were Chinese workers who were brought for building the Panama Canal between 1904 and 1914. They were then followed by Palestinians after the middle of the twentieth century. Thus, estimates for the Muslim population increased none in 1904, to twenty of 0.01% in 1911, to 500 or 0.04% in 1970, to 1,000 or 0.05% in 1980, to 5,000 or 0.18% in 2000, to 12,000 or 0.35% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 17,000 or 0.4% in 2020, then 32,000 or 0.5% by 2050, and 50,000 or 0.8% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 5.6.8.



Fig. 5.6.8. Map of the Republic of Panama.

Table 5.6.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Panama.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1904 | 290,000 | 0 | 0 | [KET86]es |
| 1911 | 336,742 | 20 | 0.01 | [ARH]es |
| 1970 | 1,428,082 | 500 | 0.04 | [KET76]es |
| 1980 | 1,805,287 | 1,000 | 0.06 | [KET86]es |
| 2000 | 2,839,177 | 5,000 | 0.18 | [DOS02]es |
| 2010 | 3,405,813 | 12,000 | 0.35 | [DOS12]es |
| 2020 | 4,295,910 | 17,184 | 0.40 | es |
| 2050 | 5,774,486 | 31,760 | 0.55 | es |
| 2100 | 6,276,886 | 50,215 | 0.80 | es |

5.6.9. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Central America has the least concentration of Muslims among the five regions spanning the Americas. The Muslim population in this region was almost nonexistent prior to the twentieth century. However, it has been steadily increasing but remains negligible. It is expected to continue to increase for the next three centuries but remain well below one percent of the total population. The following tables

Table 5.6a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central America from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 239 | 693 | 641 | 678 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 16 | 48 | 61 | 297 | 3,930 | 5,316 | 5,081 | 5,304 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 16 |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 192 | 210 | 230 | 250 | 265 | 278 | 167 | 190 | 235 | 766 | 5,959 | 5,542 | 4,911 | 5,199 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 380 | 400 | 420 | 440 | 461 | 500 | 540 | 580 | 620 | 668 | 401 | 456 | 500 | 1,300 | 11,204 | 46,462 | 40,293 | 42,657 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 81 | 128 |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 115 | 125 | 135 | 145 | 152 | 91 | 103 | 128 | 544 | 6,236 | 15,627 | 13,468 | 14,276 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 27 | 43 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,500 | 3,750 | 4,000 | 4,250 | 4,500 | 5,100 | 5,700 | 6,300 | 6,900 | 7,500 | 2,500 | 4,500 | 6,250 | 13,607 | 103,874 | 139,795 | 131,617 | 138,465 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.10 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 28 | 66 | 138 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 116 | 123 | 130 | 137 | 144 | 157 | 170 | 183 | 196 | 209 | 125 | 142 | 178 | 478 | 5,101 | 7,902 | 6,715 | 7,114 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 57 | 61 | 65 | 69 | 73 | 80 | 87 | 94 | 100 | 106 | 64 | 72 | 90 | 263 | 3,055 | 6,277 | 5,633 | 6,031 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.80 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 50 | 84 | 121 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4,300 | 4,598 | 4,896 | 5,194 | 5,495 | 6,184 | 6,876 | 7,568 | 8,254 | 8,943 | 3,367 | 5,514 | 7,446 | 17,292 | 139,596 | 227,613 | 208,359 | 219,725 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.22 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 147 | 298 | 493 |
| G% | - | 0.067 | 0.063 | 0.059 | 0.056 | 0.118 | 0.106 | 0.096 | 0.087 | 0.080 | -0.977 | 0.493 | 0.300 | 0.843 | 2.089 | 0.489 | -0.088 | 0.053 |

Table 5.6b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central America from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Belize | P | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 51 | 57 |
| | M% | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | P | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 70 | 78 | 115 | 120 | 137 | 182 | 243 | 297 | 363 | 420 | 504 | 633 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| El Salvador | P | 230 | 235 | 240 | 248 | 280 | 330 | 366 | 400 | 492 | 570 | 700 | 766 | 946 | 1,168 | 1,460 | 1,633 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guatemala | P | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 850 | 950 | 1,080 | 1,225 | 1,365 | 1,300 | 1,441 | 2,005 | 2,300 | 2,600 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honduras | P | 96 | 128 | 150 | 175 | 200 | 225 | 250 | 275 | 300 | 307 | 332 | 544 | 553 | 740 | 854 | 1,108 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | P | 6,100 | 6,250 | 6,400 | 6,587 | 6,782 | 6,944 | 7,662 | 8,296 | 9,219 | 10,399 | 11,643 | 13,607 | 15,160 | 14,409 | 16,553 | 19,815 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Nicaragua | P | 174 | 178 | 182 | 186 | 230 | 260 | 300 | 320 | 337 | 379 | 425 | 478 | 553 | 634 | 683 | 830 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panama | P | 88 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 110 | 125 | 135 | 174 | 176 | 201 | 230 | 263 | 337 | 487 | 467 | 623 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 7,202 | 7,446 | 7,680 | 7,957 | 8,329 | 8,672 | 9,693 | 10,560 | 11,766 | 13,290 | 14,969 | 17,292 | 19,393 | 19,908 | 22,872 | 27,298 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| G% | | 0.334 | 0.309 | 0.355 | 0.457 | 0.404 | 1.113 | 0.857 | 1.081 | 1.218 | 1.189 | 1.443 | 1.147 | 0.262 | 1.388 | 1.769 | |

Table 5.6c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in Central America from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 69 | 92 | 122 | 144 | 188 | 239 | 309 | 386 | 461 | 530 | 590 | 637 | 669 | 687 | 695 | 693 |
| M% | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 966 | 1,334 | 1,822 | 2,348 | 3,079 | 3,930 | 4,670 | 5,295 | 5,760 | 6,055 | 6,189 | 6,177 | 6,050 | 5,829 | 5,563 | 5,316 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2,200 | 2,773 | 3,736 | 4,661 | 5,344 | 5,959 | 6,218 | 6,614 | 6,875 | 6,971 | 6,912 | 6,737 | 6,469 | 6,136 | 5,797 | 5,542 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3,146 | 4,141 | 5,416 | 7,001 | 8,890 | 11,204 | 14,342 | 18,281 | 22,566 | 27,002 | 31,426 | 35,618 | 39,321 | 42,399 | 44,771 | 46,462 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 28 |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,487 | 2,002 | 2,691 | 3,636 | 4,904 | 6,236 | 7,621 | 9,235 | 10,811 | 12,248 | 13,484 | 14,469 | 15,162 | 15,549 | 15,676 | 15,627 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 28,296 | 38,677 | 52,988 | 70,353 | 86,077 | 103,874 | 117,886 | 131,955 | 143,663 | 151,821 | 156,102 | 156,857 | 154,700 | 150,720 | 145,477 | 139,795 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| M | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 28 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1,295 | 1,775 | 2,400 | 3,250 | 4,138 | 5,101 | 5,822 | 6,665 | 7,391 | 7,972 | 8,355 | 8,551 | 8,569 | 8,423 | 8,175 | 7,902 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 860 | 1,136 | 1,526 | 1,990 | 2,487 | 3,055 | 3,678 | 4,296 | 4,882 | 5,383 | 5,774 | 6,054 | 6,228 | 6,315 | 6,330 | 6,277 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 47 | 50 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 38,318 | 51,930 | 70,700 | 93,384 | 115,106 | 139,596 | 160,546 | 182,729 | 202,408 | 217,982 | 228,833 | 235,098 | 237,167 | 236,059 | 232,483 | 227,613 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| M | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 42 | 53 | 67 | 79 | 93 | 103 | 115 | 122 | 147 |
| G% | 3.391 | 3.040 | 3.086 | 2.783 | 2.091 | 1.929 | 1.398 | 1.294 | 1.023 | 0.741 | 0.486 | 0.270 | 0.088 | -0.047 | -0.153 | -0.212 |

present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.6a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.6b and 5.6c for current countries in Central America. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, AVA]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

5.7. The Americas' Summary and Conclusion

Muslims came to the Americas as early as the tenth century. Many waves followed, but all went extinct due to European persecution, either by the Spaniards under the name of Catholicism, or by others while fighting slaves uprising. The number of Muslims is increasing steadily since the second half of the last century and is expected to remain so for the next three centuries. It is currently below 1% of the total population of this continent and is expected to reach 2% by the end of this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 5.7a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 5.7b and 5.7c for the five regions of the Americas. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in the Americas and each of its five regions.

Table 5.7a. Centennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Americas from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|--------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Southern Caribbean | P | 7 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 13 | 196 | 301 | 902 | 2,589 | 2,113 | 2,140 | 2,265 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 1.41 | 3.40 | 2.48 | 3.07 | 3.51 |
| North America | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 88 | 52 | 66 | 80 |
| | P | 1,173 | 1,259 | 1,325 | 1,393 | 1,461 | 1,631 | 1,801 | 1,971 | 2,253 | 1,754 | 1,213 | 5,562 | 81,620 | 315,417 | 513,065 | 551,065 | 578,658 |
| Central Caribbean | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.99 | 4.00 | 6.47 | 8.78 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 3,135 | 20,524 | 35,667 | 50,832 |
| South America | P | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 38 | 153 | 143 | 339 | 450 | 447 | 476 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Northern Caribbean | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 |
| | P | 5,666 | 6,160 | 6,642 | 7,126 | 7,611 | 8,202 | 8,822 | 9,454 | 10,084 | 5,522 | 6,464 | 9,913 | 40,135 | 348,246 | 467,484 | 436,979 | 465,088 |
| Central America | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.31 | 0.64 | 1.04 | 1.37 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 1,072 | 3,006 | 4,552 | 6,386 |
| Total | P | 160 | 171 | 181 | 192 | 202 | 221 | 240 | 259 | 278 | 298 | 307 | 1,721 | 5,512 | 35,118 | 38,178 | 33,714 | 35,975 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.26 |
| Southern Caribbean | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 41 | 62 | 92 |
| | P | 4,300 | 4,598 | 4,896 | 5,194 | 5,495 | 6,184 | 6,876 | 7,568 | 8,254 | 3,367 | 5,514 | 7,446 | 17,292 | 139,596 | 227,613 | 208,359 | 219,725 |
| Central America | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.22 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 147 | 298 | 493 |
| Total | P | 11,310 | 12,201 | 13,058 | 13,923 | 14,791 | 16,263 | 17,764 | 19,283 | 20,764 | 10,792 | 13,732 | 25,096 | 145,604 | 841,306 | 1,248,903 | 1,232,704 | 1,302,187 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.51 | 1.90 | 3.30 | 4.45 |
| Total | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 80 | 4,329 | 23,778 | 40,653 | 57,896 |
| | G% | - | 0.076 | 0.068 | 0.064 | 0.061 | 0.095 | 0.088 | 0.082 | 0.074 | -0.721 | 0.241 | 0.603 | 1.758 | 1.754 | 0.395 | -0.013 | 0.055 |

Table 5.7b. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Americas from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Southern Caribbean | P | 281 | 301 | 328 | 347 | 428 | 475 | 529 | 603 | 691 | 783 | 902 | 929 | 1,015 | 1,095 | 1,282 |
| | M% | 0.56 | 0.63 | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 0.77 | 0.80 | 0.85 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1.41 | 1.82 | 1.99 | 2.14 | 2.43 |
| | M | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 31 |
| North America | P | 4,243 | 5,562 | 7,886 | 10,395 | 14,382 | 18,887 | 25,650 | 43,534 | 54,509 | 67,840 | 81,620 | 99,472 | 114,848 | 133,629 | 143,730 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | M | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 47 | 64 | 75 | 80 |
| Central Caribbean | P | 132 | 153 | 158 | 139 | 138 | 157 | 143 | 144 | 143 | 147 | 143 | 133 | 123 | 123 | 134 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South America | P | 9,137 | 9,913 | 10,608 | 11,014 | 13,520 | 15,629 | 18,015 | 23,901 | 28,252 | 33,614 | 40,135 | 49,708 | 63,410 | 73,868 | 88,663 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 20 | 29 | 45 | 50 | 78 | 96 |
| Northern Caribbean | P | 1,601 | 1,721 | 1,843 | 1,990 | 2,249 | 2,839 | 3,197 | 3,663 | 4,386 | 4,886 | 5,512 | 6,740 | 8,234 | 10,147 | 12,185 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| Central America | P | 7,202 | 7,446 | 7,680 | 7,957 | 8,329 | 8,672 | 9,693 | 10,560 | 11,766 | 14,969 | 17,292 | 19,393 | 19,908 | 22,872 | 27,298 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | P | 22,595 | 25,096 | 28,501 | 31,821 | 38,966 | 46,613 | 57,173 | 70,830 | 83,873 | 101,270 | 122,238 | 145,604 | 176,376 | 207,537 | 241,734 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| | M | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 59 | 80 | 117 | 146 | 188 | 222 |
| G% | | | 1.050 | 1.272 | 1.102 | 2.026 | 1.792 | 2.042 | 2.142 | 1.690 | 1.885 | 1.749 | 1.917 | 1.627 | 1.525 | 1.227 |

Table 5.7c. Decennial estimates of the Muslim population in the Americas from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Southern Caribbean | P | 1,499 | 1,869 | 2,081 | 2,259 | 2,472 | 2,589 | 2,737 | 2,833 | 2,775 | 2,661 | 2,524 | 2,396 | 2,285 | 2,191 | 2,113 |
| | M% | 2.55 | 2.77 | 2.92 | 2.98 | 3.38 | 3.40 | 2.61 | 2.57 | 2.54 | 2.52 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.48 |
| North America | M | 38 | 52 | 61 | 67 | 83 | 88 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 67 | 63 | 59 | 56 | 54 | 52 |
| | P | 171,615 | 204,352 | 231,429 | 254,800 | 282,286 | 315,417 | 346,501 | 403,373 | 426,332 | 446,201 | 464,996 | 482,299 | 496,124 | 506,345 | 513,065 |
| Central Caribbean | M% | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.61 | 0.99 | 1.32 | 1.91 | 2.21 | 2.52 | 2.82 | 3.12 | 3.41 | 3.71 | 4.00 |
| | M | 128 | 154 | 287 | 835 | 1,708 | 3,135 | 4,562 | 7,715 | 9,441 | 11,235 | 13,108 | 15,035 | 16,942 | 18,784 | 20,524 |
| South America | P | 154 | 176 | 219 | 268 | 307 | 339 | 386 | 449 | 463 | 467 | 467 | 465 | 463 | 457 | 450 |
| | M% | 0.44 | 0.46 | 0.73 | 0.98 | 0.56 | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.15 | 1.22 | 1.29 | 1.36 | 1.43 |
| Northern Caribbean | M | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| | P | 112,460 | 147,766 | 191,562 | 241,018 | 295,835 | 348,246 | 394,021 | 467,738 | 491,378 | 505,086 | 509,369 | 505,478 | 495,415 | 481,947 | 467,484 |
| Central America | M% | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.64 |
| | M | 134 | 185 | 503 | 626 | 729 | 1,072 | 1,294 | 1,793 | 2,034 | 2,278 | 2,475 | 2,633 | 2,769 | 2,879 | 3,006 |
| Total | P | 15,233 | 18,430 | 22,715 | 26,907 | 31,132 | 35,118 | 38,093 | 42,811 | 43,964 | 44,089 | 43,423 | 42,307 | 40,970 | 39,517 | 38,178 |
| | M% | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 |
| Central America | M | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| | P | 38,318 | 51,930 | 70,700 | 93,384 | 115,106 | 139,596 | 160,546 | 202,408 | 217,982 | 228,833 | 235,098 | 237,167 | 236,059 | 232,483 | 227,613 |
| Total | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| | M | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 53 | 67 | 79 | 93 | 103 | 115 | 122 | 147 |
| Total | P | 339,280 | 424,522 | 518,705 | 618,635 | 727,137 | 841,306 | 942,283 | 1,119,613 | 1,182,893 | 1,227,338 | 1,255,876 | 1,270,111 | 1,271,314 | 1,262,940 | 1,248,903 |
| | M% | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 0.63 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 1.12 | 1.26 | 1.41 | 1.57 | 1.73 | 1.90 |
| Total | M | 312 | 408 | 865 | 1,549 | 2,548 | 4,329 | 5,981 | 9,665 | 11,649 | 13,698 | 15,780 | 17,874 | 19,927 | 21,886 | 23,778 |
| | G% | 2.163 | 2.241 | 2.004 | 1.762 | 1.616 | 1.458 | 1.134 | 0.766 | 0.550 | 0.369 | 0.230 | 0.113 | 0.009 | -0.066 | -0.112 |

Oceania consists of tens of thousands of islands with total land area of 8.54 million square kilometers, over 90% of which is mainland Australia; spread over eighty million square kilometers of the Pacific Ocean. The total population of this continent increased from 2.7 million in 1870, to 12.7 million in 1950, to 42.3 million in 2020, and is projected to reach 55.2 million by 2050, and 65.8 million by 2100. Therefore, it is the least populated continent in the world. A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in Oceania from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 6.0a. Muslims entered Oceania as early as the sixteenth century as Islam spread through current Indonesia. However, until 1950s the number of Muslims remained few. Remarkable presence of Muslims started in 1960s with migration of Muslims for economic means mainly to Australia. Noticeable increase of Muslims in other parts of this continent started in 1990s, such as New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. A map of Oceania is presented in Figure 6.0b. A substantial increase in the number and percentage of Muslims is expected through this century as depicted in Figure 6.0a.

Thus, the Muslim population in this continent increased from a couple hundred or 0.01% in 1800, to 6,000 or 0.1% in 1900, to 0.38 million or 1.2% in 2000, to 0.90 million or 2.1% in 2020, and is projected to reach 4.1 million or 5.8% by 2100, then 5.7 million or 8.2% by 2200, and then 7.6 million or 10.3% by 2300.

We divided Oceania into four regions; the data for each is included in a separate section, and are sorted in terms of the percentage of Muslims in descending order. These regions are Australasia (Section 6.1), Melanesia (Section 6.2), Micronesia (Section 6.3), and Polynesia (Section 6.4). In Section 6.5, the total population in each of the four regions of Oceania and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 6.5a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 6.5b to 6.5c from 1790 to 2100.

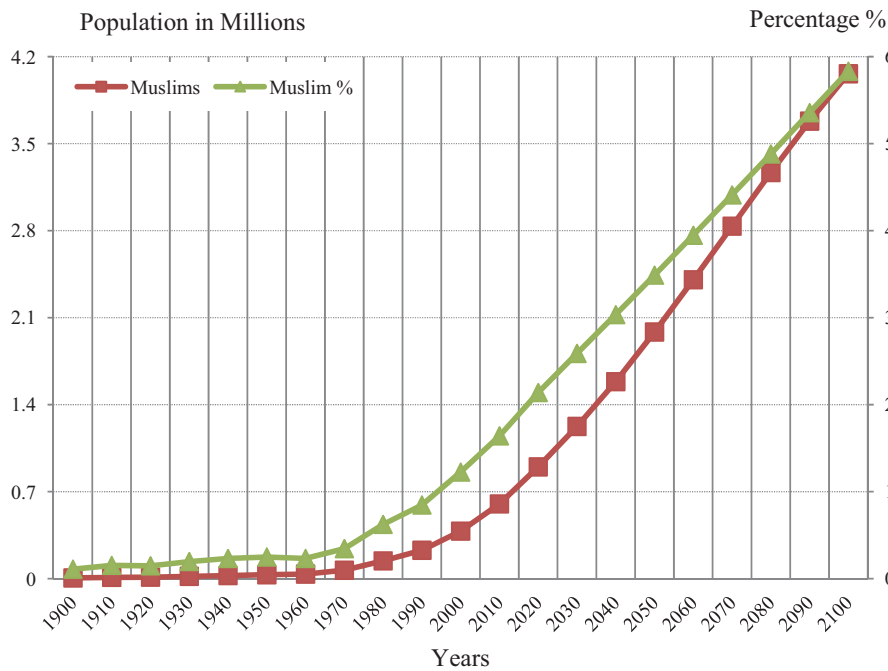


Fig. 6.0a. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Oceania from 1900 to 2100.

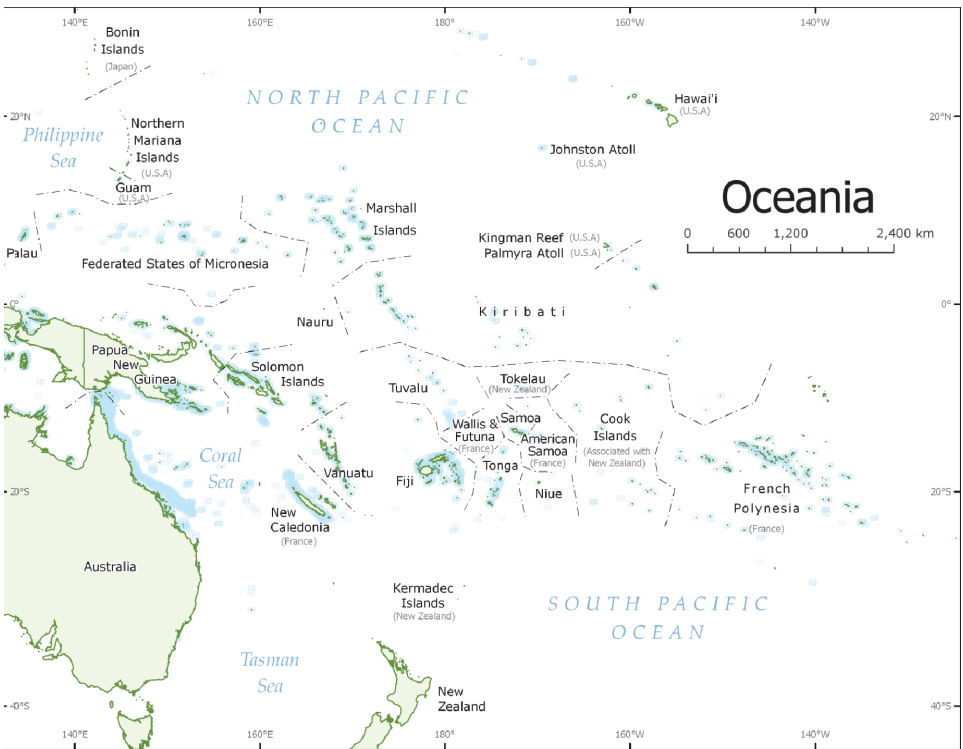


Fig. 6.0b. Map of Oceania.

6.1. Muslims in Australasia

This region consists of two island nations: Australia and New Zealand and the Australian dependent territories of Christmas, Cocos and Norfolk Islands. Muslims arrived here as early as the sixteenth century from current Indonesia; however, their numbers remained few. After WWII, there was noticeable increase in the number of Muslims as Australia needed more labor force. Thus, the Muslim population increased from almost none to a few hundreds or 0.04% in 1800, to 4,000 or 0.08% in 1900, to 0.3 million or 1.4% in 2000, to 0.8 million or 2.7% in 2020, and is projected to reach 4.0 million or 8.3% by 2100, then 5.6 million or 11.1% by 2200, and then 7.4 million or 13.8% by 2300.

Australasia has the largest concentration of Muslims among four regions covering Oceania: Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Oceania increased from a quarter in the beginning of the eighteenth century, to a third towards its middle, to 75% in 1880, then peaked at 83% in 1930, then started decreasing afterwards, reaching 73% in 2010, and is expected to reach 69% towards the end of this century. The fraction of Muslims living in Australasia out of the total Muslim population of Oceania increased steadily from 11% in 1950 to almost 90% by 2010, and is expected to reach 97% by the end of this century.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 6.1. This shows that the Muslim population was negligible until 1970; then started its steady and rapid increase afterwards, which is expected to continue through this

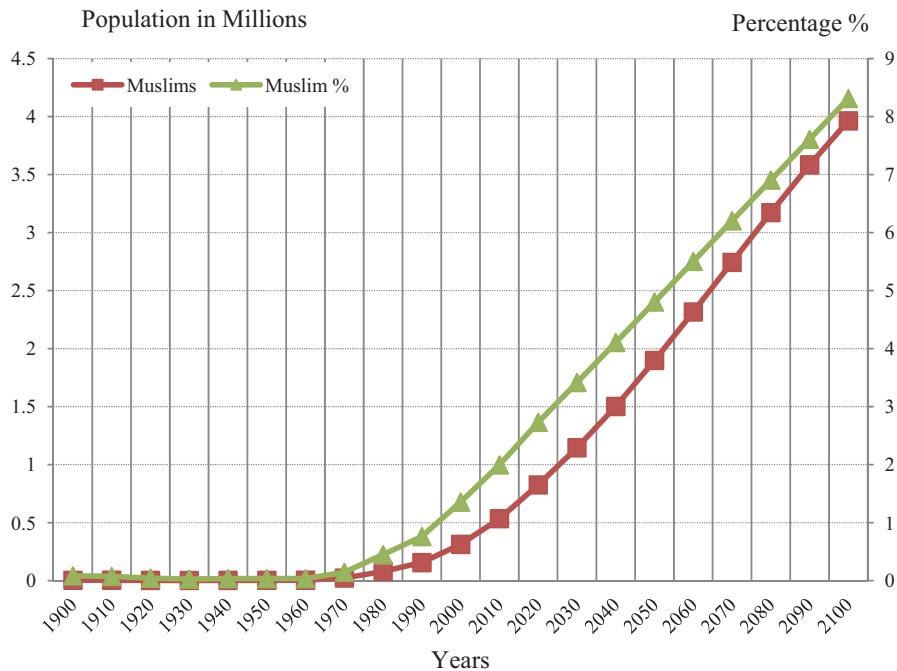


Fig. 6.1. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Australasia from 1900 to 2100.

century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 6.1.3, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 6.1a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 6.1b and 6.1c from 1790 to 2100.

6.1.1. Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia has an area of 7,687,809 Km² and is the sixth largest country in the world. It was conquered by the British in 1770, and gained its independence from the UK in 1901. Geographically, it consists of the Mainland Australia surrounded by over 8,200 islands, including Tasmania (68,018Km²), Melville (5,786Km²), Kangaroo (4,416Km²), Groote Eylandt (2,285Km²), Bathurst (1,693Km²), Fraser (1,653Km²), Flinders (1,359Km²), King (1,091Km²), and Mornington (1,002Km²). A map of Australia is presented in Figure 6.1.1.

Politically, the Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states, three territories, and seven external territories. The states are: New South Wales (800,809Km²), Queensland (1,729,958Km²), South Australia (984,179Km²), Tasmania (68,018Km²), Victoria (227,496Km²), and Western Australia (2,526,574Km²). The territories are: Australian Capital (2,358Km²), Jervis Bay (70Km²) and Northern (1,348,199Km²). The external territories: Australian Antarctic (5,896,500Km²), and the islands of Christmas (136Km²), Cocos or Keeling (14Km²) and Norfolk



Fig. 6.1.1. Map of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(35Km²), and the uninhabited islands of Ashmore & Cartier (199Km²), Coral Sea (10Km²) and Heard & McDonald (372Km²). Almost a third of the Australian population lives in New South Wales, which includes the largest Australian city of Sydney. A fourth of the Australian population lives in Victoria, which includes the second largest Australian city of Melbourne. Finally, a tenth of the Australian Population lives in Western Australia.

Muslims moved to Australia from current Indonesia starting in the sixteenth century. But their numbers remained small. The British then brought Malays between 1850 and 1930 to work as pearl divers and in sugar cane plantations. Then Afghans, between 1862 and 1930, to help breeding camels and steering them through the Australian desert for economic purpose. Then Indians between 1879 and 1916, as indentured labor on sugar cane plantations.

Albanian refugees settled here between 1920 s and 1930s. After WWII, then Turkish Cypriots in 1950s and 1960s, followed by Turks between 1968 and 1972, and then Lebanese Muslims in 1970s. After the relaxation of immigration laws in 1970s, more Muslims emigrated here from many countries.

Based on census data as shown in Table 6.1.1a, the Muslim population decreased from 561 or 0.05% in 1861, to 382 or 0.02% in 1871, then increased to 616 or 0.03% in 1881, to 1,847 or 0.06% in 1891, to 3,641 or 0.10% in 1901, to 3,908 or 0.09% in 1911, to 2,868 or 0.05% in 1921, to 1,877 or 0.04% in 1933, then to 2,704 or 0.04% in 1947. A substantial increase occurred between the censuses of 1947 and 1971 happened towards the end of the 1960s as can be seen from the censuses of 1954, 1961, and 1966. In these censuses, Muslims were included in non-Christian religions, excluding Judaism. Thus, the number of Muslims continued to increase to 22,311 or 0.17% in 1971, to 45,200 or 0.3% in 1976, to 0.08 million or 0.5% in 1981, to 0.11 million or 0.7% in 1986, to 0.15 million or

Table 6.1.1a. Evolution of the Muslim population in Australia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|-----------|------|---------|
| 1861 | 1,153,641 | 561 | 0.05 | [AUH1]c |
| 1871 | 1,663,882 | 382 | 0.02 | [AUH1]c |
| 1881 | 2,252,617 | 616 | 0.03 | [AUH1]c |
| 1891 | 3,183,237 | 1,847 | 0.06 | [AUH1]c |
| 1901 | 3,773,801 | 3,641 | 0.10 | [AUH1]c |
| 1911 | 4,455,005 | 3,908 | 0.09 | [AUH2]c |
| 1921 | 5,435,734 | 2,868 | 0.05 | [AUH2]c |
| 1933 | 6,629,839 | 1,877 | 0.04 | [AUH2]c |
| 1947 | 7,579,358 | 2,704 | 0.04 | [AUH2]c |
| 1971 | 12,755,638 | 22,311 | 0.17 | [AU]c |
| 1976 | 13,548,400 | 45,200 | 0.33 | [AU]c |
| 1981 | 14,576,330 | 76,792 | 0.53 | [AU]c |
| 1986 | 15,602,156 | 109,523 | 0.70 | [AU]c |
| 1991 | 16,850,540 | 147,487 | 0.88 | [AU]c |
| 1996 | 17,892,423 | 200,885 | 1.12 | [AU]c |
| 2001 | 18,769,258 | 281,579 | 1.50 | [AU]c |
| 2006 | 19,855,300 | 340,400 | 1.71 | [AU]c |
| 2011 | 21,507,700 | 476,291 | 2.21 | [AU]c |
| 2020 | 25,439,528 | 763,186 | 3.00 | es |
| 2050 | 33,735,400 | 1,771,109 | 5.25 | es |
| 2100 | 41,497,197 | 3,734,748 | 9.00 | es |

Table 6.1.1b. Evolution of the Muslim population in Australia per province and territory: 1861–1947. P: Total population, M: Muslim population, M%: Percentage of Muslim population, MR%: Muslim Ratio in percentage. In 1901, ACT was included in NSW. Underlined data is an estimate based on the number of natives of Indian.

| State & Territory | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1933 | 1947 |
|------------------------------|------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Australian Capital Territory | P | — | — | — | — | 1714 | 2,572 | 8,947 | 16,905 |
| | M% | — | — | — | — | 0.06 | — | — | — |
| | M | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | MR% | — | — | — | — | 0.03 | — | — | — |
| New South Wales | P | 350,860 | 503,981 | 1,132,234 | 1,354,846 | 1,646,734 | 2,100,371 | 2,600,847 | 2,984,838 |
| | M% | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 350 | 200 | 528 | 1,072 | 819 | 692 | 523 | 584 |
| | MR% | 62.39 | 52.36 | 28.59 | 29.44 | 20.96 | 24.13 | 27.86 | 21.60 |
| Northern Territory | P | — | 201 | 4,898 | 4,096 | 3,310 | 3,867 | 4,850 | 10,868 |
| | M% | — | — | 0.27 | 1.17 | 1.15 | 0.67 | 0.95 | 0.24 |
| | M | — | — | 13 | 48 | 38 | 26 | 46 | 26 |
| | MR% | — | — | 0.70 | 1.32 | 0.97 | 0.91 | 2.45 | 0.96 |
| Queensland | P | 30,059 | 120,104 | 393,718 | 503,266 | 605,813 | 755,972 | 947,534 | 1,106,415 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | M | 12 | 27 | 210 | 435 | 692 | 729 | 547 | 641 |
| | MR% | 2.14 | 7.07 | 11.37 | 11.95 | 17.71 | 25.42 | 29.14 | 23.71 |
| South Australia | P | 126,830 | 185,425 | 315,533 | 358,508 | 408,558 | 495,160 | 580,949 | 646,073 |
| | M% | — | — | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| | M | — | — | 286 | 401 | 440 | 274 | 267 | 263 |
| | MR% | — | — | 15.48 | 11.01 | 11.26 | 9.55 | 14.22 | 9.73 |
| Tasmania | P | 89,977 | 99,328 | 115,705 | 172,475 | 191,211 | 213,780 | 227,599 | 257,078 |
| | M% | — | — | — | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| | M | — | — | — | 27 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 33 |
| | MR% | — | — | 7.69 | 0.74 | 0.26 | 0.59 | 0.11 | 1.22 |
| Victoria | P | 540,322 | 731,528 | 862,346 | 1,140,405 | 1,315,551 | 1,531,280 | 1,820,261 | 2,054,701 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| | M | 189 | 125 | 111 | 241 | 391 | 304 | 159 | 632 |
| | MR% | 33.69 | 32.72 | 18.02 | 13.05 | 10.01 | 10.60 | 8.47 | 23.37 |
| Western Australia | P | 15,593 | 23,315 | 29,708 | 49,782 | 282,114 | 332,732 | 438,852 | 502,480 |
| | M% | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.86 | 0.54 | 0.25 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| | M | 10 | 30 | 70 | 427 | 1,517 | 826 | 333 | 525 |
| | MR% | 1.78 | 7.85 | 11.36 | 23.12 | 38.82 | 28.80 | 17.74 | 19.42 |

Table 6.1.1c. Evolution of the Muslim population in Australia per province and territory: 1971–2011. P: Total population, M: Muslim population, M%: Percentage of Muslim population, MR%: Muslim Ratio in percentage.

| State & Territory | | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 | 2011 |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Australian Capital Territory | P | 144,063 | 197,623 | 221,609 | 249,407 | 280,107 | 299,037 | 308,186 | 324,032 | 357,222 |
| | M% | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 1.13 | 1.35 | 2.08 |
| | M | 177 | 408 | 730 | 1,255 | 1,868 | 2,462 | 3,472 | 4,373 | 7,432 |
| | MR% | 0.79 | 0.90 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.28 | 1.56 |
| New South Wales | P | 4,601,180 | 4,777,105 | 5,126,217 | 5,401,881 | 5,732,038 | 6,006,209 | 6,270,784 | 6,549,179 | 6,917,658 |
| | M% | 0.21 | 0.46 | 0.75 | 1.07 | 1.36 | 1.70 | 2.24 | 2.58 | 3.17 |
| | M | 9,808 | 22,206 | 38,527 | 57,551 | 77,825 | 102,296 | 140,496 | 168,786 | 219,377 |
| | MR% | 43.96 | 49.13 | 50.17 | 52.55 | 52.77 | 50.92 | 49.89 | 49.58 | 46.06 |
| Northern Territory | P | 86,390 | 97,090 | 123,324 | 154,848 | 175,836 | 175,335 | 183,799 | 192,898 | 211,944 |
| | M% | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.75 |
| | M | 224 | 193 | 317 | 479 | 630 | 760 | 926 | 1,088 | 1,589 |
| | MR% | 1.00 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.33 |
| Queensland | P | 1,827,065 | 2,037,201 | 2,295,123 | 2,587,315 | 2,977,726 | 3,247,364 | 3,482,344 | 3,904,533 | 4,332,738 |
| | M% | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.29 | 0.42 | 0.52 | 0.79 |
| | M | 1351 | 1717 | 2457 | 3731 | 5,605 | 9,325 | 14,783 | 20,320 | 34,047 |
| | MR% | 6.06 | 3.80 | 3.20 | 3.41 | 3.80 | 4.64 | 5.25 | 5.97 | 7.15 |
| South Australia | P | 1,173,707 | 1,244,757 | 1,285,033 | 1,345,945 | 1,400,586 | 1,437,193 | 1,454,806 | 1,514,339 | 1,596,570 |
| | M% | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.69 | 1.22 |
| | M | 628 | 1,031 | 1,456 | 2,486 | 3,092 | 4,814 | 7,362 | 10,517 | 19,511 |
| | MR% | 2.81 | 2.28 | 1.90 | 2.27 | 2.10 | 2.40 | 2.61 | 3.09 | 4.10 |
| Tasmania | P | 390,413 | 402,868 | 418,957 | 436,353 | 452,836 | 464,540 | 454,599 | 476,480 | 495,355 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.34 |
| | M | 133 | 135 | 369 | 569 | 623 | 808 | 858 | 1,051 | 1,708 |
| | MR% | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0.48 | 0.52 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.36 |
| Victoria | P | 3,502,351 | 3,646,979 | 3,832,443 | 4,019,478 | 4,244,249 | 4,414,194 | 4,625,806 | 4,932,422 | 5,354,042 |
| | M% | 0.26 | 0.48 | 0.77 | 0.94 | 1.17 | 1.52 | 2.00 | 2.22 | 2.85 |
| | M | 8963 | 17,623 | 29,355 | 37,965 | 49,617 | 67,123 | 92,456 | 109,371 | 152,775 |
| | MR% | 40.17 | 38.99 | 38.23 | 34.66 | 33.64 | 33.41 | 32.83 | 32.13 | 32.08 |
| Western Australia | P | 1,030,469 | 1,144,839 | 1,273,624 | 1,406,929 | 1,586,831 | 1,705,948 | 1,805,505 | 1,959,086 | 2,239,168 |
| | M% | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.39 | 0.52 | 0.74 | 1.07 | 1.23 | 1.75 |
| | M | 1,027 | 1,894 | 3,581 | 5,487 | 8,227 | 12,571 | 19,352 | 24,185 | 39,117 |
| | MR% | 4.60 | 4.19 | 4.66 | 5.01 | 5.58 | 6.26 | 6.87 | 7.10 | 8.21 |

0.9% in 1991, to 0.20 million or 1.1% in 1996, to 0.28 million or 1.5% in 2001, to 0.34 million or 1.7% in 2006, to 0.48 million or 2.2% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.75 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to reach 0.8 million or 3.0% in 2020, then 1.8 million or 5.3% by 2050, and 3.7 million or 9.0% by 2100.

Almost half of the Muslim population lives in New South Wales, and they increased steadily to 3% of the total population. Almost one-third of the Muslim population lives in Victoria, and they increased to 3% of the total population as well. Thus, 80% of Australian Muslims live in the southeast of Australia, between Sydney and Melbourne. This percentage used to be 90% in 1981, but it is decreasing slowly as Muslims are spreading around to other states. The distribution of Muslims per state and territory since 1861 is summarized in Tables 6.1.1b and 6.1.1c. Prior to 1911, data of ACT and Jervis Bay Territory were included in NSW. Prior to 1997 Jervis Bay territory was included with the ACT, while Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands were excluded from population estimates for Australia. Population of Norfolk Island is still excluded from the total population and does not have any Muslim residents.

6.1.2. *Christmas Island*

The Territory of the Christmas Island is a territory of Australia, located in the Indian Ocean. It is located over 1,500Km northwest Australia and over 300Km southwest of Java. The island has an area of 136Km², about two-third of which is a national park. A map of the Island is presented in Figure 6.1.2.

The first mention of Christmas Island appears in a map published in Holland in 1666, in which it is called Moni Island, although it is believed that the British Captain



Fig. 6.1.2. Map of the Australian Territory of Christmas Island.

Table 6.1.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Christmas Island.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1891 | 100 | 10 | 10.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1981 | 2,871 | 730 | 25.43 | [AU]c |
| 1986 | 1,789 | 139 | 7.77 | [AU]c |
| 2001 | 1,499 | 298 | 19.88 | [AU]c |
| 2006 | 1,352 | 266 | 19.67 | [AU]c |
| 2011 | 2,067 | 305 | 14.76 | [AU]c |

William Mynors of the East India Company had sighted the island on Christmas Day in 1643 and had named it accordingly. In 1888 it was annexed by the British and placed under the supervision of the Straits Settlements Government for administrative purposes. Following upon this, a small settlement was established at Flying Fish Cove by Mr. G. Clunies-Ross of Cocos (Keeling) Islands. In 1891 Sir John Murray and Mr. Clunies-Ross were granted a 99 year lease of the Island. This lease was transferred to the Christmas Island Phosphate Co. Ltd. in 1897, following the discovery of large deposits of phosphate of lime on the Island. In 1900, Christmas Island was incorporated for administrative purposes with the Settlement of Singapore and the laws of Singapore were generally applied to the Island. Eventually, the Island was transferred by the British to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1958.

As shown in Table 6.1.2, census data show that the Muslim population decreased sharply from 730 or 25% in 1981, to 139 or 8% in 1986. The total population decreased by more than a third in the same period due to migration to Australia. The total population peaked at 3,391 in 1966, but continued to decrease, reaching 1,275 in 1991, but started increasing and fluctuating due to asylum seekers and related activities to deal with the issue by the Australian government. The Muslim population increased to 298 or 20% in 2001, decreased to 266 or 20% in 2006, then increased in number but decreased in percentage to 305 or 15% in 2011.

6.1.3. Cocos (Keeling) Islands

The Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands is a territory of Australia, located in the Indian Ocean, southwest of Christmas Island and approximately midway between Australia and Sri Lanka: about 2,100Km northwest of Australia, 2,700Km southeast of Sri Lanka, 1,100Km southwest of Sumatra and Java, and 1,000Km southwest of Christmas Island. The territory consists of two separate atolls comprising 27 coral islands with a total area of 14Km², of which two are inhabited. The largest of the islands is West Island. It comprises almost half of the total area (6Km²) but has one sixth of the total population and mostly ethnic European. The most populated island is Home Island, has an area of 1Km². It has the rest of the population which is mostly ethnic Malay and Muslim. A map of the Islands is presented in Figure 6.1.3.

The islands were discovered in 1609 by the British Captain William Keeling of the East India Company. They were uninhabited and remained so until 1826 when the first settlement was established on the main atoll by an Englishman, Alexander Hare, with forty Malay women, but he quitted the islands in about 1831. In the meantime, a second settlement was formed on the main atoll by John Clunies-Ross, a Scottish seaman and adventurer, who landed with several boat-loads of Malay seamen. In 1857,

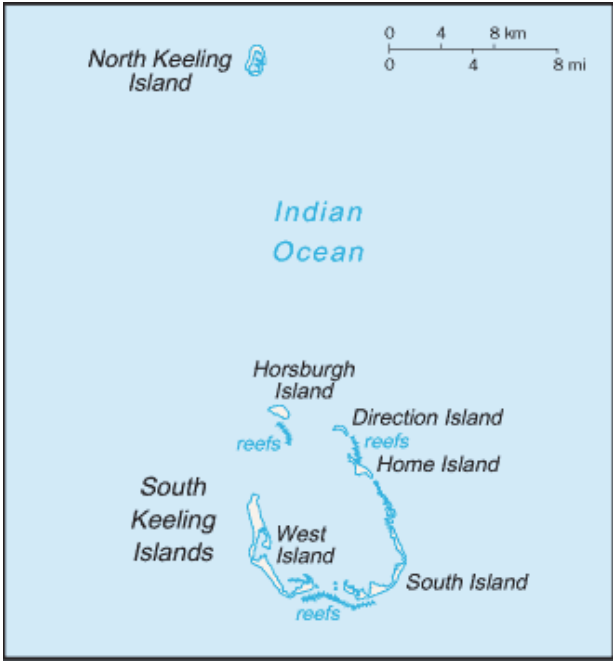


Fig. 6.1.3. Map of the Australian Territory of Cocos Islands.

Table 6.1.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Cocos Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1891 | 554 | 55 | 10.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1961 | 606 | 418 | 68.98 | [AU]c |
| 1966 | 684 | 472 | 69.01 | [AU]c |
| 1981 | 555 | 314 | 56.58 | [AU]c |
| 1986 | 676 | 401 | 59.32 | [AU]c |
| 2001 | 623 | 409 | 65.65 | [AU]c |
| 2006 | 570 | 432 | 75.79 | [AU]c |
| 2011 | 550 | 419 | 76.18 | [AU]c |

the islands were annexed to the British Empire, and in 1878 responsibility for their supervision was transferred from the Colonial Office to the Government of Ceylon, and subsequently, in 1882, to the Government of the Straits Settlements. By indenture in 1886, Queen Victoria granted the land comprised in the islands to John Clunies-Ross in perpetuity, and until 1946, the patriarchal rule of the head of the Clunies-Ross family was recognized. The head of the family had semi-official status as resident magistrate and representative of the Government. However, in 1946, when the islands became a dependency of the Colony of Singapore, a Resident Administrator, responsible to the Governor of Singapore, was appointed. The islands were transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1955 and remain since then under its authority.

The majority of the population is Muslim Malay. As shown in Table 6.1.3, census data show that the Muslim population fluctuated from 418 or 69% in 1961, to 472 or 69% in 1966, to 314 or 57% in 1981, to 401 or 59% in 1986, to 409 or 66% in 2001, to 432 or 76% in 2006, to 419 or 76% in 2011.

6.1.4. New Zealand

It was conquered by the British in 1840 and gained its independence from the UK in 1907. It has a total area of 267,710Km², and consists of two main islands and over a thousand much smaller mostly uninhabited islands, covering over four million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean. The two main islands are South Island (151,215Km²) with almost a fourth of the population and a tenth of the Muslim population, and North Island (113,729Km²) with three-quarters of the population and nine-tenth of the Muslim population. The third populous island is Waiheke (92Km²), with few thousand residents. Other populated islands with few hundred inhabitants are Stewart (1,746Km²), Chatham (900Km²), and Great Barrier (285Km²). The largest of the remaining islands are the uninhabited Auckland (510Km²), and Resolution (208Km²). A map of New Zealand is presented in Figure 6.1.4.



Fig. 6.1.4. Map of New Zealand.

The first Muslims were Gujarati traders from India. By 1950s, Muslims settled here from Albania and Bosnia. Then after 1987 military coup d'état in Fiji, many Indian Muslims migrated to New Zealand, as the Indian community felt that it is targeted by the coup. After 1993, a couple thousand Somali refugees joined the Muslim community.

According to census data as shown in Table 6.1.4, the Muslim population remained at or below 0.01% of the total population until the 1960s, changing from 17 in 1874, to 39 in 1878, to 7 in 1881, to 43 in 1896, to 41 in 1901, to 17 in 1906, to 12 in 1911, to 47 in 1916, to 65 in 1921, to 76 in 1926, to 51 in 1936, to 67 in 1945, to 205 in 1951, to 200 in 1956, to 260 in 1961. The Muslim population then continued its steady increase to 551 or 0.02% in 1966, to 779 or 0.03% in 1971, to 1,415 or 0.05% in 1976, to 2,004 or 0.06% in 1981, to 2,544 or 0.08% in 1986, to 5,772 or 0.17% in 1991 to 13,548 or 0.37% in 1996, to 23,631 or 0.63% in 2001, to 36,072 or 0.90% in 2006. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.3% percentage point per decade, then the Muslim population is expected to reach 63,000 or 1.3% in 2020, then 127,000 or 2.2% by 2050, and 229,000 or 3.7% by 2100.

The North Island includes three-quarters of the New Zealand population and nine-tenth of the Muslim population. This Island includes the Capital Wellington and the largest city Auckland. As shown in Table 6.1.4b, the Muslim population in the North Island increased in this island from 11,961 or 0.4% in 1996, to 21,051 or 0.7% in 2001, to 32,103 or 1.1% in 2006.

Table 6.1.4a. Evolution of the Muslim population in New Zealand.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1874 | 345,000 | 17 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1878 | 458,000 | 39 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1881 | 534,000 | 7 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1896 | 776,100 | 43 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1901 | 815,900 | 41 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1906 | 936,300 | 17 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1911 | 1,058,300 | 12 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1916 | 1,149,200 | 47 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1921 | 1,271,700 | 65 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1926 | 1,408,100 | 76 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1936 | 1,573,800 | 51 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1945 | 1,702,300 | 67 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1951 | 1,939,500 | 205 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1956 | 2,174,100 | 200 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1961 | 2,415,000 | 260 | 0.00 | [NZH]c |
| 1966 | 2,676,900 | 551 | 0.02 | [NZH]c |
| 1971 | 2,862,600 | 779 | 0.03 | [NZH]c |
| 1976 | 3,129,400 | 1,415 | 0.05 | [NZH]c |
| 1981 | 3,143,307 | 2,004 | 0.06 | [NZH]c |
| 1986 | 3,263,283 | 2,544 | 0.08 | [NZH]c |
| 1991 | 3,373,929 | 5,772 | 0.17 | [NZH]c |
| 1996 | 3,618,303 | 13,548 | 0.37 | [NZH]c |
| 2001 | 3,737,277 | 23,631 | 0.63 | [NZH]c |
| 2006 | 4,027,947 | 36,072 | 0.90 | [NZ]c |
| 2020 | 4,814,462 | 62,588 | 1.30 | es |
| 2050 | 5,777,509 | 127,105 | 2.20 | es |
| 2100 | 6,186,591 | 228,904 | 3.70 | es |

Table 6.1.4b. Evolution of the Muslim population in the North Island.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | M.Ratio% |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1996 | 2,718,189 | 11,961 | 0.44 | 88.29 |
| 2001 | 2,829,795 | 21,051 | 0.74 | 89.06 |
| 2006 | 3,059,424 | 32,103 | 1.05 | 88.98 |

Table 6.1.4c. Evolution of the Muslim population in the South Island.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | M.Ratio% |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1996 | 900,114 | 1,587 | 0.18 | 11.71 |
| 2001 | 906,759 | 2,586 | 0.29 | 10.94 |
| 2006 | 968,532 | 3,975 | 0.41 | 11.02 |

The South Island includes one fourth of the New Zealand population and a tenth of the Muslim population. The latter increased in this island from 1,587 or 0.2% in 1996, to 2,586 or 0.3% in 2001, to 3,975 or 0.4% in 2006. The census data is summarized in Table 6.1.4c.

6.1.5. Norfolk Island

It is an external territory of Australia, located in the Pacific Ocean, 1,400Km east of Australia, over 700Km northwest of New Zealand and over 700Km south of New Caledonia. The area of Norfolk Island is 35Km², including Phillip and Nepean Islands, which are uninhabited. A map of the Islands is presented in Figure 6.1.5.

**Fig. 6.1.5.** Map of the Australian External Territory of Norfolk Island.

Table 6.1.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Norfolk Island.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1954 | 942 | 0 | 0.00 | [AUH2]c |
| 1961 | 844 | 0 | 0.00 | [AUH2]c |
| 1971 | 1,683 | 0 | 0.00 | [AU]c |
| 1981 | 1,849 | 0 | 0.00 | [NF]c |
| 1991 | 2,285 | 0 | 0.00 | [NF]c |
| 2001 | 2,601 | 0 | 0.00 | [NF]c |
| 2011 | 2,302 | 0 | 0.00 | [NF]c |

The Islands were claimed by the British in 1788, as part of their settlement in Australia. The island then served as a convict penal settlement until 1794, when it was abandoned until 1856, when permanent residence on the island for civilians began. In 1901, the island became a part of the Commonwealth of Australia which it has remained until this day. As shown in Table 6.1.5, census data show that there are no Muslims living or ever lived in these islands.

6.1.6. *Regional Summary and Conclusion*

Australasia has the largest number and concentration of Muslims among the four regions spanning Oceania. The Muslim population in this region was few thousands by the start of the twentieth century and only picked up momentum in its second half through migration for economic and political reasons. The Muslim population continued to increase significantly towards the end of last century and is expected to continue this trend, currently more than 2% of the total population and is expected to reach over 8% by the end of this century. The main cause of increase is due to migration of Muslims, then their natural increase and finally conversion to Islam by natives. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 6.1a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 6.1b and 6.1c for current countries in Australasia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, OCE]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources. Data for the Australian territory islands of Cocos, Christmas and Norfolk are included with Australia.

6.2. Muslims in Melanesia

This region consists of five island nations covering over five million square kilometers of the South Pacific Ocean: Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. The first Muslims arrived here in the nineteenth century by the British and the French. The former brought Indians to Fiji as

Table 6.1a. Centennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Australasia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 380 | 385 | 390 | 395 | 400 | 410 | 420 | 430 | 440 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 305 | 3,774 | 19,259 | 41,497 | 43,756 | 46,762 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 1.50 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 289 | 3,735 | 5,251 | 7,014 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 816 | 3,858 | 6,187 | 6,472 | 6,888 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.63 | 3.70 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 229 | 324 | 413 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 386 | 392 | 398 | 404 | 410 | 430 | 460 | 490 | 520 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 410 | 4,590 | 23,117 | 47,684 | 50,228 | 53,650 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 1.35 | 8.31 | 11.10 | 13.84 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 313 | 3,964 | 5,574 | 7,428 |
| G% | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.048 | 0.067 | 0.063 | 0.059 | 0.056 | 0.000 | 0.000 | -0.293 | 2.415 | 1.617 | 0.724 | 0.052 | 0.066 |

Table 6.1b. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Australasia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 317 | 305 | 292 | 294 | 310 | 410 | 605 | 1,154 | 1,664 | 2,253 | 3,183 | 3,774 | 4,455 | 5,436 | 6,575 | 7,165 |
| M% | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 110 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 90 | 82 | 88 | 154 | 256 | 534 | 669 | 816 | 1,058 | 1,272 | 1,493 | 1,637 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 427 | 410 | 392 | 389 | 400 | 492 | 693 | 1,308 | 1,920 | 2,787 | 3,852 | 4,590 | 5,513 | 6,707 | 8,068 | 8,802 |
| M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| G% | -0.391 | -0.465 | -0.078 | -0.078 | 0.292 | 2.078 | 3.418 | 6.350 | 3.840 | 3.724 | 3.237 | 1.753 | 1.834 | 1.960 | 1.846 | 0.871 |

Table 6.1c. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Australasia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Australia | P | 8,177 | 10,292 | 12,905 | 14,708 | 17,097 | 19,259 | 22,404 | 25,440 | 28,336 | 31,045 | 33,735 | 36,124 | 38,120 | 39,741 | 40,882 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.53 | 0.88 | 1.50 | 2.21 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 4.50 | 5.25 | 6.00 | 6.75 | 7.50 | 8.25 |
| | M | 3 | 4 | 22 | 78 | 150 | 289 | 495 | 763 | 1,063 | 1,397 | 1,771 | 2,167 | 2,573 | 2,981 | 3,373 |
| New Zealand | P | 1,908 | 2,372 | 2,820 | 3,147 | 3,398 | 3,858 | 4,368 | 4,814 | 5,208 | 5,521 | 5,778 | 5,969 | 6,111 | 6,203 | 6,224 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.63 | 0.90 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 1.90 | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.80 | 3.10 | 3.40 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 39 | 63 | 83 | 105 | 127 | 149 | 171 | 192 | 212 |
| Total | P | 10,085 | 12,664 | 15,724 | 17,856 | 20,495 | 23,117 | 26,773 | 30,254 | 33,544 | 36,565 | 39,513 | 42,093 | 44,231 | 45,944 | 47,684 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.45 | 0.76 | 1.35 | 2.00 | 2.73 | 3.42 | 4.11 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.20 | 6.91 | 7.61 |
| | M | 3 | 4 | 23 | 80 | 156 | 313 | 534 | 826 | 1,146 | 1,502 | 1,898 | 2,317 | 2,744 | 3,173 | 3,584 |
| | G% | 1.361 | 2.277 | 2.164 | 1.271 | 1.379 | 1.204 | 1.468 | 1.222 | 1.032 | 0.863 | 0.775 | 0.633 | 0.496 | 0.380 | 0.250 |

indenture workers; while the latter brought prisoners of war from Algeria to New Caledonia. Thus, the Muslim population in this region increased to 2,000 or 0.2% in 1900, to 68,000 or 1.0% in 2000, and is projected to reach 95,000 or 0.5% by 2100, then 103,000 or 0.6% by 2200, and then 134,000 or 0.7% by 2300.

The fraction of the population living in this region out of the total population of Oceania increased from around a sixth throughout the first half of the twentieth century to a fifth in 1990, to a quarter in 2020, to 29% by 2100. The fraction of Muslims living in Melanesia out of the total Muslim population of Oceania decreased steadily from 89% in 1950 to 11% by 2010, and is expected to reach 2% by the end of this century.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 6.2. This shows a steady yet slow increase in the Muslim population that is expected to continue through this century. The percentage of Muslims, however, peaked to 1.4% in 1990, but is decreasing since then and is expected to continue to decrease but leveling at 0.5% in 2050 and onward. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 6.2.6, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 6.2a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 6.2b and 6.2c from 1790 to 2100.

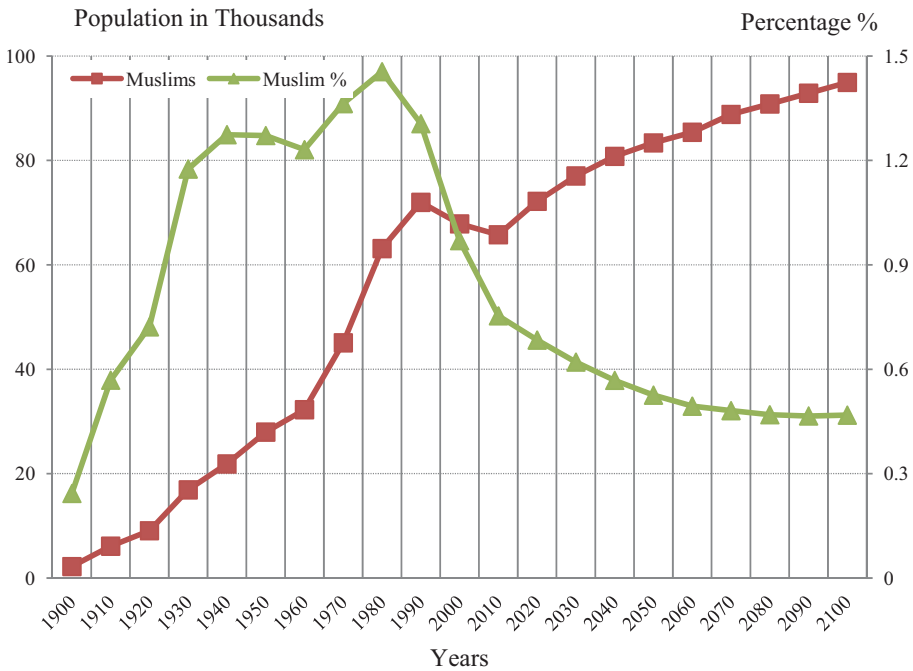


Fig. 6.2. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Melanesia from 1900 to 2100.

6.2.1. Fiji

The Republic of Fiji has a total area of 18,333Km², and consists of 844 islands covering over 1.3 million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean. About 106 of these islands are inhabited, the largest of which are Viti Levu (10,429Km²) where the capital Suva is and includes 4/5th of the total population lives, Vanua Levu (5,556Km²), Taveuni (470Km²) which includes one-sixth of the total population, Kadavu (411Km²), Gau (140Km²), and Koro (140Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.2.1. The Fiji islands were conquered by the British in 1874 and gained their independence from the UK in 1970.

Muslims entered the Islands in 1879 under the indenture system that was introduced by the British Empire. Accordingly, the British brought slave like labor force from the Indian sub-continent to exploit the British dependencies. Ethnic censuses were carried out since 1881. Later religious censuses carried since 1946, and they show that about a tenth of the Indian population was Muslim in 1921. Using this data we can estimate the Muslim population between 1881 and 1911.

Based on census data, the Muslim population increased from none in 1879, to 59 or 0.05% in 1881, to 747 or 0.6% in 1891, to 1,711 or 1.4% in 1901, to 4,029 or 2.9% in 1911, to 6,435 or 4.1% in 1921, to 11,290 or 5.7% in 1936, to 16,932 or 6.5% in 1946, to 25,394 or 7.3% in 1956, to 37,116 or 7.8% in 1966, to 45,459 or 7.7% in 1976, to 54,323 or 7.6% in 1986, to 56,001 or 7.2% in 1996, then decreased to 52,520 or 6.3% in 2007. The decrease is due to 1987 military coup to

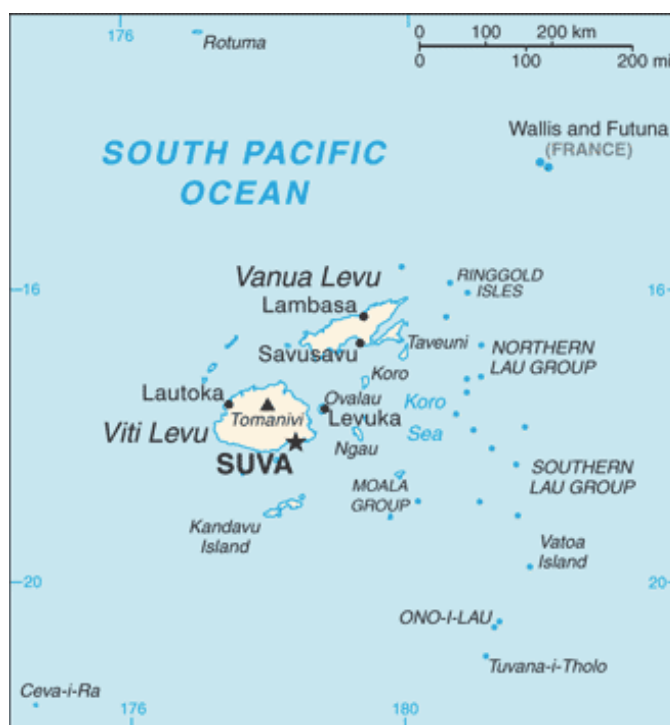


Fig. 6.2.1. Map of the Republic of Fiji.

Table 6.2.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Fiji.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1879 | 125,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [KET86]es |
| 1881 | 127,486 | 59 | 0.05 | [FJ]e |
| 1891 | 121,180 | 747 | 0.62 | [FJ]e |
| 1901 | 120,124 | 1,711 | 1.42 | [FJ]e |
| 1911 | 139,541 | 4,029 | 2.89 | [FJ]e |
| 1921 | 157,266 | 6,435 | 4.09 | [KET86]c |
| 1936 | 198,379 | 11,290 | 5.69 | [KET86]c |
| 1946 | 259,638 | 16,932 | 6.52 | [UN56]c |
| 1956 | 345,737 | 25,394 | 7.34 | [UN63]c |
| 1966 | 476,727 | 37,116 | 7.79 | [UN71]c |
| 1976 | 588,068 | 45,459 | 7.73 | [UN83]c |
| 1986 | 715,375 | 54,323 | 7.59 | [UN04]c |
| 1996 | 775,077 | 56,001 | 7.23 | [UN]c |
| 2007 | 837,271 | 52,520 | 6.27 | [FJ]c |
| 2020 | 916,072 | 57,438 | 6.27 | es |
| 2050 | 918,433 | 57,586 | 6.27 | es |
| 2100 | 789,947 | 49,530 | 6.27 | es |

curtail perceived Indian dominance over natives. This caused an exodus of Indians from the Islands towards Australia and New Zealand, some of whom were Muslims. The 2007 census also showed that 16.3% (almost one sixth) of Indians are Muslim, and 97.2% of all Muslims are Indians.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 57,000 in 2020, then 58,000 by 2050, but decrease to 50,000 by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 6.2.1.

6.2.2. *New Caledonia*

The Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies is a territorial collectivity of France, which conquered it in 1853. It has an area of 18,575Km², comprising the main island or Grand Terre (16,372Km²), Lifou (1,197Km²), Maré (642Km²), l'Île des Pins or Isle of Pines (152Km²), Ouvéa (132Km²), and hundreds of much smaller islands, covering a million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.2.2.

The first Muslims were 116 Algerians who arrived in 1872 as prisoners of war by the French occupying forces in Algeria. They were sent to the penal settlement in Isle of Pines. They were transferred to Ducos in the main island in 1881. By the end of the nineteenth century, their number was reduced to 24, as some were able to return to Algeria.

At the turn of the twentieth century, a number of Muslims from Java, Indonesia settled here. Their number increased to 1,483 in 1911, to 2,098 in 1921, to 6,000 in 1931, to 8,641 in 1946, but was reduced to 4,070 in 1969 and increased to 7,000 in 2009. In the 1950s, more Muslims settled here from former French colonies, especially Djibouti, due to the growth of the nickel industry. Currently, about one third of the Muslim population are of Arab decent (mainly Algeria) and two-thirds are of Malay decent (mainly Java).



Fig. 6.2.2. Map of the Territory of New Caledonia.

Table 6.2.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in New Caledonia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| 1872 | 60,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [NCH]es |
| 1880 | 68,600 | 116 | 0.17 | [NCH]es |
| 1901 | 54,400 | 24 | 0.04 | [NCH]es |
| 1911 | 50,608 | 1,483 | 2.93 | [SYB17]es |
| 1921 | 47,505 | 2,098 | 4.42 | [SYB22]es |
| 1931 | 57,165 | 6,000 | 10.50 | [SYB30]es |
| 1946 | 62,700 | 8,641 | 13.79 | [SYB50]es |
| 1969 | 100,579 | 4,070 | 4.05 | [SYB70]es |
| 1983 | 145,368 | 14,000 | 9.63 | [KET86]es |
| 2009 | 245,580 | 10,000 | 4.07 | [NC]es |
| 2020 | 279,718 | 11,385 | 4.07 | es |
| 2050 | 364,357 | 14,829 | 4.07 | es |
| 2100 | 403,035 | 16,404 | 4.07 | es |

Thus, with the absence of official statistics on religious adherence and as shown in Table 6.2.2, estimates for the Muslim population fluctuated from none before 1872 to 116 or 0.2% in 1880, to 24 or 0.04% in 1901, to 1,483 or 2.9% in 1911, to 2,098 or 4.4% in 1921, to 6,000 or 10.5% in 1931, to 8,641 or 13.8% in 1946, to 4,070 or 4.1% in 1969, to 14,000 or 9.6% in 1983, to 10,000 or 3.43% in 2009. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 11,000 in 2020, then 15,000 by 2050, and 16,000 by 2100.

6.2.3. Papua New Guinea

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea was occupied by the British in 1885, then transferred to Australia in 1902, and gained independence from Australia in 1975. Most of the country is situated in the eastern third of the island of New Guinea, which it shares with Indonesia and is the second largest Island in the world after Greenland. It has an area of 462,840Km², comprising the eastern half of the Island of New Guinea which is 85% of the country's area, in addition to hundreds of islands surrounding this part, the largest of which are New Britain (35,144Km²), Bougainville (9,318Km²), New Ireland (7,404Km²), Manus (2,100Km²), Fergusson (1,437Km²), New Hanover (1,186Km²) and Normanby (1,000Km²). A map of this country is presented in Figure 6.2.3.

Islam entered here through Indonesia, but the number of Muslims remains small. In 1890, there were no Muslims in PNG. In 1907, the Muslim population consisted of 525 individuals; all are Malay except twelve Chinese, two Tagales, and one Indian. This constituted 0.08% of the total population. It decreased to 500 or 0.06% in 1921, all Malays, but dropped to 120 or 0.00% by 1980. The 1990 census was the first to include Islam in the list of religions inquired. Hence, according to census data, the Muslim population increased from 440 or 0.01% in 1990 and 756 or 0.01% in 2000. The last increase is due large number of conversion by locals. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 3,000 or 0.03% in 2020, then 8,000 or 0.06% by 2050, and 20,000 or 0.12% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 6.2.3.



Fig. 6.2.3. Map of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

Table 6.2.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Papua New Guinea.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1890 | 460,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [JAN]es |
| 1907 | 677,000 | 525 | 0.08 | [PGH]es |
| 1921 | 900,000 | 500 | 0.06 | [RMM]es |
| 1980 | 3,010,727 | 120 | 0.00 | [PG80]es |
| 1990 | 3,582,333 | 440 | 0.01 | [PG]c |
| 2000 | 5,171,548 | 756 | 0.01 | [PG]c |
| 2020 | 8,422,226 | 2,527 | 0.03 | es |
| 2050 | 13,092,412 | 7,855 | 0.06 | es |
| 2100 | 16,991,394 | 20,390 | 0.12 | es |

6.2.4. Solomon Islands

It was conquered by the British in 1893, and gained its independence from the UK in 1978. It has an area of 28,896Km², comprising over 900 islands, covering over two million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean, about a hundred of which are inhabited. The largest islands are Guadalcanal (5,302Km²) where the capital Honiara is, Malaita (4,307Km²) the most populated, Makira (3,190Km²), Santa Isabel (2,999Km²), Choiseul (2,971Km²), New Georgia (2,145Km²), Maramasike (700Km²), Kolombangara (685Km²), Vella Lavella (670Km²), Rennell (630Km²), Santa Cruz (519Km²), Vangunu (520Km²), Shortland (420Km²), Rendova (400Km²), Vanikoro (190Km²), San Jorge (184Km²), Vonavona (180Km²), Ranongga (145Km²), Tetepare (120Km²), Pavuvu (120Km²), Nggatokae (110Km²), Wagina (86Km²), Ulawa (66Km²), Ulawa (65Km²), Ugi (42Km²), and Savo (31Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.2.4.

As shown in Table 6.2.4, the Muslim population was estimated to be 70 or 0.02% in 1999. The 2009 census was the first to include information about Muslims, according to which it was 316 or 0.06% of the total population. They are scattered in small numbers in the islands of Guadalcanal, Malaita, and Pavuvu.



Fig. 6.2.4. Map of the Solomon Islands.

Table 6.2.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Solomon Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1999 | 409,042 | 70 | 0.02 | [RIS]es |
| 2009 | 515,870 | 316 | 0.06 | [SB]c |
| 2020 | 642,591 | 643 | 0.10 | es |
| 2050 | 1,010,137 | 2,525 | 0.25 | es |
| 2100 | 1,433,167 | 7,166 | 0.50 | es |

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 600 or 0.1% in 2020, then 3,000 or 0.3% by 2050, and 7,000 or 0.5% by 2100.

6.2.5. Vanuatu

The Republic of Vanuatu gained its independence in 1980 from France and the UK, when it changed its name from New Hebrides. It was under joint British and France administration since 1906. It has a total area of 12,189Km², comprising over eighty islands, covering about half a million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest islands are Santo (3,956Km²), with a sixth of the population, Malekula (2,041Km²), with a tenth of the population, Efate (900Km²) with almost a third of the population and the capital Port Vila, Erromango (888Km²), Ambrym (678Km²), Tanna (550Km²), with one-eighth of the population, Pentecost (490Km²), Epi (444Km²), Gaua (342Km²), Vanualava (314Km²), Aneityum (159Km²), Hiu (51Km²) and Ureparapara (39Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.2.5.

Islam was introduced to Vanuatu by Hussein Nabanga who converted to Islam while training to be a Christian missionary in India. Islam is made up of Ni-Vanuatu converts and is spreading very fast. It started with the return of Hussein Nabanga in 1978, reaching twenty or 0.01% in 1989, to forty or 0.02% in 1999. According to the 2009 census, the Muslim population was 103 or 0.04% of the total population. They are located in two southern islands as follows:

- Efate: 36 or 0.05% of the total population of 65,734.
- Tanna: 67 or 0.23% of the total population of 28,799.

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.02 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 200 or 0.1% in 2020, then 600 or 0.1% by 2050, and 1,500 or 0.2% by 2100. A summary of the estimates is provided in Table 6.2.5.

6.2.6. Regional Summary and Conclusion

Muslims started coming to Melanesia at the end of the nineteenth century and were brought by the British as indenture workers and by the French as prisoners. The Muslim population is increasing slowly but is expected to remain less than 1% of the total population throughout this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 6.2a



Fig. 6.2.5. Map of the Republic of Vanuatu.

Table 6.2.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Vanuatu.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1967 | 78,088 | 0 | 0.00 | [VU]es |
| 1979 | 111,251 | 1 | 0.00 | [VU]es |
| 1989 | 142,944 | 20 | 0.01 | [VU]es |
| 1999 | 186,678 | 40 | 0.02 | [RIS]es |
| 2009 | 234,023 | 103 | 0.04 | [VU09]c |
| 2020 | 292,483 | 175 | 0.06 | es |
| 2050 | 472,716 | 567 | 0.12 | es |
| 2100 | 660,464 | 1,453 | 0.22 | es |

Table 6.2a. Centennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Melanesia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fiji | P | 87 | 90 | 94 | 99 | 105 | 112 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 190 | 120 | 812 | 790 | 694 | 739 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.42 | 7.23 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 |
| New Caledonia | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 59 | 50 | 44 | 46 |
| | P | 54 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 80 | 90 | 54 | 210 | 403 | 373 | 393 |
| PNG | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Solomons | P | 220 | 235 | 250 | 265 | 280 | 295 | 310 | 325 | 340 | 355 | 370 | 385 | 418 | 587 | 5,379 | 16,991 | 14,753 | 15,488 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| Vanuatu | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 30 | 46 |
| | P | 78 | 80 | 82 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 120 | 140 | 412 | 1,433 | 1,209 | 1,282 |
| Total | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 19 |
| Total | P | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 50 | 8 | 185 | 660 | 555 | 584 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.50 | 1.00 |
| Total | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| | P | 462 | 486 | 511 | 537 | 564 | 592 | 621 | 652 | 684 | 718 | 753 | 790 | 868 | 910 | 6,998 | 20,278 | 17,584 | 18,486 |
| Total | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.97 | 0.47 | 0.59 | 0.72 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 68 | 95 | 103 | 134 |
| Total | G% | - | 0.051 | 0.050 | 0.050 | 0.049 | 0.048 | 0.048 | 0.048 | 0.049 | 0.048 | 0.048 | 0.048 | 0.094 | 0.047 | 2.040 | 1.064 | -0.143 | 0.050 |

Table 6.2b. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Melanesia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fiji | P | 200 | 190 | 180 | 170 | 165 | 155 | 150 | 148 | 127 | 121 | 120 | 140 | 157 | 180 | 211 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.62 | 1.42 | 2.89 | 4.09 | 5.69 | 6.52 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| New Caledonia | P | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 40 | 29 | 40 | 42 | 50 | 54 | 51 | 48 | 57 | 53 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 2.93 | 4.42 | 10.50 | 13.79 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| PNG | P | 400 | 418 | 440 | 460 | 500 | 530 | 510 | 500 | 490 | 480 | 587 | 719 | 880 | 1,077 | 1,318 |
| | M% | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Solomons | P | 125 | 120 | 115 | 110 | 105 | 95 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 89 | 140 | 150 | 151 | 94 | 95 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vanuatu | P | 55 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 30 | 40 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 880 | 868 | 860 | 850 | 865 | 845 | 799 | 788 | 751 | 750 | 910 | 1,074 | 1,257 | 1,438 | 1,717 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 0.72 | 1.18 | 1.27 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 22 |
| | G% | -0.137 | -0.093 | -0.117 | -0.117 | 0.175 | -0.406 | -0.560 | -0.137 | -0.480 | -0.013 | 1.930 | 1.659 | 1.575 | 1.344 | 1.770 |

Table 6.2c. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Melanesia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|---------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fiji | P | 289 | 393 | 521 | 635 | 728 | 812 | 861 | 916 | 939 | 940 | 918 | 887 | 855 | 827 | 805 | 790 |
| | M% | 6.52 | 7.34 | 7.79 | 7.73 | 7.59 | 7.23 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 | 6.27 |
| | M | 19 | 29 | 41 | 49 | 55 | 59 | 54 | 57 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 50 |
| New Caledonia | P | 65 | 78 | 105 | 142 | 169 | 210 | 246 | 280 | 312 | 340 | 364 | 383 | 396 | 404 | 406 | 403 |
| | M% | 13.79 | 4.05 | 4.05 | 9.63 | 9.63 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 |
| | M | 9 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 |
| PNG | P | 1,708 | 1,967 | 2,435 | 3,215 | 4,158 | 5,379 | 6,859 | 8,422 | 10,044 | 11,634 | 13,092 | 14,371 | 15,417 | 16,195 | 16,707 | 16,991 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Solomons | P | 90 | 118 | 160 | 231 | 312 | 412 | 526 | 643 | 764 | 891 | 1,010 | 1,121 | 1,222 | 1,309 | 1,379 | 1,433 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Vanuatu | P | 48 | 64 | 85 | 116 | 147 | 185 | 236 | 292 | 352 | 414 | 473 | 527 | 574 | 613 | 641 | 660 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | P | 2,199 | 2,620 | 3,306 | 4,339 | 5,513 | 6,998 | 8,729 | 10,553 | 12,412 | 14,218 | 15,858 | 17,290 | 18,465 | 19,348 | 19,938 | 20,278 |
| | M% | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.31 | 0.97 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| | M | 28 | 32 | 45 | 63 | 72 | 68 | 66 | 72 | 77 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 95 |
| | G% | 2.478 | 1.749 | 2.326 | 2.719 | 2.395 | 2.385 | 2.209 | 1.898 | 1.622 | 1.359 | 1.091 | 0.864 | 0.658 | 0.467 | 0.301 | 0.169 |

and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 6.2b and 6.2c for current countries in Melanesia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, OCE]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

6.3. Muslims in Micronesia

This region consists of seven island nations and territories covering over eleven million square kilometers of the southern and western Pacific Ocean. These are the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. By the start of the twentieth century, there were tens of Muslims in these islands brought by the occupying forces. However, a noticeable increase of the Muslim population happened in the 1990s, with immigrants coming for economic needs, and locals embracing Islam. Thus, the Muslim population in this region was negligible until the end of the twentieth century, reaching 1,000 or 0.3% in 2000, and is projected to reach 3,000 or 0.4% by 2100, then 4,000 or 0.6% by 2200, and then 6,000 or 0.9% by 2300.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 6.3. This shows that until 1990 Muslim population in this region was

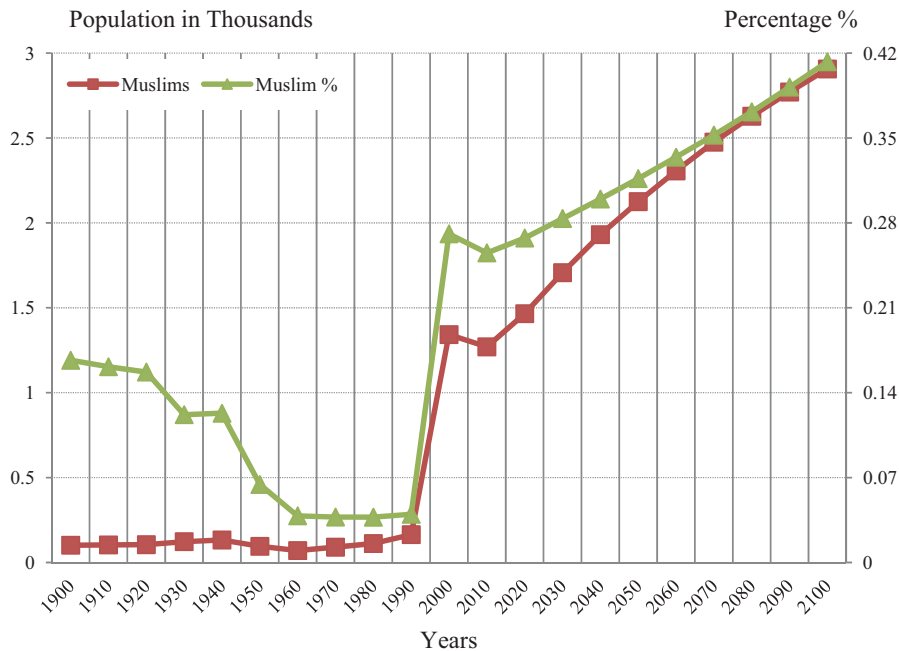


Fig. 6.3. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Micronesia from 1900 to 2100.

less than 200, and passed one thousand the following decade. It is expected to continue its slow increase, adding few hundreds each decade for the rest of this century. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed below. In Section 6.3.8, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Tables 6.3a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 6.3b and 6.3c from 1790 to 2100.

6.3.1. *Federated States of Micronesia*

It gained its independence in 1986 from the United States of America’s administered United Nations’ Trust, which lasted since 1947, but remains in Compact of free Association with the United States. The islands were under Spanish control from 1886 to 1899, then purchased by Germany and remained under their control until 1914, when Japan took them over and remained there until 1945.

The states have a total area of 702Km², comprising 607 islands spread through 2.6 million Km² of the Western Pacific Ocean, and divided among four states: Chuuk (127Km² and half of the population), Kosrae (110Km² and a tenth of the population), Pohnpei (345Km² and a third of the population), and Yap (118Km² and a sixth of the population). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.3.1.

In 1907, the Muslim population consisted of eleven Malay policemen working with the German forces in Pohnpei. This constituted 0.07% of the total population. The Muslim population increased to 26 or 0.02% in 1994, but decreased to two or 0.0% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 20 or 0.02% in 2020, then 70 or 0.05% by 2050, and 130 or 0.10% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 6.3.1.

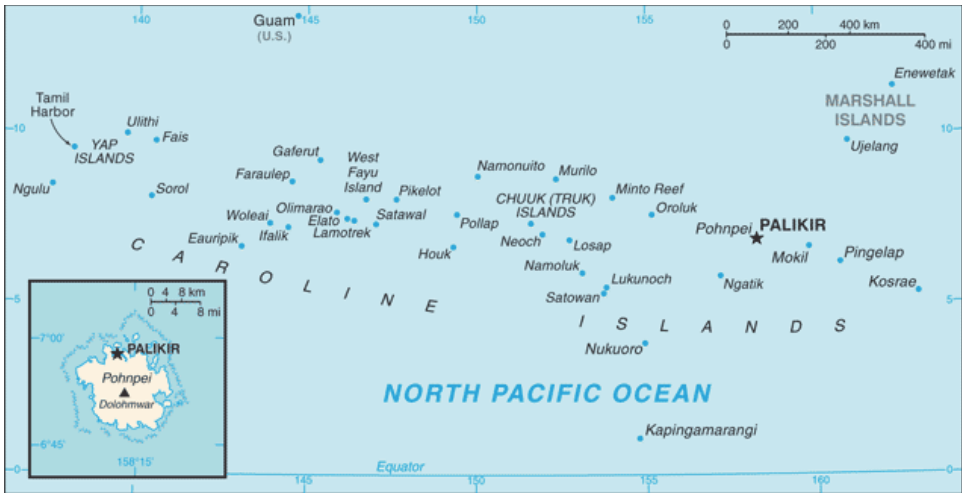


Fig. 6.3.1. Map of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Table 6.3.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in the Federated States of Micronesia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1907 | 15,000 | 11 | 0.07 | [PGH]es |
| 1994 | 105,506 | 26 | 0.02 | [UN04]c |
| 2010 | 102,843 | 2 | 0.00 | [FM]c |
| 2020 | 109,707 | 22 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 130,457 | 65 | 0.05 | es |
| 2100 | 126,520 | 127 | 0.10 | es |

6.3.2. Guam

The Territory of Guam is an organized, unincorporated territory of the United States of America. It was ceded to the US by Spain in 1899 and occupied by Japan between 1941 and 1944. The Island Territory has an area of 544Km² and its map is presented in Figure 6.3.2. As shown in Table 6.3.2, estimates of the Muslim population in this U.S. Territory decreased from 100 or 0.08% in 1990 to 50 or 0.03% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 100 or 0.04% in 2020, then 200 or 0.07% by 2050, and 300 or 0.12% by 2100.



Fig. 6.3.2. Map of the Territory of Guam.

Table 6.3.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in Guam.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1990 | 133,152 | 100 | 0.08 | [GU]es |
| 2010 | 159,358 | 50 | 0.03 | [GU]es |
| 2020 | 180,338 | 72 | 0.04 | es |
| 2050 | 226,809 | 159 | 0.07 | es |
| 2100 | 241,721 | 290 | 0.12 | es |

6.3.3. Kiribati

The Republic of Kiribati was conquered by the British in 1892 and gained its independence from the UK in 1979, when it changed its name from Gilbert Islands. It has a total area of 811Km², and consists of 33 coral atolls covering over five million squared kilometers of the Central Pacific Ocean. By far the largest island is Kirimati with area of 388Km², but only 6% of the population. Half of the population lives in Tarawa Atoll (31Km²), where the capital Bairiki is located. There is 84Km² of uninhabited islands. A map of the Kiribati Islands is presented in Figure 6.3.3.

Census is held here every five years, but Islam was added to the list of religions only in 2010, when the Muslim population was 119 or 0.1% of the population. They were found on ten atolls: 78 on Tarawa, eleven on Abemama, six on each of Kirimati and Nonouti, five on Abaiang, four on Tabiteuea, and one on each of Butaritari, Makin, Marakei and Teeraina. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 200 or 0.2% in 2020, then 500 or 0.3% by 2050, and 1,000 or 0.6% by 2100. The data is summarized in Table 6.3.3.

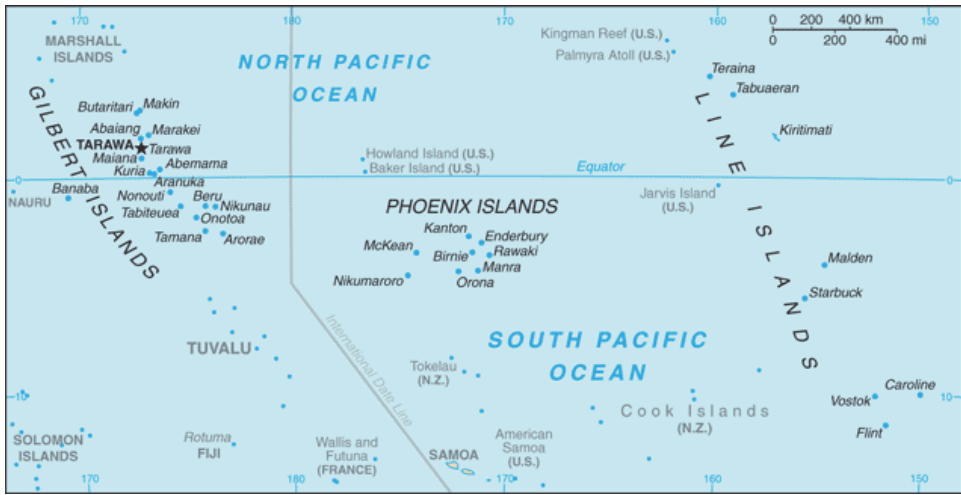


Fig. 6.3.3. Map of the Republic of Kiribati.

Table 6.3.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Kiribati.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 2010 | 103,058 | 119 | 0.12 | [KI]c |
| 2020 | 113,924 | 171 | 0.15 | es |
| 2050 | 156,179 | 469 | 0.30 | es |
| 2100 | 184,668 | 1,016 | 0.55 | es |

6.3.4. Marshall Islands

The Republic of the Marshall Islands gained its independence in 1986 from the United States of America’s administrated United Nations Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, but remains in Compact of Free Association with the United States of America. The islands were under German control from 1885 to 1914, then Japanese control until 1944, then the Americans under the UN Trust.

The Marshall Islands have a total area of 181Km², comprising 29 atolls and five isolated islands, covering over two million squared kilometers of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest atolls are Bokak (129Km²), Toke (94Km²), Kwajalein (16Km²), Ailinglaplap and Mili (15Km² each), Jaluit (11Km²), Likiep, Majuro, Maloelap (10Km² each). Majuro Atoll is the capital and has almost half of the total population. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.3.4.

In 1907, the Muslim population consisted of fifty Malay or 0.4% of the total population. But the 2011 census indicated the presence of no Muslims (excluding Ahmadiyya Muslims). The Ahmadi Muslims established their first “mosque” on the



Fig. 6.3.4. Map of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Table 6.3.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Marshall Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1907 | 13,000 | 50 | 0.38 | [PGH]es |
| 2011 | 53,158 | 0 | 0.00 | [MH]c |
| 2020 | 54,975 | 5 | 0.01 | es |
| 2050 | 67,025 | 27 | 0.04 | es |
| 2100 | 79,923 | 72 | 0.09 | es |

Islands in 2012, which is located in Uliga at the east of Majuro Atoll. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to five, forty and seventy by 2020, 2050, and 2100, respectively. The data are summarized in Table 6.3.4.

6.3.5. Nauru

The Republic of Nauru consists of one island with surface area of 21Km² and its map is presented in Figure 6.3.5. It was annexed by Germany in 1888. It was then controlled by Australia in 1923 under League of Nations Trust until it was occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. It then was part of Australian, New Zealand and UK administrated United Nations Trust until its independence in 1968. The Muslim population was reduced from 34 or 1.2% in 1947, to none since 1961, and the situation is expected to remain the same throughout this century. The census and estimate data are summarized in Table 6.3.5.

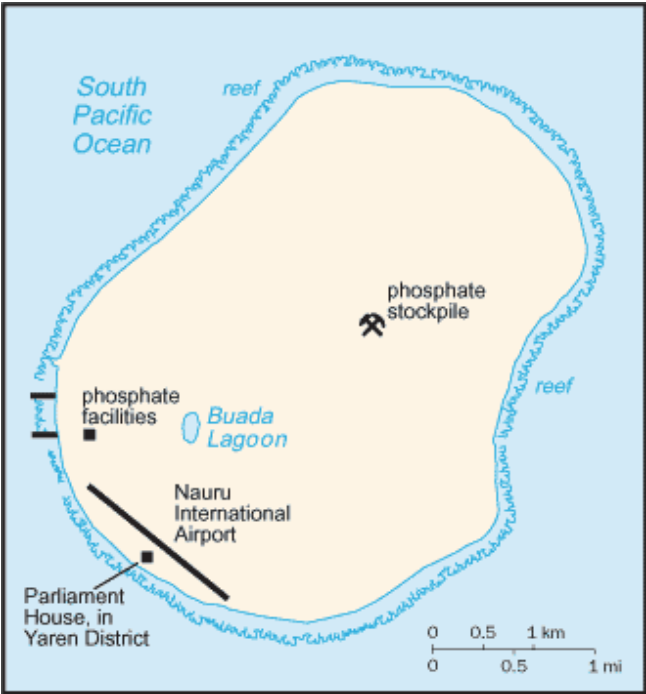


Fig. 6.3.5. Map of the Republic of Nauru.

Table 6.3.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in Nauru.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1947 | 2,855 | 34 | 1.19 | [UN56]c |
| 1961 | 4,613 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN63]c |
| 1983 | 7,674 | 0 | 0.00 | [NR]c |
| 1992 | 9,919 | 0 | 0.00 | [NR]c |
| 2002 | 10,065 | 0 | 0.00 | [NR]c |
| 2006 | 9,233 | 0 | 0.00 | [NR]c |
| 2011 | 9,945 | 0 | 0.00 | [NR]c |
| 2020 | 10,443 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2050 | 11,192 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2100 | 10,440 | 0 | 0.00 | es |

6.3.6. Northern Mariana Islands

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands was established in 1976 in union with the United States of America. They were captured by the latter in 1944 from the Japanese, and have been under US control since then. The islands have a total area of 464Km²; comprising fifteen islands only three are inhabited: Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The largest of the islands are Saipan (115Km²), where the capital Saipan is located and about 90% of the population live, Tinian (101Km²), Rota (85Km²), Pagan (47Km²), Agrihan (44Km²), and Anatahan (31Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.3.6.



Fig. 6.3.6. Map of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 6.3.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Northern Mariana Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1907 | 3,000 | 10 | 0.02 | [PGH]es |
| 1980 | 16,780 | 3 | 0.02 | [MP00]e |
| 1990 | 43,345 | 28 | 0.06 | [MP00]e |
| 1995 | 58,846 | 459 | 0.78 | [MP00]e |
| 2000 | 69,221 | 897 | 1.30 | [MP00]e |
| 2010 | 53,883 | 501 | 0.93 | [MP10]e |
| 2020 | 55,917 | 520 | 0.93 | es |
| 2050 | 51,662 | 480 | 0.93 | es |
| 2100 | 31,651 | 294 | 0.93 | es |

In 1907, the Muslim population consisted of ten Malays, or 0.02% of the total population. The censuses since 1980 included ethnic data on Bangladeshis which is taken here as an estimate of the Muslim population in the Islands. Accordingly, the Muslim population in the Islands increased from three or 0.02% in 1980, to 28 or 0.06% in 1990, to 459 or 0.78% in 1995, to 897 or 1.30% in 2000, but dropped to 501 or 0.9% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to decrease from 500 in 2020 and 2050, to 300 by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 6.3.6.

6.3.7. Palau

The Republic of Palau gained independence in 1994 from the US administered UN Trust of Pacific Islands, which it was under since 1947. It has an area of 459Km², consisting of more than 340 islands, of which only nine are inhabited and covering over 0.6 million Km². The inhabited islands are Babeldaob (331Km²) with almost a third of the total population and where the capital Ngerulmud is located, Koror (18Km²) where the former capital (until 2006) Koror is located and almost two-thirds of the total population, Peliliu (12Km²), Angaur (9Km²), Hatohobei, Helen Reef Kayangel, Pulo Anna and Sonsorol (1Km² or less each). A map of Palau is presented in Figure 6.3.7.

In the 1990s, the number of Muslims increased due to the import of foreign workers. Most of Muslims are from Bangladesh. According to official statistics, the number of Muslims (Bangladeshis) changed from none in 1990 and before, to 47 or 0.3% in 1995, to 247 or 1.4% in 1996, to 406 or 2.4% in 1997, to 192 or 1.1% in 1998, to 200 or 1.0% in 2000, to 103 or 0.5% in 2001, to 207 or 1.1% in 2002, to 193 or 1.0% in 2003, to 163 or 0.8% in 2004, to 425 or 2.1% in 2005, to 600 or 2.9% in 2010. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will increase by a tenth of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 700 or 3.0% in 2020, then 900 or 3.3% by 2050, and 1,100 or 3.8% by 2100. A summary of the data is provided in Table 6.3.7.

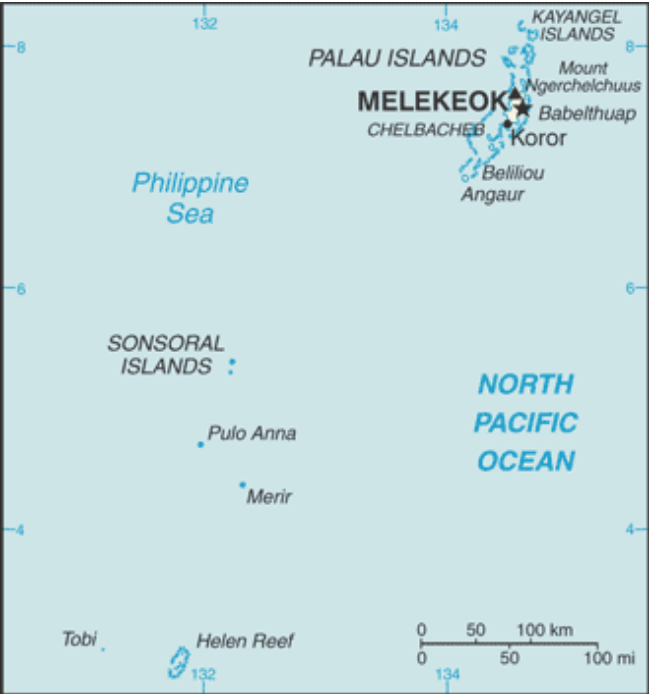


Fig. 6.3.7. Map of the Republic of Palau.

Table 6.3.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Palau.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1990 | 15,122 | 0 | 0.00 | [PW00]e |
| 1995 | 17,225 | 47 | 0.27 | [PW00]e |
| 1996 | 17,408 | 247 | 1.42 | [PW00]e |
| 1997 | 17,756 | 406 | 2.29 | [PW00]e |
| 1998 | 18,110 | 192 | 1.06 | [PW00]e |
| 2000 | 19,129 | 200 | 1.05 | [PW04]e |
| 2001 | 19,300 | 103 | 0.53 | [PW04]e |
| 2002 | 19,500 | 207 | 1.06 | [PW04]e |
| 2003 | 19,700 | 193 | 0.98 | [PW04]e |
| 2004 | 19,800 | 163 | 0.82 | [PW07]e |
| 2005 | 19,907 | 425 | 2.13 | [PW07]e |
| 2010 | 20,879 | 600 | 2.87 | [PW10]e |
| 2020 | 22,455 | 674 | 3.00 | es |
| 2050 | 28,000 | 924 | 3.30 | es |
| 2100 | 29,116 | 1,106 | 3.80 | es |

6.3.8. Regional Summary and Conclusion

A noticeable increase of the Muslim population in Micronesia happened towards the end of the twentieth century with immigrants coming for economic needs and locals embracing Islam. The Muslim population is increasing slowly but is expected to remain less than 1% of the total population throughout this century. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 6.3a and decennial data

Table 6.3a. Centennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Micronesia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----------|----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| FSM | P | 25 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 54 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 77 | 28 | 107 | 127 | 108 | 113 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | P | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 155 | 242 | 212 | 227 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kiribati | P | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 31 | 2 | 3 | 83 | 185 | 159 | 167 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.55 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Marshalls | P | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 52 | 80 | 69 | 72 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nauru | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CNMI | P | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 0 | 3 | 68 | 32 | 27 | 29 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 1.30 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | P | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 29 | 25 | 26 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.05 | 3.80 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | P | 55 | 58 | 64 | 80 | 87 | 95 | 104 | 114 | 125 | 137 | 151 | 166 | 108 | 61 | 495 | 704 | 609 | 645 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.41 | 0.64 | 0.87 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | G% | | 0.064 | 0.092 | 0.218 | 0.091 | 0.084 | 0.097 | 0.088 | 0.089 | 0.096 | 0.095 | 0.096 | -0.428 | -0.570 | 2.091 | 0.352 | -0.116 | 0.070 |

Table 6.3b. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Micronesia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| FSM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 75 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 76 | 70 | 60 | 40 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| M% | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 22 |
| M% | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 32 |
| M% | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshalls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nauru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| M% | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CNMI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| M% | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 105 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 114 | 115 | 110 | 103 | 93 | 71 | 60 | 61 | 64 | 67 | 101 | 108 |
| M% | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G% | | 0.264 | 0.176 | 0.173 | 0.170 | 0.063 | -0.437 | -0.610 | -1.093 | -2.600 | -1.740 | 0.199 | 0.495 | 0.422 | 4.071 | 0.660 |

Table 6.3c. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Micronesia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| FSM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 32 | 45 | 61 | 73 | 96 | 107 | 104 | 110 | 121 | 127 | 130 | 133 | 133 | 129 | 127 | 127 |
| M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 60 | 67 | 84 | 104 | 130 | 155 | 159 | 180 | 200 | 215 | 227 | 235 | 241 | 244 | 244 | 242 |
| M% | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 26 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 71 | 83 | 98 | 114 | 131 | 144 | 156 | 167 | 175 | 179 | 183 | 185 |
| M% | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Marshalls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 13 | 15 | 20 | 31 | 47 | 52 | 52 | 55 | 58 | 64 | 67 | 69 | 73 | 76 | 78 | 80 |
| M% | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nauru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| M% | 1.19 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CNMI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 44 | 68 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 52 | 46 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 32 |
| M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 1.30 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.05 | 2.87 | 3.00 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.40 | 3.50 | 3.60 | 3.70 | 3.80 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 148 | 183 | 241 | 299 | 413 | 495 | 498 | 548 | 602 | 644 | 671 | 690 | 703 | 707 | 707 | 704 |
| M% | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.41 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| G% | 3.193 | 2.116 | 2.740 | 2.164 | 3.242 | 1.809 | 0.045 | 0.961 | 0.942 | 0.681 | 0.411 | 0.276 | 0.178 | 0.069 | -0.007 | -0.041 |

from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 6.3b and 6.3c for current countries in Micronesia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, OCE]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

6.4. Muslims in Polynesia

This region consists of nine island nations and territories covering over seven million square kilometers of the South Pacific Ocean. These are Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Samoa, American Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna. By the start of the twentieth century, there was a score of Muslims in this region, mainly in Samoa and Tonga. However, the presence of Muslims in this region remains very low and is expected to remain so till 2300.

A plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage with respect to the total population in this region from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 6.4. This shows that the Muslim population remains less than a thousand, and is expected to continue its tiny increase at about a hundred people per decade. The corresponding individual data for each country in this region is discussed

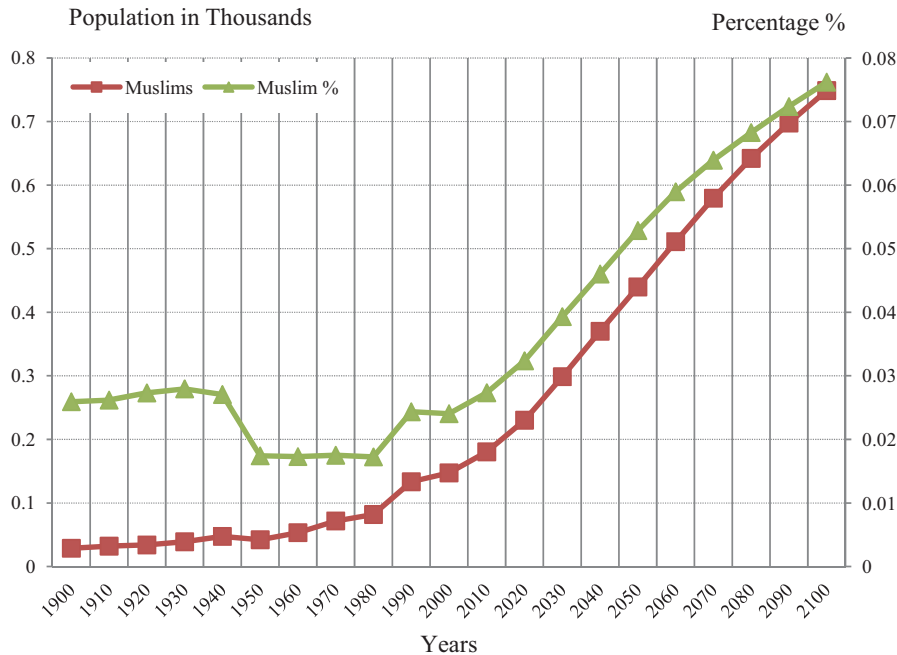


Fig. 6.4. Plot of decennial estimates of the Muslim population and its percentage of the total population in Polynesia from 1900 to 2100.

below. In Section 6.4.10, the total population in each country in this region and the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims is presented centennially in Table 6.4a from 600 to 2300 and decennially in Tables 6.4b and 6.4c from 1790 to 2100.

6.4.1. Cook Islands

These are self-governing entity in free association with New Zealand. It has an area of 237Km², comprising fifteen major islands spread over 2.2 million Km² of South Pacific Ocean. Twelve of the islands are inhabited and the largest are Rarotonga (67Km²) where the capital Avarua is located and almost three-quarter of the total population, Mangaia (52Km²), Atiu (27Km²), Mitiaro (22Km²), Aitutaki (18Km²) and Penrhyn (10Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.4.1.

Based on census data, the first Muslims arrived here in late 1990s. Accordingly, as shown in Table 6.4.1, the Muslim population increased from none in 1996 and



Fig. 6.4.1. Map of the Cook Islands.

Table 6.4.1. Evolution of the Muslim population in Cook Islands.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1991 | 17,518 | 0 | 0.00 | [CK6]c |
| 1996 | 18,071 | 0 | 0.00 | [CK6]c |
| 2001 | 15,017 | 3 | 0.02 | [CK6]c |
| 2006 | 15,324 | 8 | 0.05 | [CK6]c |
| 2011 | 14,974 | 26 | 0.17 | [CK11]c |
| 2020 | 21,337 | 53 | 0.25 | es |
| 2050 | 24,087 | 96 | 0.40 | es |
| 2100 | 22,271 | 145 | 0.65 | es |

before, to three or 0.02% in 2001 to eight or 0.05% in 2006, to 26 or 0.17% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 50 or 0.3% in 2020, then 100 or 0.4% by 2050, and 150 or 0.7% by 2100.

6.4.2. French Polynesia

The Overseas Lands of French Polynesia was established as a French protectorate in 1889. The conquest of the Islands by France started with Tahiti and Tahuata in 1842. French Polynesia has an area of 4,167Km², comprising over 130 islands scattered over 2.5 million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest of these islands are Tahiti (1,045Km²) where over two thirds of the population live and the capital Papeete is located, Nuku-Hiva (388Km²), Hiva-Oa (330Km²), Raiatea (167Km²), Moorea (134Km²), Tahaa (90Km²), Huahine (75Km²), Tubuai (45Km²), Rapa (40Km²), Rurutu (29Km²), and Bora Bora (29Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.4.2. As shown in Table 6.4.2, the presence of Muslims is negligible, which increased from none in 1907 and 1967, to about twenty in 2012, all live in Tahiti. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 60 or 0.02% in 2020, then 170 or 0.05% by 2050, and 300 or 0.10% by 2100.

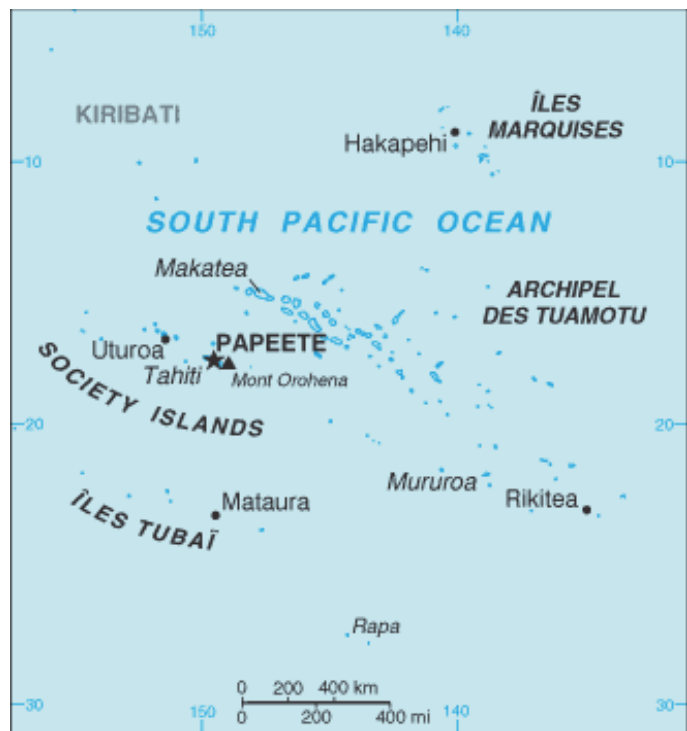


Fig. 6.4.2. Map of the Overseas Lands of French Polynesia.

Table 6.4.2. Evolution of the Muslim population in French Polynesia.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1907 | 30,600 | 0 | 0.00 | [PGH]es |
| 1967 | 61,519 | 0 | 0.00 | [SYB70]es |
| 2012 | 268,270 | 20 | 0.01 | es |
| 2020 | 296,293 | 60 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 337,077 | 170 | 0.05 | es |
| 2100 | 306,286 | 300 | 0.10 | es |

6.4.3. Niue

Is a self-governing Island in free association with New Zealand with total area 260Km² and its map is presented in Figure 6.4.3. With extensive migration to New Zealand, the Island’s population is in constant decline from a peak of 5,194 in 1966. The Island is expected to be under sea level by the end of this century. As shown in Table 6.4.3, census data indicate the presence of no Muslims



Fig. 6.4.3. Map of Niue.

Table 6.4.3. Evolution of the Muslim population in Niue.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|--------|
| 1986 | 2,531 | 0 | 0.00 | [NU]c |
| 1991 | 2,239 | 0 | 0.00 | [NU]c |
| 1997 | 2,088 | 0 | 0.00 | [NU]c |
| 2001 | 1,736 | 0 | 0.00 | [NU]c |
| 2006 | 1,538 | 0 | 0.00 | [NU]c |
| 2011 | 1,460 | 0 | 0.00 | [NU]c |
| 2020 | 1,149 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,107 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2100 | 1,085 | 0 | 0.00 | es |

in this island, and the situation is expected to remain the same throughout this century.

6.4.4. Samoa

The Independent State of Samoa changed its name from Western Samoa in 1997. It gained its independence in 1962 from New Zealand, which took it from the Germans in 1914. The total area is 2,891Km² comprising two main islands where almost all the population lives and eight much smaller islands. The main islands are Savai'i (1,694Km²) and Upolu (1,091Km²) where the capital Apia is located and over three quarter of the population lives. The other inhabited islands are Manono (3Km²) and Apolima (1Km²), located between the two main islands, in Apolima Strait. A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.4.4.

In 1907, the Muslim population comprised of five Chinese Muslims, or 0.01% of the total population. According to Census data, the Muslim population increased from less than thirteen in 1945 to less than fifteen in 1951, remaining less than 0.02% of the total population. The number increased to 48 or 0.03% in 2001, then 61 or 0.03% in 2006, but decreased to 38 or 0.02% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain constant; then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than one hundred throughout this century. The data is summarized in Table 6.4.4.



Fig. 6.4.4. Map of Independent State of Samoa.

Table 6.4.4. Evolution of the Muslim population in Samoa.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1907 | 37,000 | 5 | 0.01 | [PGH]es |
| 1945 | 67,821 | <13 | <0.02 | [UN56]c |
| 1951 | 84,909 | <15 | <0.02 | [UN56]c |
| 2001 | 176,710 | 48 | 0.03 | [WS01]c |
| 2006 | 180,741 | 61 | 0.03 | [WS06]c |
| 2011 | 186,340 | 38 | 0.02 | [WS11]c |
| 2020 | 199,370 | 40 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 241,555 | 50 | 0.02 | es |
| 2100 | 363,362 | 70 | 0.02 | es |

6.4.5. American Samoa

The Territory of American Samoa is an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the United States of America. It has a total area of 199Km², consisting of seven islands, all but one is inhabited. These are Tutuila (142Km²), Ta'u (44Km²), Ofu (7Km²), Olosega (5Km²), Aunu'u and Swains and Rose (2Km² each) and Rose, which is small and uninhabited. Almost all the population lives in Tutuila, where the capital Pago Pago is located. A map of American Samoa is presented in Figure 6.4.5.

As shown in Table 6.4.5, since 1990 the Muslim population is estimated at 0.03% of the total population. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will



Fig. 6.4.5. Map of the Territory of American Samoa.

Table 6.4.5. Evolution of the Muslim population in American Samoa.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1990 | 46,773 | 12 | 0.03 | [RIS]es |
| 2010 | 55,519 | 15 | 0.03 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 57,447 | 30 | 0.05 | es |
| 2050 | 61,782 | 50 | 0.08 | es |
| 2100 | 56,185 | 73 | 0.13 | es |

continue to increase by 0.01 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to thirty or 0.05% in 2020, then fifty or 0.08% by 2050, and seventy or 0.13% by 2100.

6.4.6. Tokelau

Is a self-administrating territory of New Zealand with total area 12Km² consisting of three atolls: Nukunonu (6Km²), Atafu and Fakaofu (3Km² each). Each atoll has about a third of the total population. A map of these atolls is presented in Figure 6.4.6. Its name was changed in 1946 from Union Islands to Tokelau Islands, then in 1976 to Tokelau. As shown in Table 6.4.6, the 2011 census and before show that no presence of Muslims in these atolls, and the situation is expected to remain the same throughout this century.



Fig. 6.4.6. Map of Tokelau.

Table 6.4.6. Evolution of the Muslim population in Tokelau.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1945 | 1,388 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN56]c |
| 1961 | 1,870 | 0 | 0.00 | [UN63]c |
| 2006 | 1,466 | 0 | 0.00 | [TK]c |
| 2011 | 1,411 | 0 | 0.00 | [TK]c |
| 2020 | 1,359 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2050 | 1,400 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2100 | 1,277 | 0 | 0.00 | es |

6.4.7. Tonga

The Kingdom of Tonga was occupied by the British in 1900 and gained its independence from the UK in 1970. It has a total area of 747Km², comprising 176 islands scattered over 0.7 million Km² of the South Pacific Ocean. Only 52 of these islands are inhabited, the largest of which is Tongatapu (259Km²) with over two-thirds of the total population and the capital Nuku'alofa. A map of this island nation is presented in Figure 6.4.7.

In 1911, the Muslim population consisted of twenty Indians, or 0.09% of the total population. According to census data, the Muslim population increased from 35 or 0.04% in 1996, to 47 or 0.05% in 2006, but decreased to 24 or 0.02% in 2011. Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will remain fixed, then the Muslim population is expected to remain less than fifty throughout this century. The data is summarized in Table 6.4.7.

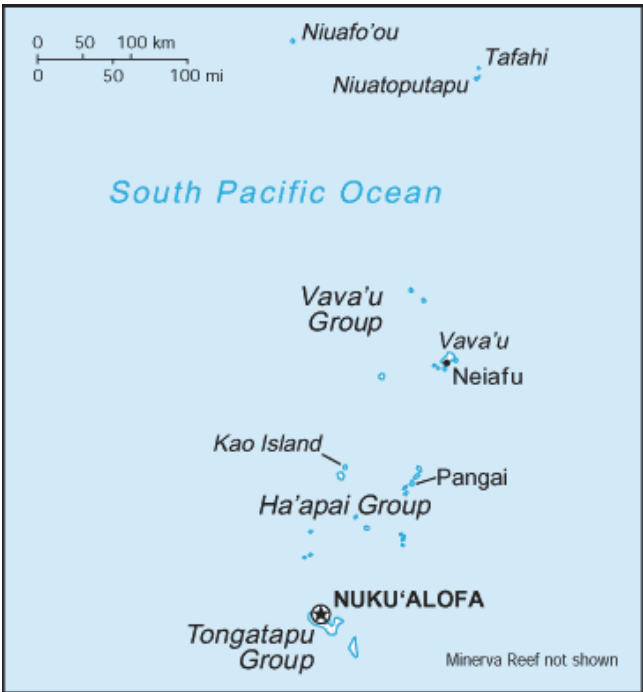


Fig. 6.4.7. Map of the Kingdom of Tonga.

Table 6.4.7. Evolution of the Muslim population in Tonga.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1911 | 23,017 | 20 | 0.09 | [PGH]es |
| 1996 | 96,020 | 35 | 0.04 | [UN]c |
| 2006 | 101,991 | 47 | 0.05 | [TO6]c |
| 2011 | 103,036 | 24 | 0.02 | [TO11]c |
| 2020 | 111,042 | 22 | 0.02 | es |
| 2050 | 139,863 | 28 | 0.02 | es |
| 2100 | 203,233 | 41 | 0.02 | es |

6.4.8. Tuvalu

It was occupied by the British in 1892, changed its name from Ellice Islands in 1974, and gained its independence from the UK in 1978. It has a total area of 26Km², Consisting of 124 islands spread over half a million square kilometers of South Pacific Ocean, and nine of which are inhabited. The largest island is Vaitupu (6Km²), however, half of the population lives in Funafuti (2Km²) where the capital Funafuti is located. The name “Tuvalu” means “group of eight” referring to the country’s eight traditionally inhabited islands. A map of these islands is located in Figure 6.4.8. As shown in Table 6.4.8, the presence of Muslims in these islands remains minimal, estimated at ten or 0.1% in 2002 and twenty or 0.2% in 2012.

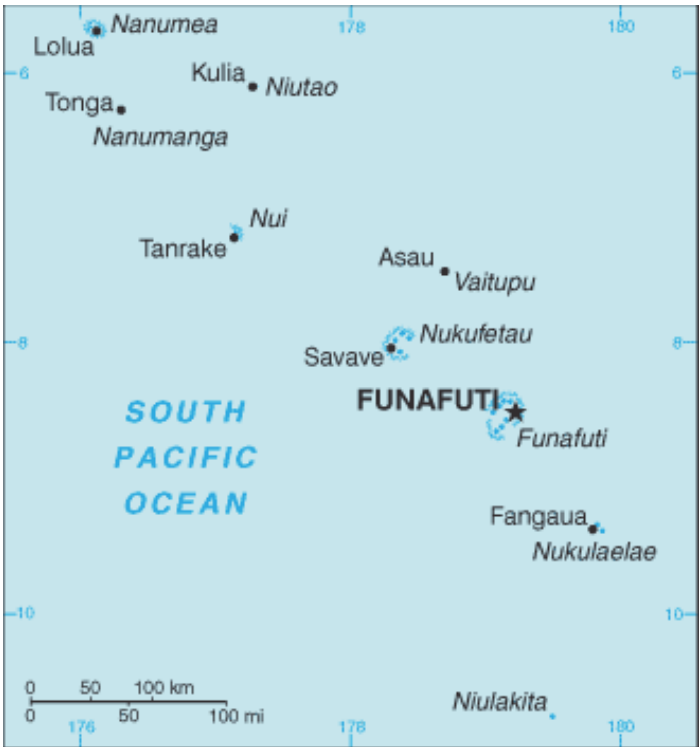


Fig. 6.4.8. Map of Tuvalu.

Table 6.4.8. Evolution of the Muslim population in Tuvalu.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 2002 | 9,561 | 10 | 0.10 | [PEW]es |
| 2012 | 10,782 | 20 | 0.19 | [TV]es |
| 2020 | 10,096 | 25 | 0.25 | es |
| 2050 | 11,928 | 48 | 0.40 | es |
| 2100 | 16,915 | 110 | 0.65 | es |

Thus, assuming that the percentage of Muslims will continue to increase by 0.05 of a percentage point per decade; then the Muslim population is expected to increase to 25 or 0.3% in 2020, then fifty or 0.4% by 2050, and 110 or 0.7% by 2100.

6.4.9. Wallis and Futuna

The Territory of the Wallis and Futuna was conquered by France in 1842, and remains an Overseas Territory of France since 1959. It has a total area of 142Km², consisting of three relatively large islands and twenty islets. Only the two main islands of Wallis and Futuna are inhabited. The main islands are Futuna (83Km²), where almost a third of the population live, Wallis (78Km²), where over two-third of the population lives, and the capital Mata-Utu is located, and Alofi (32Km²). A map of these islands is presented in Figure 6.4.9. As shown in Table 6.4.9, no

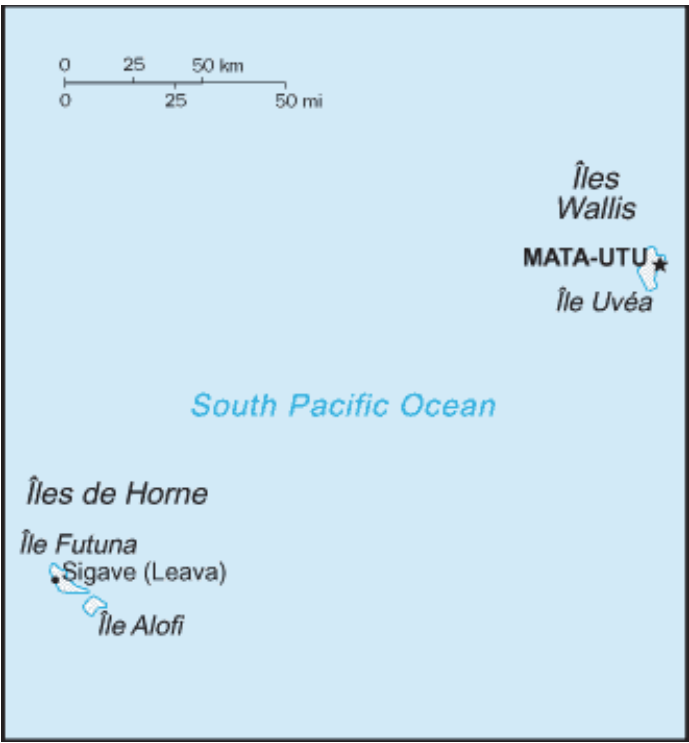


Fig. 6.4.9. Map of the Territory of Wallis and Futuna.

Table 6.4.9. Evolution of the Muslim population in Wallis and Futuna.

| Year | Population | Muslims | % | Source |
|------|------------|---------|------|---------|
| 1907 | 6,000 | 0 | 0.00 | [PGH]es |
| 2008 | 13,484 | 0 | 0.00 | [PEW]es |
| 2020 | 13,088 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2050 | 13,304 | 0 | 0.00 | es |
| 2100 | 12,030 | 0 | 0.00 | es |

Muslims live in this French Territory, and the situation is expected to remain the same throughout this century.

6.4.10. Summary Tables

Polynesia has the least concentration of Muslims among the four regions spanning Oceania and has the least number of Muslims in the World. The number of Muslims is increasing slowly, currently at 0.03% of the total population and is expected to remain less than 0.2% for the next three centuries. The following tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 6.4a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 6.4b and 6.4c for current countries in Polynesia. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in this region. The total population estimate in each country since 1950 is based on the United Nations' World Population Prospects [UNP] while pre 1950 data is based on [PSH, MAD, OCE]. Other estimates and census data is used to fill in missing data from the aforementioned sources.

6.5. Oceania's Summary and Conclusion

Oceania was that last continent to which Muslims arrived, and it remains the least populated by Muslim in number and percentage. The number of Muslims started increasing in the 1960s, passed 1% of the total population at the turn of this century and is expected to exceed 5% by the end of this century. The following Tables present centennial data from 600AD to 2300AD (or approximately 1H to 1700H) in Table 6.5a and decennial data from 1790AD to 2100AD (or 1210H to 1520H) in Tables 6.5b and 6.5c for the four regions of Oceania. The data includes total population in thousands (P), the percentage of which is Muslim (M%), the corresponding Muslim population in thousands (M), and the annual population growth rate (APGR, or G%) of the total population in Oceania and each of its five regions.

Table 6.4a. Centennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Polynesia from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Cook Islands | P | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 20 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Polynesia | P | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 31 | 237 | 306 | 293 | 310 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niue | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samoa | P | 12 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 41 | 46 | 33 | 175 | 363 | 313 | 329 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Samoa | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 58 | 56 | 48 | 51 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.30 | 0.40 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tokelau | P | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tonga | P | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 98 | 203 | 175 | 185 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuvalu | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallis & Futuna | P | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 50 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 78 | 86 | 95 | 104 | 114 | 121 | 137 | 150 | 174 | 613 | 983 | 875 | 923 |
| | M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| G% | | 0.112 | 0.117 | 0.104 | 0.108 | 0.101 | 0.102 | 0.093 | 0.093 | 0.053 | 0.125 | 0.092 | 0.148 | -0.446 | 1.707 | 0.473 | -0.031 | 0.058 |

Table 6.4b. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Polynesia from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cook Islands | P 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| M% 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Polynesia | P 71 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 62 | 40 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 44 |
| M% 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niue | P 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| M% 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samoa | P 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 56 |
| M% 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Samoa | P 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 13 |
| M% 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tokelau | P 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| M% 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tonga | P 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 34 |
| M% 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuvalu | P 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| M% 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallis & Futuna | P 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| M% 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P 175 | 174 | 172 | 170 | 169 | 167 | 158 | 129 | 103 | 106 | 109 | 111 | 124 | 124 | 140 | 175 |
| M% 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| M 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G% -0.092 | -0.092 | -0.093 | -0.094 | -0.094 | -0.094 | -0.125 | -0.505 | -2.069 | -2.226 | 0.259 | 0.316 | 0.206 | 1.035 | 0.065 | 1.158 | 2.262 |

Table 6.4c. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Polynesia from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cook Islands | P | 15 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Polynesia | P | 60 | 78 | 110 | 152 | 198 | 268 | 296 | 318 | 331 | 337 | 337 | 332 | 324 | 315 | 306 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niue | P | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samoa | P | 82 | 109 | 143 | 156 | 163 | 186 | 199 | 211 | 229 | 242 | 263 | 292 | 321 | 344 | 363 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.042 | 0 | 0 | 0.053 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.073 |
| American Samoa | P | 19 | 20 | 27 | 32 | 47 | 56 | 57 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 56 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tokelau | P | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tonga | P | 47 | 62 | 84 | 93 | 95 | 104 | 111 | 121 | 132 | 140 | 152 | 168 | 182 | 194 | 203 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.14 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuvalu | P | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallis & Futuna | P | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 242 | 308 | 410 | 475 | 548 | 660 | 711 | 760 | 804 | 832 | 867 | 907 | 941 | 964 | 983 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | G% | 3.233 | 2.410 | 2.852 | 1.472 | 1.436 | 1.116 | 0.748 | 0.662 | 0.567 | 0.341 | 0.410 | 0.448 | 0.367 | 0.249 | 0.189 |

Table 6.5a. Centennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Oceania from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Australasia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 386 | 392 | 398 | 404 | 410 | 430 | 460 | 490 | 520 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 410 | 4,590 | 23,117 | 47,684 | 50,228 | 53,650 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 1.35 | 8.31 | 11.10 | 13.84 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 313 | 3,964 | 5,574 | 7,428 |
| Melanesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 462 | 486 | 511 | 537 | 564 | 592 | 621 | 652 | 684 | 718 | 753 | 790 | 868 | 910 | 6,998 | 20,278 | 17,584 | 18,486 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.97 | 0.47 | 0.59 | 0.72 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 68 | 95 | 103 | 134 |
| Micronesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 55 | 58 | 64 | 80 | 87 | 95 | 104 | 114 | 125 | 137 | 151 | 166 | 108 | 61 | 495 | 704 | 609 | 645 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.41 | 0.64 | 0.87 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Polynesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 50 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 78 | 86 | 95 | 104 | 114 | 121 | 137 | 150 | 174 | 111 | 613 | 983 | 875 | 923 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 953 | 992 | 1,036 | 1,090 | 1,139 | 1,202 | 1,280 | 1,360 | 1,443 | 1,526 | 1,590 | 1,656 | 1,560 | 5,672 | 31,224 | 69,648 | 69,297 | 73,703 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 1.23 | 5.83 | 8.20 | 10.27 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 383 | 4,062 | 5,682 | 7,568 |
| G% | - | 0.041 | 0.043 | 0.051 | 0.044 | 0.055 | 0.063 | 0.060 | 0.059 | 0.056 | 0.042 | 0.040 | -0.060 | 1.291 | 1.706 | 0.802 | -0.005 | 0.062 |

Table 6.5b. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Oceania from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Australasia | P | 427 | 410 | 392 | 389 | 400 | 492 | 693 | 1,308 | 1,920 | 2,787 | 3,852 | 4,590 | 5,513 | 6,707 | 8,068 |
| | M% | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Melanesia | P | 880 | 868 | 860 | 850 | 865 | 880 | 845 | 799 | 788 | 751 | 750 | 910 | 1,074 | 1,257 | 1,438 |
| | M% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.57 | 0.72 | 1.18 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 17 |
| Micronesia | P | 105 | 108 | 110 | 112 | 114 | 115 | 110 | 103 | 93 | 71 | 60 | 61 | 64 | 67 | 101 |
| | M% | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.11 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Polynesia | P | 175 | 174 | 172 | 170 | 169 | 167 | 158 | 129 | 103 | 106 | 109 | 111 | 123 | 125 | 140 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | P | 1,587 | 1,560 | 1,534 | 1,521 | 1,548 | 1,654 | 1,806 | 2,339 | 2,904 | 3,715 | 4,771 | 5,672 | 6,774 | 8,156 | 10,801 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.20 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 19 |
| | G% | 0.000 | -0.172 | -0.170 | -0.083 | 0.175 | 0.663 | 0.882 | 2.585 | 2.163 | 2.463 | 2.502 | 1.729 | 1.776 | 1.856 | 1.781 |

Table 6.5c. Decennial Estimates of the Muslim Population in Oceania from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 | |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Australasia | P | 10,085 | 12,664 | 15,724 | 17,856 | 20,495 | 23,117 | 26,773 | 30,254 | 33,544 | 36,565 | 39,513 | 42,093 | 44,231 | 45,944 | 47,106 | 47,684 |
| | M% | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.45 | 0.76 | 1.35 | 2.00 | 2.73 | 3.42 | 4.11 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.20 | 6.91 | 7.61 | 8.31 |
| | M | 3 | 4 | 23 | 80 | 156 | 313 | 534 | 826 | 1,146 | 1,502 | 1,898 | 2,317 | 2,744 | 3,173 | 3,584 | 3,964 |
| Melanesia | P | 2,199 | 2,620 | 3,306 | 4,339 | 5,513 | 6,998 | 8,729 | 10,553 | 12,412 | 14,218 | 15,858 | 17,290 | 18,465 | 19,348 | 19,938 | 20,278 |
| | M% | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.31 | 0.97 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 |
| | M | 28 | 32 | 45 | 63 | 72 | 68 | 66 | 72 | 77 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 95 |
| Micronesia | P | 148 | 183 | 241 | 299 | 413 | 495 | 498 | 548 | 602 | 644 | 671 | 690 | 703 | 707 | 707 | 704 |
| | M% | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.41 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Polynesia | P | 242 | 308 | 410 | 475 | 548 | 613 | 660 | 711 | 760 | 804 | 832 | 867 | 907 | 941 | 964 | 983 |
| | M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 |
| | M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | P | 12,675 | 15,775 | 19,681 | 22,968 | 26,969 | 31,224 | 36,659 | 42,066 | 47,317 | 52,232 | 56,874 | 60,940 | 64,305 | 66,939 | 68,715 | 69,648 |
| | M% | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.62 | 0.85 | 1.23 | 1.64 | 2.14 | 2.59 | 3.03 | 3.49 | 3.95 | 4.41 | 4.88 | 5.36 | 5.83 |
| | M | 32 | 37 | 68 | 143 | 228 | 383 | 602 | 900 | 1,225 | 1,585 | 1,984 | 2,405 | 2,836 | 3,267 | 3,681 | 4,062 |
| G% | 1.600 | 2.188 | 2.212 | 1.545 | 1.606 | 1.465 | 1.605 | 1.376 | 1.176 | 0.988 | 0.851 | 0.690 | 0.538 | 0.401 | 0.262 | 0.135 | 0.135 |

A summary for each continent for the purpose of comparison is presented in Tables 7.0a to 7.0c. These tables present data from 600 to 2300, showing the total population in each of the World's five continents, the corresponding percentage and number of Muslims, and the ratio of Muslims in each continent. Accordingly, the global data show that the World Muslim population increased from 8.9 million or 3.5% of the total World population in 700AD, to 19 million or 7.2% in 800AD, to 29 million or 10.5% in 900AD, to 36 million or 13.2% in 1000AD, to 41 million or 13.4% in 1100AD, to 46 million or 13.5% in 1200AD, to 52 million or 14.1% in 1300AD, to 58 million or 14.4% in 1400AD, to 66 million or 15.1% in 1500AD, to 84 million or 15.1% in 1600AD, to 96 million or 16.0% in 1700AD, to 123 million or 13.0% in 1800AD, to 217 million or 13.7% in 1900, to 1.31 billion or 21.4% in 2000, to 1.88 billion or 24.4% in 2020, and is projected to reach 3.49 billion or 32.2% by 2100, then 3.34 billion or 33.1% by 2200, and then 3.72 billion or 34.8% by 2300.

Thus, the percentage of Muslims with respect to the World population has increased from 4% in 700 to 7% in 800, to 11% in 900, to 13% in 1000 to 1200, to 14% in 1300 to 1400, then 15% in 1500 and 1600 and 16% in 1700. However, the percentage of Muslims dropped to 13% in 1800 and increased to 14% in 1900. Nevertheless, a remarkable trend happened after World War II, by which the rate of increase in each decade became over one percentage point. This caused the percentage of Muslims with respect to the World population to reach 23% in 2010. This rate of increase is expected to be reduced to less than 0.5% towards the end of this century. Accordingly, Muslims increased from one out of eight of the World population in 1850, to one out of seven in 1950, to one out of six in 1970, to one out of five in 1990, to one out of four in 2020, to almost one out of three by 2100. By then the World population is expected to remain between ten and eleven billion till 2300, while the World Muslim population is expected to increase at a slow rate of one percentage point per century.

A plot of centennial estimates of the World population, the World Muslim population and its percentage of the World population from is provided in Figure 7.0a. A zoom in of this plot, providing a plot of decennial estimates of the World population, the World Muslim population and its percentage of the World population from 1900 to 2100 is provided in Figure 7.0b. The latter shows a fast increase in the World population, and faster rate of the World Muslim population between 1950 and 2050, but the rate of increase is expected to decrease afterwards.

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by Houssain Kettani

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Table 7.0a. Centennial estimates of the World Muslim population from 600 to 2300 (1H to 1700H).

| | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | 1100 | 1200 | 1300 | 1400 | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 | 2100 | 2200 | 2300 |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| P | 175,995 | 178,891 | 181,785 | 184,678 | 187,543 | 207,029 | 226,601 | 246,199 | 265,753 | 284,542 | 378,770 | 403,338 | 660,897 | 908,876 | 3,717,737 | 4,712,148 | 4,409,917 | 4,659,317 |
| M% | - | 4.25 | 7.00 | 9.21 | 11.26 | 12.03 | 12.84 | 14.22 | 15.13 | 16.66 | 15.87 | 17.29 | 13.93 | 17.89 | 24.89 | 35.61 | 36.71 | 38.57 |
| M | - | 7,599 | 12,727 | 17,015 | 21,111 | 24,897 | 29,085 | 35,020 | 40,214 | 47,413 | 60,111 | 69,749 | 92,077 | 162,613 | 925,528 | 1,677,769 | 1,618,772 | 1,797,228 |
| CG% | - | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 0.015 | 0.099 | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.076 | 0.068 | 0.286 | 0.063 | 0.494 | 0.319 | 1.409 | 0.237 | -0.066 | 0.055 |
| MG% | - | 0.516 | 0.290 | 0.216 | 0.165 | 0.165 | 0.155 | 0.186 | 0.138 | 0.165 | 0.237 | 0.149 | 0.278 | 0.569 | 1.739 | 0.595 | -0.036 | 0.105 |
| MR% | - | 85.69 | 68.04 | 60.64 | 58.89 | 61.16 | 63.62 | 66.83 | 69.14 | 71.44 | 71.67 | 72.41 | 74.94 | 74.79 | 70.45 | 48.01 | 48.24 | 48.30 |
| P | 26,465 | 27,908 | 29,371 | 30,833 | 32,312 | 34,889 | 37,643 | 40,508 | 43,498 | 46,637 | 55,351 | 61,132 | 70,710 | 114,611 | 808,304 | 4,184,577 | 3,734,966 | 3,934,908 |
| M% | - | 4.46 | 17.30 | 29.74 | 38.19 | 37.55 | 36.54 | 35.55 | 35.09 | 34.89 | 37.39 | 37.89 | 37.82 | 40.13 | 42.82 | 41.15 | 42.76 | 44.16 |
| M | - | 1,244 | 5,080 | 9,170 | 12,338 | 13,100 | 13,755 | 14,399 | 15,264 | 16,271 | 20,693 | 23,165 | 26,744 | 45,989 | 346,125 | 1,721,937 | 1,596,960 | 1,737,791 |
| CG% | - | 0.053 | 0.051 | 0.049 | 0.047 | 0.077 | 0.076 | 0.073 | 0.071 | 0.070 | 0.171 | 0.099 | 0.146 | 0.483 | 1.953 | 1.644 | -0.114 | 0.052 |
| MG% | - | 1.407 | 0.591 | 0.297 | 0.060 | 0.049 | 0.046 | 0.058 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.240 | 0.113 | 0.144 | 0.542 | 2.018 | 1.604 | -0.076 | 0.084 |
| MR% | - | 14.03 | 27.16 | 32.68 | 34.42 | 32.18 | 30.09 | 27.48 | 26.24 | 24.52 | 24.67 | 24.05 | 21.77 | 21.15 | 26.35 | 49.24 | 47.53 | 46.62 |
| P | 34,398 | 34,892 | 35,383 | 35,876 | 36,369 | 45,011 | 54,108 | 62,811 | 71,660 | 83,492 | 106,639 | 122,745 | 185,414 | 409,354 | 728,591 | 638,936 | 680,759 | 725,400 |
| M% | - | 0.07 | 2.54 | 5.22 | 6.60 | 6.03 | 5.32 | 4.75 | 3.75 | 3.22 | 2.88 | 2.78 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 5.13 | 10.68 | 14.08 | 17.04 |
| M | - | 24 | 897 | 1,874 | 2,402 | 2,713 | 2,878 | 2,981 | 2,686 | 2,685 | 3,067 | 3,411 | 4,036 | 8,737 | 37,346 | 68,239 | 95,883 | 123,603 |
| CG% | - | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 0.213 | 0.184 | 0.149 | 0.132 | 0.153 | 0.245 | 0.141 | 0.412 | 0.792 | 0.577 | -0.131 | 0.063 | 0.064 |
| MG% | - | 3.607 | 0.737 | 0.248 | 0.122 | 0.059 | 0.035 | -0.104 | 0.000 | 0.133 | 0.106 | 0.168 | 0.168 | 0.772 | 1.453 | 0.603 | 0.340 | 0.254 |
| MR% | - | 0.27 | 4.80 | 6.68 | 6.70 | 6.66 | 6.30 | 5.69 | 4.62 | 4.05 | 3.66 | 3.54 | 3.29 | 4.02 | 2.84 | 1.95 | 2.86 | 3.32 |
| P | 11,310 | 12,201 | 13,058 | 13,923 | 14,791 | 16,263 | 17,764 | 19,283 | 20,764 | 22,198 | 10,792 | 13,732 | 25,096 | 145,604 | 841,306 | 1,248,903 | 1,232,704 | 1,302,187 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.51 | 1.90 | 3.30 | 4.45 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 80 | 4,329 | 23,778 | 40,653 | 57,896 |
| CG% | - | 0.076 | 0.068 | 0.064 | 0.061 | 0.095 | 0.088 | 0.082 | 0.074 | 0.067 | -0.721 | 0.241 | 0.603 | 1.758 | 1.754 | 0.395 | -0.013 | 0.055 |
| MG% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.241 | 1.289 | 2.770 | 3.997 | 1.703 | 0.536 | 0.354 |
| MR% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.33 | 0.68 | 1.21 | 1.56 |
| P | 953 | 992 | 1,036 | 1,090 | 1,139 | 1,202 | 1,280 | 1,360 | 1,443 | 1,526 | 1,590 | 1,656 | 1,560 | 5,672 | 31,224 | 69,648 | 69,297 | 73,703 |
| M% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 1.23 | 5.83 | 8.20 | 10.27 |
| M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 383 | 4,062 | 5,682 | 7,568 |
| CG% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.042 | 0.040 | -0.060 | 1.291 | 1.706 | 0.802 | -0.005 | 0.062 |
| MG% | - | 0.041 | 0.043 | 0.051 | 0.044 | 0.055 | 0.063 | 0.060 | 0.059 | 0.056 | 0.040 | 0.040 | 0.779 | 2.843 | 4.123 | 2.363 | 0.336 | 0.287 |
| MR% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| P | 249,120 | 254,884 | 260,632 | 266,400 | 272,154 | 304,394 | 337,397 | 370,161 | 403,119 | 438,395 | 553,143 | 602,603 | 943,677 | 1,584,117 | 6,127,162 | 10,854,214 | 10,127,643 | 10,695,515 |
| M% | - | 3.48 | 7.18 | 10.53 | 13.17 | 13.37 | 13.55 | 14.16 | 14.43 | 15.14 | 15.16 | 15.98 | 13.02 | 13.73 | 21.44 | 32.21 | 33.16 | 34.82 |
| M | - | 8,868 | 18,704 | 28,060 | 35,851 | 40,710 | 45,719 | 52,400 | 58,164 | 66,369 | 83,872 | 96,326 | 122,863 | 217,425 | 1,313,711 | 3,495,785 | 3,357,951 | 3,724,086 |
| CG% | - | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.112 | 0.103 | 0.093 | 0.085 | 0.084 | 0.232 | 0.086 | 0.449 | 0.518 | 1.353 | 0.572 | -0.069 | 0.055 |
| MG% | - | 9.090 | 0.746 | 0.406 | 0.245 | 0.127 | 0.116 | 0.136 | 0.104 | 0.132 | 0.234 | 0.138 | 0.243 | 0.571 | 1.799 | 0.978 | -0.040 | 0.103 |

P: Total population, M: Muslim population, M%: Percentage of Muslim population, CG%: Continental APGR, MG%: Muslim APGR, MR%: Muslim Ratio.

Table 7.0b. Decennial estimates of the World Muslim population from 1790 to 1940 (1210H to 1360H).

| | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| P | 633,405 | 660,897 | 688,252 | 716,252 | 758,293 | 776,437 | 792,273 | 774,644 | 778,714 | 807,729 | 858,346 | 908,876 | 975,453 | 1,049,497 | 1,136,230 | 1,267,954 |
| M% | 14.15 | 13.93 | 13.72 | 13.54 | 13.43 | 13.73 | 14.08 | 15.04 | 16.23 | 16.64 | 17.39 | 17.89 | 18.10 | 17.84 | 18.54 | 19.32 |
| M | 89,627 | 92,077 | 94,447 | 96,967 | 101,872 | 106,641 | 111,533 | 116,470 | 126,369 | 134,426 | 149,265 | 162,613 | 176,573 | 187,198 | 210,609 | 245,009 |
| CG% | 0.425 | 0.406 | 0.406 | 0.399 | 0.370 | 0.236 | 0.202 | -0.225 | 0.052 | 0.366 | 0.608 | 0.572 | 0.707 | 0.732 | 0.794 | 1.097 |
| MG% | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.254 | 0.263 | 0.493 | 0.458 | 0.449 | 0.433 | 0.816 | 0.618 | 1.047 | 0.856 | 0.824 | 0.584 | 1.178 | 1.513 |
| MR% | 75.10 | 74.94 | 74.82 | 74.79 | 74.73 | 75.01 | 74.82 | 74.64 | 75.07 | 74.46 | 74.57 | 74.69 | 74.07 | 73.67 | 74.18 | 74.99 |
| P | 69,159 | 70,710 | 72,254 | 73,652 | 76,695 | 79,031 | 82,332 | 85,602 | 89,530 | 97,265 | 106,372 | 114,611 | 126,725 | 140,384 | 158,910 | 178,718 |
| M% | 37.48 | 37.82 | 38.13 | 38.23 | 38.56 | 38.24 | 38.56 | 38.74 | 39.03 | 39.37 | 40.10 | 40.37 | 40.70 | 40.37 | 40.21 | 39.60 |
| M | 25,921 | 26,744 | 27,550 | 28,158 | 29,545 | 30,217 | 31,749 | 33,163 | 34,945 | 38,297 | 42,660 | 46,271 | 51,578 | 57,323 | 63,893 | 70,775 |
| CG% | 0.222 | 0.216 | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0.405 | 0.300 | 0.409 | 0.389 | 0.449 | 0.829 | 0.895 | 0.746 | 1.005 | 1.024 | 1.240 | 1.775 |
| MG% | 0.312 | 0.297 | 0.218 | 0.218 | 0.481 | 0.225 | 0.494 | 0.436 | 0.523 | 0.916 | 1.079 | 0.813 | 1.086 | 1.056 | 1.085 | 1.023 |
| MR% | 21.72 | 21.77 | 21.82 | 21.72 | 21.67 | 21.25 | 21.30 | 21.25 | 20.76 | 21.21 | 21.31 | 21.25 | 21.64 | 22.56 | 22.50 | 21.66 |
| P | 175,936 | 185,414 | 196,869 | 213,463 | 235,847 | 252,705 | 269,253 | 291,087 | 313,133 | 339,869 | 374,769 | 409,354 | 460,278 | 468,958 | 511,822 | 547,488 |
| M% | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.12 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 2.19 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 2.20 | 2.01 | 1.80 | 1.95 |
| M | 3,798 | 4,036 | 4,235 | 4,516 | 4,903 | 5,307 | 5,779 | 6,380 | 6,980 | 7,747 | 8,164 | 8,737 | 10,115 | 9,417 | 9,214 | 10,699 |
| CG% | 0.525 | 0.599 | 0.809 | 0.809 | 0.997 | 0.690 | 0.634 | 0.780 | 0.730 | 0.819 | 0.977 | 0.883 | 1.173 | 0.187 | 0.875 | 0.674 |
| MG% | 0.608 | 0.481 | 0.643 | 0.643 | 0.822 | 0.791 | 0.854 | 0.988 | 0.899 | 1.043 | 0.525 | 0.678 | 1.465 | -0.715 | -0.218 | 1.494 |
| MR% | 3.18 | 3.29 | 3.35 | 3.48 | 3.60 | 3.73 | 3.88 | 4.09 | 4.15 | 4.29 | 4.08 | 4.01 | 4.24 | 3.71 | 3.25 | 3.27 |
| P | 22,595 | 25,096 | 28,501 | 31,821 | 38,966 | 46,613 | 57,173 | 70,830 | 83,873 | 101,270 | 122,238 | 145,604 | 176,376 | 207,537 | 241,734 | 273,292 |
| M% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| M | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 59 | 68 | 80 | 117 | 146 | 188 | 222 |
| CG% | 1.050 | 1.272 | 1.102 | 1.102 | 2.026 | 1.792 | 2.042 | 2.142 | 1.690 | 1.885 | 1.882 | 1.749 | 1.917 | 1.627 | 1.525 | 1.227 |
| MG% | 1.379 | 1.458 | 1.458 | 0.331 | 1.297 | 2.944 | 2.327 | 6.274 | 4.419 | 5.672 | 1.434 | 1.546 | 3.865 | 2.174 | 2.562 | 1.669 |
| MR% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| P | 1,587 | 1,560 | 1,534 | 1,521 | 1,548 | 1,654 | 1,806 | 2,339 | 2,904 | 3,715 | 4,771 | 5,672 | 6,774 | 8,156 | 9,746 | 10,801 |
| M% | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 25 |
| CG% | -0.172 | -0.170 | -0.083 | -0.083 | 0.175 | 0.663 | 0.882 | 2.585 | 2.163 | 2.463 | 2.502 | 1.729 | 1.776 | 1.856 | 1.781 | 1.028 |
| MG% | -0.155 | -0.189 | 0.024 | 0.024 | 0.294 | 1.318 | 1.982 | 4.257 | -3.757 | 6.333 | 10.876 | 7.295 | 5.136 | 1.522 | 4.642 | 2.679 |
| MR% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| P | 902,682 | 943,677 | 987,409 | 1,036,709 | 1,111,349 | 1,156,439 | 1,202,838 | 1,224,503 | 1,268,156 | 1,349,847 | 1,466,497 | 1,584,117 | 1,745,607 | 1,874,532 | 2,058,443 | 2,278,253 |
| M% | 13.22 | 13.02 | 12.78 | 12.51 | 12.27 | 12.29 | 12.39 | 12.74 | 13.27 | 13.37 | 13.65 | 13.74 | 13.66 | 13.56 | 13.79 | 14.34 |
| M | 119,351 | 122,863 | 126,238 | 129,647 | 136,326 | 142,174 | 149,073 | 156,035 | 168,327 | 180,530 | 200,161 | 217,707 | 238,394 | 254,096 | 283,923 | 326,731 |
| CG% | 0.444 | 0.453 | 0.487 | 0.487 | 0.695 | 0.398 | 0.398 | 0.179 | 0.350 | 0.624 | 0.829 | 0.772 | 0.971 | 0.713 | 0.936 | 1.015 |
| MG% | 0.290 | 0.271 | 0.266 | 0.266 | 0.502 | 0.420 | 0.474 | 0.456 | 0.758 | 0.700 | 1.032 | 0.840 | 0.908 | 0.638 | 1.110 | 1.404 |

P: Total population, M: Muslim population, M%: Percentage of Muslim population, CG%: Continental APGR, MG%: Muslim APGR, MR%: Muslim Ratio.

Table 7.0c. Decennial estimates of the World Muslim population from 1950 to 2100 (1370H to 1520H).

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 | 2070 | 2080 | 2090 | 2100 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| P | 1,395,709 | 1,695,000 | 2,128,841 | 2,634,381 | 3,213,285 | 3,717,737 | 4,163,456 | 4,581,388 | 4,886,542 | 5,080,163 | 5,163,190 | 5,151,351 | 5,074,278 | 4,957,184 | 4,833,778 | 4,712,148 |
| M% | 18.40 | 19.30 | 20.25 | 21.31 | 22.92 | 24.89 | 26.45 | 27.89 | 29.27 | 30.60 | 31.86 | 32.99 | 33.93 | 34.68 | 35.22 | 35.61 |
| M | 256,858 | 327,077 | 431,036 | 561,397 | 736,610 | 925,528 | 1,101,847 | 1,277,584 | 1,430,235 | 1,554,424 | 1,644,975 | 1,699,660 | 1,721,709 | 1,719,246 | 1,702,294 | 1,677,769 |
| CG% | 0.960 | 1.943 | 2.279 | 2.131 | 1.986 | 1.458 | 1.137 | 0.952 | 0.645 | 0.389 | 0.162 | -0.023 | -0.151 | -0.233 | -0.252 | -0.255 |
| MG% | 0.472 | 2.417 | 2.760 | 2.642 | 2.716 | 2.283 | 1.744 | 1.480 | 1.129 | 0.833 | 0.566 | 0.327 | 0.129 | -0.014 | -0.099 | -0.145 |
| MR% | 70.73 | 70.73 | 70.63 | 70.20 | 70.72 | 70.44 | 69.41 | 67.83 | 65.87 | 63.55 | 60.93 | 58.18 | 55.36 | 52.63 | 50.15 | 48.01 |
| P | 228,827 | 285,270 | 366,475 | 478,459 | 629,987 | 808,304 | 1,031,084 | 1,312,142 | 1,634,366 | 1,998,821 | 2,393,175 | 2,797,337 | 3,195,254 | 3,569,537 | 3,903,255 | 4,184,577 |
| M% | 41.58 | 42.80 | 43.70 | 44.48 | 43.19 | 42.84 | 42.40 | 42.02 | 41.66 | 41.34 | 41.12 | 40.99 | 40.94 | 40.96 | 41.05 | 41.15 |
| M | 95,153 | 122,098 | 160,167 | 212,814 | 272,087 | 346,285 | 437,217 | 551,311 | 680,817 | 826,285 | 984,173 | 1,146,711 | 1,308,059 | 1,462,239 | 1,602,250 | 1,721,937 |
| CG% | 2.472 | 2.205 | 2.505 | 2.666 | 2.751 | 2.492 | 2.434 | 2.411 | 2.196 | 2.013 | 1.801 | 1.560 | 1.330 | 1.108 | 0.894 | 0.696 |
| MG% | 2.960 | 2.493 | 2.714 | 2.842 | 2.457 | 2.411 | 2.331 | 2.318 | 2.109 | 1.936 | 1.748 | 1.528 | 1.316 | 1.114 | 0.914 | 0.720 |
| MR% | 26.20 | 26.40 | 26.25 | 26.61 | 26.12 | 26.36 | 27.54 | 29.26 | 31.35 | 33.77 | 36.44 | 39.23 | 42.04 | 44.74 | 47.17 | 49.24 |
| P | 549,042 | 605,516 | 657,368 | 694,509 | 723,247 | 728,591 | 739,729 | 743,110 | 736,019 | 723,650 | 708,925 | 690,559 | 672,504 | 658,860 | 648,827 | 638,936 |
| M% | 1.96 | 2.12 | 2.75 | 3.43 | 4.16 | 5.13 | 5.67 | 6.22 | 6.72 | 7.24 | 7.77 | 8.33 | 8.91 | 9.50 | 10.09 | 10.68 |
| M | 10,775 | 12,813 | 18,104 | 23,812 | 30,110 | 37,346 | 41,909 | 46,199 | 49,474 | 52,397 | 55,083 | 57,514 | 59,951 | 62,610 | 65,449 | 68,2390 |
| CG% | 0.028 | 0.979 | 0.822 | 0.550 | 0.405 | 0.074 | 0.152 | 0.046 | -0.096 | -0.169 | -0.206 | -0.262 | -0.265 | -0.205 | -0.153 | -0.154 |
| MG% | 0.071 | 1.732 | 3.456 | 2.741 | 2.347 | 2.154 | 1.153 | 0.975 | 0.685 | 0.574 | 0.500 | 0.432 | 0.415 | 0.434 | 0.444 | 0.418 |
| MR% | 2.97 | 2.77 | 2.97 | 2.98 | 2.89 | 2.84 | 2.64 | 2.45 | 2.28 | 2.14 | 2.04 | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.95 |
| P | 339,280 | 424,522 | 518,705 | 618,635 | 727,137 | 841,306 | 942,283 | 1,037,030 | 1,119,613 | 1,182,893 | 1,227,338 | 1,255,876 | 1,270,111 | 1,271,314 | 1,262,940 | 1,248,903 |
| M% | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 0.63 | 0.75 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 1.12 | 1.26 | 1.41 | 1.57 | 1.73 | 1.90 |
| M | 312 | 408 | 865 | 1,549 | 2,548 | 4,329 | 5,981 | 7,740 | 9,665 | 11,649 | 13,698 | 15,780 | 17,874 | 19,927 | 21,886 | 23,778 |
| CG% | 2.163 | 2.241 | 2.004 | 1.762 | 1.616 | 1.458 | 1.134 | 0.958 | 0.766 | 0.550 | 0.369 | 0.230 | 0.113 | 0.009 | -0.066 | -0.112 |
| MG% | 3.398 | 2.681 | 7.517 | 5.821 | 4.980 | 5.299 | 3.232 | 2.577 | 2.222 | 1.867 | 1.620 | 1.415 | 1.246 | 1.088 | 0.938 | 0.829 |
| MR% | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.68 |
| P | 12,675 | 15,775 | 19,681 | 22,968 | 26,969 | 31,224 | 36,659 | 42,066 | 47,317 | 52,232 | 56,874 | 60,940 | 64,305 | 66,939 | 68,715 | 69,648 |
| M% | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.41 |
| M | 32 | 37 | 68 | 143 | 208 | 383 | 602 | 900 | 1,225 | 1,585 | 2,032 | 2,405 | 2,803 | 3,267 | 3,681 | 4,062 |
| CG% | 1.600 | 2.188 | 2.212 | 1.545 | 1.606 | 1.465 | 1.605 | 1.376 | 1.176 | 0.988 | 0.851 | 0.690 | 0.538 | 0.401 | 0.262 | 0.135 |
| MG% | 2.299 | 1.515 | 6.162 | 7.442 | 4.676 | 5.153 | 4.529 | 4.023 | 3.087 | 2.577 | 2.246 | 1.923 | 1.649 | 1.414 | 1.193 | 0.986 |
| MR% | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| P | 2,525,533 | 3,026,084 | 3,691,071 | 4,448,953 | 5,320,626 | 6,127,162 | 6,915,211 | 7,715,736 | 8,423,858 | 9,037,759 | 9,549,502 | 9,956,062 | 10,276,453 | 10,523,835 | 10,717,515 | 10,854,214 |
| M% | 14.38 | 15.28 | 16.53 | 17.98 | 19.58 | 21.44 | 22.96 | 24.41 | 25.78 | 27.07 | 28.27 | 29.35 | 30.27 | 31.05 | 31.68 | 32.21 |
| M | 363,130 | 462,433 | 610,240 | 799,715 | 1,041,583 | 1,313,871 | 1,587,556 | 1,883,734 | 2,171,416 | 2,446,340 | 2,699,912 | 2,922,070 | 3,110,429 | 3,267,289 | 3,395,561 | 3,495,785 |
| CG% | 1.030 | 1.808 | 1.986 | 1.868 | 1.789 | 1.411 | 1.210 | 1.095 | 0.878 | 0.703 | 0.551 | 0.417 | 0.317 | 0.238 | 0.182 | 0.127 |
| MG% | 1.056 | 2.417 | 2.774 | 2.704 | 2.642 | 2.322 | 1.892 | 1.710 | 1.421 | 1.192 | 0.986 | 0.790 | 0.624 | 0.492 | 0.385 | 0.290 |

P: Total population, M: Muslim population, M%: Percentage of Muslim population, CG%: Continental APGR, MG%: Muslim APGR, MR%: Muslim Ratio.

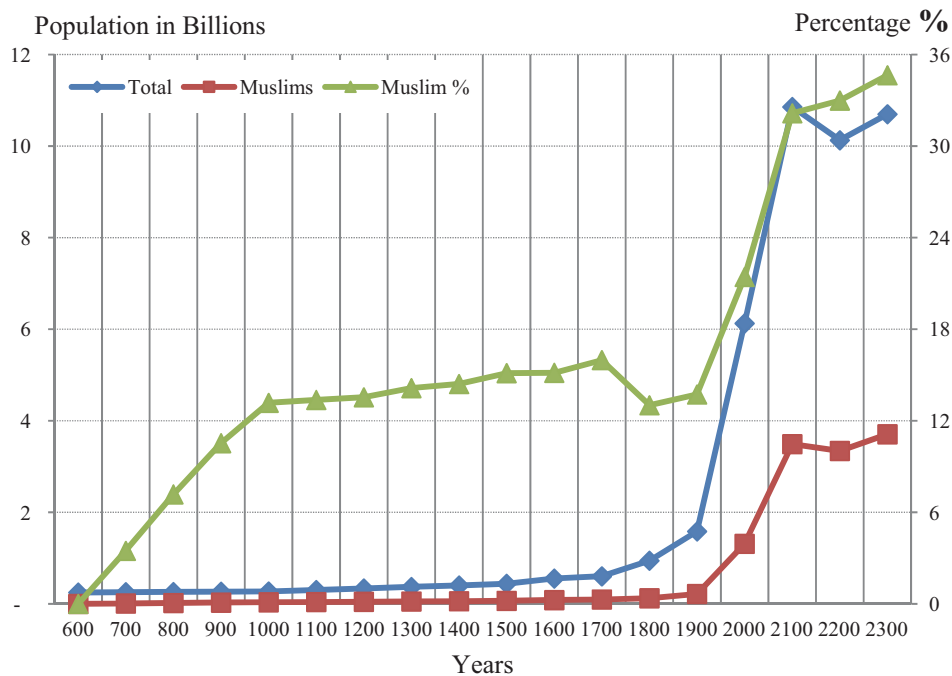


Fig. 7.0a. Plot of centennial estimates of the World population, World Muslim population and its percentage of the World population from 600 to 2300.

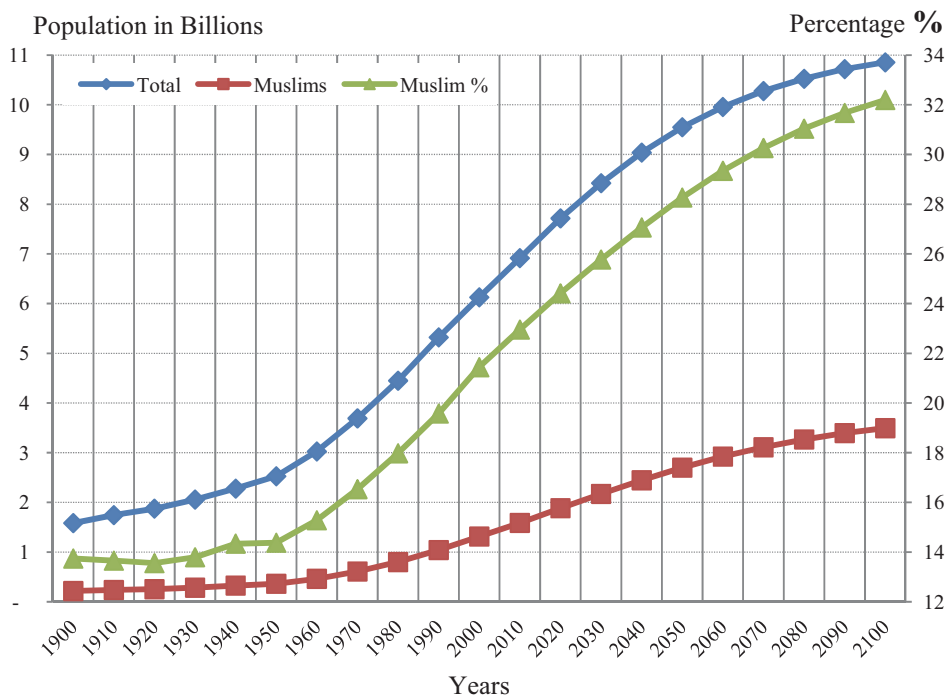


Fig. 7.0b. Plot of decennial estimates of the World population, World Muslim population and its percentage of the World population from 1900 to 2100.

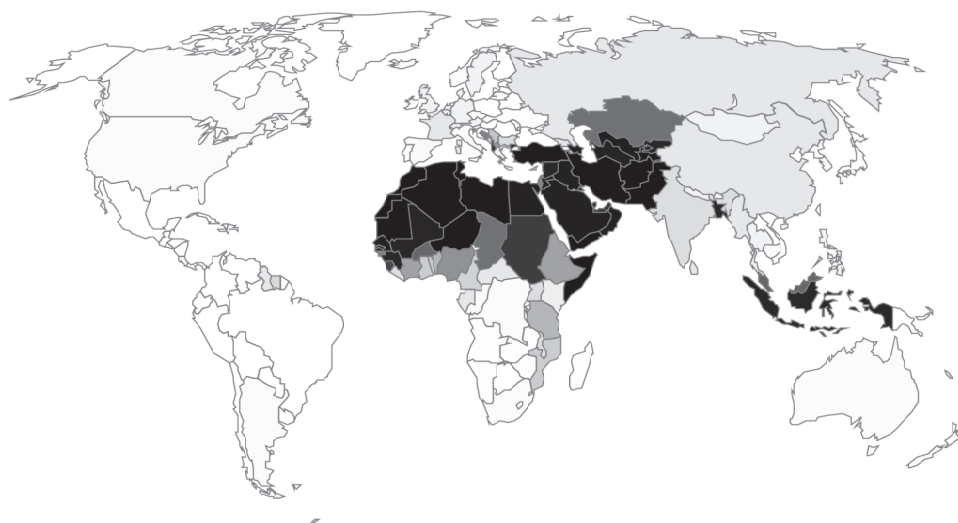


Fig. 7.0c. Color coded map of the World illustrating the presence of Muslims in the continent as of 2010.

Most Muslims live in Asia, but this fraction of Muslims decreased from 75% throughout the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, to 71% throughout the second half of the twentieth century, to 68% in 2020, and is projected to reach 61% by 2050, and 48% by 2100. Africa comes second; with the fraction of Muslims living in it increased from 21% throughout the nineteenth century, to 26% throughout the second half of the twentieth century, to 29% in 2020, and is projected to reach 36% by 2050, and 49% by 2100. The fraction of the World Muslim population living in Europe increased was between 3% and 4% for the last two centuries, but decreased to 2% in 2020 and the remainder of this century. As for the Americas, since 1950 less than 0.4% of the World Muslim population lives there and is expected to increase to 0.7% by the end of this century. Finally, less than 0.1% of the World Muslim population lives in Oceania and is expected to remain so until the end of this century. A color coded map of the World illustrating the presence of Muslims in each country is presented in Figure 7.0b.

Since the 1960s, the world population annual growth (APGR) has been decreasing constantly, from 2.0% to 1.2% in the 2000s. The corresponding APGR for the World Muslim population has also been decreasing since the 1960s, from 2.8% to 1.9% in the 2000s. However, Muslim's growth is about 50% higher than the world's growth. This explains why the representation of Muslims with respect to the total World population is increasing at over one percentage point each decade. Both the World's and Muslim's APGR are expected to decrease substantially towards the end of this century, reaching 0.1% for the former, and 0.3% for the latter, which is about a triple. Thus, the growth of the fraction of Muslims to the World population is expected to slow down towards the end of this century to about half of a percentage point per decade.

Every attempt is sought to present reliable data, however, the statistics presented in this book, in the words of the French demographer Jean-Baptiste Moheau (1745–1794): “They are not to be viewed with much confidence but they are a first step to the truth. The proper way to criticize them is to displace them by more accurate figures.”

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